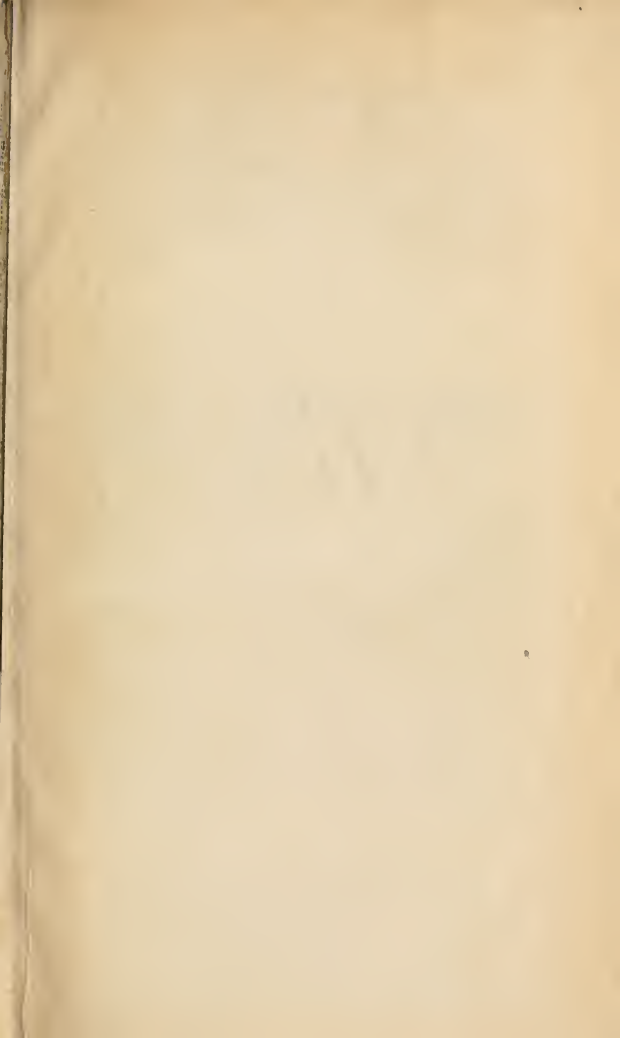


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THE BRITISH ALMANAC

OF
THE SOCIETY FOR THE DIFFUSION OF USEFUL
KNOWLEDGE,

FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD

1861,

BEING THE FIRST AFTER BISSEXTILE, OR LEAP YEAR.

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LONDON:
KNIGHT AND CO., 90, FLEET STREET.

Price One Shilling, stitched in a wrapper; or, bound in cloth with the Companion to the Almanac, Four Shillings.

LONDON: PRINTED BY W. CLOWES AND SONS, STAMFORD STREET AND CHARING CROSS.

EXPLANATORY NOTICES.

Explanation of the column headed "Thermometrical Register."

THE Thermometrical Register commences with Nov. 1859, and closes with Oct. 1860, inclusive. These registers have been carefully copied from those made at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, and which are also deposited with the Royal Society. They show the highest and lowest ranges within each twenty-four hours, from twelve different readings. Each month is placed with its corresponding month, as affording the most ready and advantageous means of comparison, although by this arrangement the register of the last two months of 1859 follows the ten months of 1860, which are all we can give up to the day of publication.

Explanation of the columns headed "Length of day," "Day's increase or decrease," "Day breaks," and "Twilight ends."

THE column headed "Length of day" contains the number of hours and minutes between sunrise and sunset. The column headed "Day's increase" expresses the number of hours and minutes which the day has *increased* since the shortest day; and, where the column is headed "Day's decrease," it expresses the number of hours and minutes which the day has *decreased* since the longest day; for example, the length of the longest day in 1861 is put down in the column "Length of day" at 16h. 34m.; and on the 6th of July following we find that the length of the day, or the number of hours and minutes between sunrise and sunset, is set down at 16h. 23m.; hence the day has decreased 11m. since the longest day, and, accordingly, in the column "Day's decrease," we find opposite July the 6th 0h. 11m.

Equation of Time.

IN this Almanac the calculations are all made for *mean time* (given by the clock), instead of *apparent time* (given by the sun-dial), which latter had been used up to the year 1833. It must be obvious that, for all practical purposes, mean time is the most useful; and to obtain it from apparent time, the columns in the Almanac headed "Equation of Time" should be used. The column "Equation of Time" ought, for example, to be consulted when persons are desirous of setting their clock by a sun-dial. When *clock after sun* is written above the number of minutes and seconds opposite to the day, then the clock ought to be set so much slower than the sun-dial, and the contrary.

Moonlight.

THE Moon's age is set down in days and the nearest tenths of days from the time of change. Thus it is New Moon on the 11th of January at 3h. 27m. morning, and therefore at noon she is 8h. 33m. old, which is set down as four-tenths. The fraction of the day of course continues the same throughout the lunation.

LIST OF THE CORRESPONDENCE OF ERAS WITH THE YEAR 1861.

[In those Eras which begin with the Christian year, the year alone is stated; in those which begin at a different season, the month in which the 1st of January, 1861, occurs is also given.]

	Correspondence with 1861.	Abbe- viations.
Roman Year	2614	A.U.C.
Year of the World (Constantinopolitan account)	7369	A.M. Const.
Ditto (Alexandrian account)	7353	A.M. Alex.
Ditto (Jewish account)	5621	A.M.
Era of Nabonassar	11th Phartuti	Ær. Nab.
Egyptian	24th Cohiac	A. Æg.
Julian Period	6574	Jul. Per.
Dioclesian, or of Martyrs	24th Cohiac	Ær. Diocl.
Seleucides, or Grecian	Audynæus	Ær. Seleuc.
Death of Alexander	3d month of	A. Mor. Alex.
Era of Tyre	Audynæus	Ær. Tyr.
Cæsarian of Antioch (Greek)	Audynæus	Cæs. Ant.
Ditto (Syrian)	Canun II.	
Era of Abraham	4th month of	Ær. Abr.
Spanish, or of the Cæsars	1899	A. Cæs.
Persian Era of Yezdegrid III. (Parsee account)	1230	An. Pers.
Armenian common year	8th Kaghots	An. Arm.
Ditto ecclesiastical year	12th Kaghots	
Hegira	18th Jomadhi I.	A.H.
Kaliyug	Poos or Margaly	Cal.
Saliyahana	Ditto	Saca.
Vikramaditya	Ditto	Samvat.

		Correspondence with 1861.	Abbre- viation.
Bengalee	Poos or Margaly	1267	Beng. Sen.
Fuslee (Bengal account)	Ditto	1268	Fusl.
Ditto (Telinga account)	Ditto	1270	
Era of Collam	4th month of	1036	Collam.
Grahapavirithi	85th year of 21st cycle		Grah.
Brihuspotee (Bengal)	6th year of 85th cycle		Cycl. Brih.
Ditto (Telinga)	55th year of 83rd cycle		
Chinese Year	11th month of Kang shin.		

AUXILIARY TABLE FOR FINDING THE TIME OF SUN- RISING AND SETTING.

The time of Sunrise and Sunset in the 'British Almanac' is adapted to the parallel of latitude in which London is situated—viz. 51° 30'.

THE following table has been constructed to show the variations of time through the United Kingdom—namely, between the latitude of 58° and 50° 10' N. The times of sun-rising and sun-setting are computed for the instant that the sun's centre is even with the horizon of the sea. The number of minutes found in this table under the month-day, and in the required latitude, are to be applied to the time of sun-rising and setting found on that day in the Almanac; the result will be the time of his rising and setting at the place required.—Ex. At what time will the sun rise and set on May 21 at Edinburgh? The time of sunrise and sunset on that day in the Almanac is 4h. 2m. A.M., and 7h. 52m. P.M. In the tables in parallel of 56°, in which Edinburgh is found, and under May 21, are 23 minutes; which, subtracted from 4h. 2m., leaves 3h. 39m. for time of sunrise; and, added to 7h. 52m., give 8h 15m. for time of sun-setting.

The places which follow the different parallels are situate within 15 miles of latitude, either north or south of it.

Lat.

GREAT BRITAIN.

- 58° 0'—Dornoch, Tain, Dunrobin, Portenleik, Dunclain.
 57° 30'—Peterhead, Fraserburg, Banff, Elgin, Cromarty, Inverness, Applecross.
 57° 0'—Aberdeen, Bervie, Braemar, Laggan, Corpach.
 56° 30'—Forfar, Dundee, Perth, Comrie, Ardochattan.
 56° 0'—Berwick, Haddington, Edinburgh, Linlithgow, Kinross, Stirling, Dumbarton
 Glasgow.
 55° 30'—Embleton, Jedburgh, Selkirk, Sanquhar, Lanark, Irvine, Ayr.
 55° 0'—Newcastle, Morpeth, Carlisle, Annan, Dumfries, New Galloway, Wigton.
 54° 30'—Scarborough, Whitby, Hartlepool, Stockton, Richmond, Appleby, Cockermouth, Whitehaven, North part of Isle of Man.
 54° 0'—New Malton, York, Aldborough, Clitheroe, Lancaster, Preston.
 53° 30'—Grimsby, Kingston-upon-Hull, Pontefract, Manchester, Wigan, Liverpool, Beaumaris, Holyhead.
 53° 0'—Lynn Regis, Boston, Lincoln, Nottingham, Derby, Stafford, Flint, Chester, Denbigh, Caernarvon, Harlech.
 52° 30'—Yarmouth, Norwich, Thetford, Ely, Peterborough, Leicester, Coventry, Lichfield, Shrewsbury, Ludlow, Montgomery, Aberystwith.
 52° 0'—Ipswich, Colchester, Cambridge, Hertford, Bedford, Buckingham, Oxford, Gloucester, Worcester, Hereford, Monmouth, Brecon, Caermarthen, Cardigan, St. David's.
 51° 30'—LONDON, Ramsgate, Canterbury, Rochester, Chelmsford, Windsor, Wallingford, Marlborough, Malmesbury, Bath, Bristol, Newport, Cardiff, Llandaff, Pembroke.
 51° 0'—Dover, Winchelsea, Brighton, Guildford, Chichester, Winchester, Portsmouth, Southampton, Salisbury, Shaftesbury, Wells, Ilchester, Taunton, Bridgewater, Minehead, Barnstaple.
 50° 30'—Newport (I. W.), Poole, Weymouth, Exeter, Ashburton, Totnes, Plymouth, Tavistock, Launceston, Bodmin, Camelford, Padstow.
 50° 10'—Truro, Falmouth, Helstone, Penzance.

IRELAND.

- 55° 0'—Carrickfergus, Antrim, Coleraine, Londonderry, Lifford, St. Johnstown.
 54° 30'—Belfast, Killyleagh, Downpatrick, Armagh, Charlemont, Dungannon, Augher, Donegal, Ballyshannon, Enniskillen, Sligo.
 54° 0'—Carlingford, Newry, Dundalk, Drogheda, Kells, Cavan, Belturbet, Carrick-Boyle, Castlebar, Killala.
 53° 30'—Dublin, Swords, Naas, Athboy, Mullingar, Philipstown, Kilbeggan, Athlone, Roscommon, Lanesboro', Tulsk, Tuam, Ballinrobe.
 53° 0'—Wicklow, Blessington, Baltinglass, Carlow, Athy, Kildare, Portarlinton, Maryborough, Ballinakill, Banagher, Galway, Ennis.
 52° 30'—Newborough, Enniscorthy, Wexford, Kilkenny, Cullen, Clonmell, Cashel, Kilmallock, Limerick, Askeaton.
 52° 30'—Waterford, Dungarvon, Youghal, Tallow, Lismore, Rathcormack, Cork. Mallow, Killarney, Tralee, Ardfer, Dingle.
 51° 30'—Kinsale, Bandon, Clonakilty, Baltimore.

HIGH WATER.

The following List, showing the difference of Time, nearly, between London and the Out-ports of the United Kingdom, as well as a few foreign Ports, is derived from Local Tide Tables, and the best books on Navigation.

	h. m.		h. m.
Aberdeen	sub. 0 54	Hellevoetsluis	add 0 7
Alderney Pier	add 4 39	Holyhead Harbour	sub. 3 41
Antwerp	— 2 18	Horn Point	— 0 22
Ardrishaig	sub. 2 7	Hull	add 4 22
Ayr Harbour	— 1 57	Hythe	sub. 3 24
Bantry Bay (Castletown)	add 2 7	Ilfracombe	add 3 35
Barnstaple Bar	— 4 23	Jersey (St. Aubyn)	— 4 14
Beachy Head	sub. 3 7	King's Road	— 4 42
Belfast	— 3 24	Kingstown Harbour	sub. 2 57
Berwick	add 0 11	Kinsale Harbour	add 2 36
Blakeney Harbour	— 4 23	Leith	— 0 10
Boulogne	sub. 2 42	Lerwick Harbour	sub. 4 22
Brest Harbour	add 1 40	Little Hampton	— 2 21
Brielle	— 0 53	Liverpool	— 2 44
Brighton	sub. 2 45	Lough Foyle (Londonderry) ..	add 5 52
Bristol	add 5 8	Margate	sub. 1 55
Buchan-ness	sub. 2 7	Milford Haven, entrance to ..	add 3 39
Calais	— 2 18	Montrose	sub. 0 2
Campbelton	— 2 22	Morlaix Road	add 2 46
Cape Clear	add 1 54	Mount's Bay	— 2 20
Cardigan Bar	— 4 38	Newhaven	sub. 2 16
Carmarthen Bay	— 3 52	Newport (Isle of Wight)	— 3 10
Cherbourg	— 5 42	New Shoreham Harbour	— 2 33
Chichester Harbour	sub. 2 22	Orfordness	— 3 7
Christchurch Harbour	— 5 7	Ostend	— 1 47
Cork Harbour (Queenstown) ..	add 2 54	Peel Harbour, Isle of Man ..	— 2 59
Cowes, West	sub. 3 22	Pembroke Dock-Yard	add 4 5
Crinan	add 2 42	Port Glasgow	sub. 1 49
Cromarty	sub. 2 12	Port Patrick	— 2 57
Cuxhaven	— 1 23	Portsmouth Harbour	— 2 26
Dartmouth Harbour	add 4 3	Ramsay Harbour, Isle of Man ..	— 2 55
Devonport Dock-Yard	— 3 36	Ramsgate Harbour	— 2 26
Dieppe	sub. 3 1	Rye Bay	— 2 47
Donegal Bar	add 2 58	Scarborough	add 2 4
Douglas Harbour, Isle of Man ..	sub. 2 55	Scilly Islands	— 2 35
Dover Harbour	— 2 55	Shannon Mouth	— 2 23
Dublin	— 2 57	Sligo Bay	— 3 11
Duncansby Head	— 3 53	Southampton	sub. 3 37
Dundee	add 0 24	Southend and Sheerness	— 1 30
Dunkergue	sub. 1 59	Spurn Point, the	add 3 13
Exmouth Bar	add 4 13	St. Ives	— 2 37
Eyder, Mouth of the	sub. 2 26	St. Malo	— 3 58
Eyemouth	add 0 8	Stromness	sub. 5 7
Falmouth Harbour	— 3 23	Sunderland	add 1 15
Flushing (Walcheren)	sub. 1 7	Tay Bar	sub. 0 1
Folkstone	— 3 21	Texel Road	add 4 38
Fort George	— 2 6	Torbay	— 3 53
Galway	add 2 28	Tynemouth Bar	— 0 43
Glenluce Bay	sub. 3 26	Waterford, Hook Point of	— 3 4
Gravelines	— 2 22	Wells Harbour	— 3 54
Greenock	— 1 59	West Scheldt, entrance	sub. 1 31
Guernsey Pier	add 4 23	Weymouth	add 4 23
Hartlepool	— 1 21	Whitby	— 1 38
Hastings	sub. 3 14	Wigton Bay	sub. 3 7
Hayre de Grace	— 4 16	Wranger Oog	— 2 6
Heligoland	— 2 34	Yarmouth Road	— 4 57

To find the time of High Water at the above Places, it will be necessary to add or subtract the numbers in the above Table, according to the directions here given, to or from the time of High Water at London, as given in the Calendar for the day required.

For example:—On the 4th of January, the morning High Water at London Bridge is 7h. 1m.; the High Water at Dover Harbour is 2h. 55m. earlier; subtract, according to the direction, 2h. 55m. from 7h. 1m., and the time of High Water at Dover Harbour on that day will be found to be at 4h. 6m. in the morning.

TABLE SHOWING THE HEIGHT OF HIGH WATER AT THE LONDON DOCK GATES FOR 1861.

DATE.	JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.	
	Morning.	Afternoon.	Morning.	Afternoon.	Morning.	Afternoon.	Morning.	Afternoon.	Morning.	Afternoon.	Morning.	Afternoon.
1	19 5	19 4	19 8	19 3	20 8	20 4	18 8	18 0	17 6	17 0	16 8	16 6
2	19 3	19 1	18 10	18 4	19 11	19 5	17 4	16 10	16 8	16 4	16 5	16 4
3	18 11	18 7	17 9	17 3	18 10	18 3	16 4	16 0	16 2	16 1	16 3	16 4
4	18 4	18 0	16 10	16 5	17 7	17 0	15 10	15 9	16 1	16 3	16 5	16 6
5	17 8	17 4	16 2	16 1	16 5	16 1	15 11	16 2	16 4	16 7	16 8	16 6
6	17 2	16 11	16 2	16 1	16 5	16 1	16 6	16 2	16 4	16 7	16 8	16 6
7	16 9	16 9	16 5	16 9	15 9	16 9	16 6	16 2	16 10	16 10	16 10	16 11
8	16 10	17 1	17 7	17 7	15 11	16 2	16 10	17 2	17 1	17 4	17 2	17 5
9	17 0	17 4	17 11	18 3	16 11	17 5	17 6	17 10	17 7	17 9	17 7	17 9
10	17 8	17 11	18 7	18 10	17 9	18 1	18 2	18 4	17 11	18 1	18 1	18 1
11	18 3	18 6	19 1	19 3	18 5	18 9	18 7	18 9	18 3	18 4	18 2	18 4
12	18 9	18 11	19 4	19 4	18 11	19 2	19 0	18 11	18 6	18 5	18 5	18 5
13	19 0	19 1	19 4	19 3	19 3	19 4	18 10	18 9	18 5	18 4	18 5	18 4
14	19 1	19 1	19 2	19 0	19 4	19 3	18 7	18 5	18 2	18 1	18 3	18 2
15	19 0	18 11	18 10	18 6	19 2	19 0	18 3	18 0	17 11	17 9	18 1	17 11
16	18 9	18 7	18 2	17 11	18 10	18 7	17 9	17 5	17 7	17 4	17 9	17 7
17	18 4	18 1	17 7	17 2	18 4	18 0	17 1	16 9	17 1	16 11	17 5	17 4
18	17 10	17 6	16 9	16 4	17 8	17 4	16 6	16 3	16 10	16 9	17 4	17 3
19	17 1	16 9	15 11	15 7	16 11	16 6	16 0	16 0	16 10	16 11	17 4	17 5
20	16 5	16 1	15 6	15 3	16 1	15 9	16 1	16 4	17 1	17 4	17 7	17 5
21	15 10	15 8	15 5	15 3	15 6	15 5	16 8	17 1	17 7	17 11	17 7	17 5
22	15 6	15 7	16 1	15 8	15 6	15 10	17 7	17 1	18 3	18 3	18 5	18 1
23	15 8	15 11	16 7	17 2	16 3	16 10	18 1	18 7	18 7	18 11	18 8	18 8
24	16 4	16 4	17 10	18 4	17 5	17 5	19 1	19 7	19 2	19 5	19 3	19 3
25	16 9	17 3	19 0	19 6	18 0	18 8	19 11	20 3	19 7	19 8	19 4	19 3
26	17 8	18 3	20 1	20 5	19 3	19 10	20 5	20 6	19 9	19 8	19 2	19 0
27	18 8	19 2	20 9	20 11	20 7	20 7	20 5	20 3	19 6	19 4	18 10	18 7
28	19 7	19 10	20 11	20 10	20 10	20 11	20 1	19 9	19 1	18 10	18 4	18 1
29	20 1	20 3	20 4	20 10	20 11	20 9	19 5	19 0	18 6	18 3	17 10	17 6
30	20 4	20 4	20 4	20 3	20 7	20 3	18	18	17 11	17 6	17 3	17 6
31	20 2	19 11	19 9	19 3	19 3	19 3	18	18	17 3	17 0	17 3	16 11

TABLE SHOWING THE HEIGHT OF HIGH WATER AT THE LONDON DOCK GATES FOR 1861.

DATE.	JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.		DECEMBER.	
	Morning.	Afternoon.	Morning.	Afternoon.	Morning.	Afternoon.	Morning.	Afternoon.	Morning.	Afternoon.	Morning.	Afternoon.
1	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.
2	16 8	16 5	15 8	15 6	15 8	16 0	16 8	17 3	18 3	18 10	18 7	18 11
3	16 2	16 0	15 6	15 7	16 6	—	—	17 9	19 3	19 8	19 3	19 7
4	15 11	15 11	15 9	16 1	17 0	7	5	18 11	20 0	20 3	19 9	19 11
5	16 0	16 1	—	16 6	18 2	8	6	19 11	20 5	20 6	20 0	20 0
6	16 3	—	16 11	17 5	19 3	19 8	4	20 7	20 5	20 3	19 10	19 8
7	16 6	16 10	17 10	18 4	20 1	20 5	10	20 10	20 0	19 8	19 5	19 2
8	17 9	18 0	18 9	19 2	20 7	20 8	4	20 7	19 4	18 10	18 9	18 5
9	18 4	18 7	20 0	20 1	20 8	20 6	6	19 11	18 5	17 11	18 1	17 8
10	18 10	19 0	20 1	20 1	19 7	19 1	18	18 11	17 5	17 0	17 4	17 1
11	19 2	19 3	19 11	19 9	18 6	17 11	4	17 9	16 8	16 5	16 9	16 6
12	19 4	19 3	19 5	19 0	17 3	16 9	2	16 8	16 4	16 3	16 4	16 2
13	19 2	19 1	18 7	18 1	16 4	16 1	0	16 1	16 4	16 5	16 2	16 2
14	18 10	18 8	17 7	17 2	15 11	16 1	16	16 8	16 7	16 10	16 3	16 5
15	18 4	18 0	16 9	16 6	16 4	16 9	4	—	17 0	—	—	16 7
16	17 9	17 5	16 3	16 4	—	16 9	0	—	17 3	17 6	16 9	17 0
17	17 2	17 0	16 6	16 10	17 6	17 1	4	17 8	17 8	17 10	17 2	17 5
18	16 10	16 10	16 6	17 2	18 3	17 11	0	18 3	18 1	18 2	18 0	18 2
19	16 11	17 2	17 7	18 0	18 10	19 1	6	18 8	18 3	18 5	18 4	18 6
20	—	17 5	18 4	18 8	19 3	19 4	0	19 0	18 5	18 5	18 7	18 7
21	17 10	18 2	19 0	19 6	19 5	19 4	11	18 10	18 4	18 3	18 7	18 6
22	18 6	18 9	19 5	19 6	19 3	19 2	18	18 7	18 1	18 0	18 4	18 3
23	19 0	19 2	19 6	19 5	19 0	18 3	5	18 2	17 10	17 8	18 1	17 10
24	19 4	19 4	19 4	19 3	18 6	18 3	11	17 8	17 5	17 3	17 8	17 6
25	19 4	19 3	19 1	18 10	17 4	17 6	4	17 0	17 0	16 10	17 3	17 2
26	19 2	19 0	18 7	18 3	17 2	16 9	8	16 5	16 9	16 8	17 1	16 11
27	18 19	18 7	17 10	17 6	16 4	16 0	2	16 0	16 9	16 10	17 1	17 2
28	18 4	18 0	17 1	16 7	15 8	15 6	11	16 0	16 1	17 2	17 1	17 2
29	17 8	17 3	16 3	15 10	15 5	15 6	1	16 1	17 5	17 10	17 5	—
30	16 11	16 6	15 6	15 4	15 10	16 2	16	17 3	18 1	17 10	17 9	18 1
31	16	15 10	15	15 6	15	16	17	17 9	18	17	18	18 10

OCCULTATIONS OF PLANETS AND FIXED STARS BY THE MOON,
VISIBLE AT GREENWICH.

Day of the Month.	Star's Name.	Magnitude.	Disappearance.				Reappearance.			
			Sidereal Time.	Mean Time.	Angle from		Sidereal Time.	Mean Time.	Angle from	
					N. Point.	Vertex.			N. Point.	Vertex.
Jan. 6	<i>b</i> Scorpii.....	5	h. m. 13 41†	h. m. 18 34	342	324	h. m. 15 10	h. m. 20 2	207	202
6	<i>A</i> Scorpii.....	5	14 19	19 11	121	107	1 7	5 35	346	16
13	<i>λ</i> Capricorni....	5½	0 19	4 46	77	102				
23	<i>5</i> Geminorum...	6	11 35†	15 21	348	29				
24	<i>B. A. C. 2238...</i>	6	1 27	5 11	91	49	2 29	6 13	263	220
24	<i>δ</i> Geminorum...	3½	15 4	18 46	110	143	15 43†	19 24	221	250
26	<i>α</i> 1 Cancri.....	6	6 25	10 1	113	83	7 14	10 49	198	175
27	<i>B. A. C. 3398...</i>	6	8 54	12 25	75	63	10 2	13 33	221	224
27	<i>B. A. C. 3407...</i>	6	10 33	14 4	7	17	11 18	14 48	288	306
27	<i>π</i> Leonis.....	5	11 39	15 10	24	45	12 34	16 5	272	301
28	<i>34</i> Sextantis....	6	4 59	8 27	58	19	5 56	9 23	251	214
29	<i>B. A. C. 4006...</i>	6	14 13	17 35	43	67	15 16	18 33	256	287
30	<i>γ</i> Virginis.....	6	8 0†	11 19	150	115				
Feb. 16	<i>ε</i> Arietis.....	4½	9 40	11 52	99	137	10 35	12 47	277	312
17	<i>23</i> Tauri.....	5	7 51	9 59	144	187	8 35	10 43	224	267
17	<i>η</i> Tauri.....	3	8 49†	10 57	184	226				
17	<i>27</i> Tauri.....	4	9 35†	11 43	183	224				
17	<i>28</i> Tauri.....	5½	9 36†	11 44	183	224				
21	<i>63</i> Geminorum...	5½	5 38†	7 31	346	320				
22	<i>α</i> 1 Cancri.....	6	4 22†	6 12	164	125				
23	<i>ξ</i> Leonis.....	6	11 13	12 57	55	78	12 18	14 3	244	276
23	<i>ο</i> Leonis.....	3½	16 5	17 49	20	58	16 40†	18 24	291	328
24	<i>B. A. C. 3529...</i>	6	7 15	8 56	106	75	8 1	9 42	194	168
25	<i>p</i> 5 Leonis.....	5	6 41	8 18	75	39	7 40	9 17	226	193
25	<i>ε</i> Leonis.....	5	16 38	18 14	2	40	17 5	18 41	305	343
Mar. 3	<i>A</i> Ophiuchi.....	5	13 14†	14 27	123	91	14 6	15 18	221	194
8	<i>λ</i> Capricorni....	5½	16 24†	17 16	150	112	17 15	18 7	234	219
15	<i>μ</i> Arietis.....	5½	9 57	10 23	88	124	10 48†	11 14	291	323
19	<i>5</i> Geminorum...	6	8 43	8 54	42	80	9 41	9 51	293	335
20	<i>δ</i> Geminorum...	3½	14 46†	14 52	164	199				
21	<i>B. A. C. 2683...</i>	6	9 40	9 43	7	32	10 17	10 19	305	336
23	<i>B. A. C. 3398...</i>	6	10 22	10 17	123	130	10 52	10 47	173	187
23	<i>B. A. C. 3407...</i>	6	11 29	11 23	48	69	12 35	12 29	248	278
23	<i>π</i> Leonis.....	5	12 39	12 33	58	69	13 42	13 36	241	277
24	<i>34</i> Sextantis....	6	5 45	5 37	62	25	6 45	6 36	244	210
25	<i>B. A. C. 4006...</i>	6	14 0	13 46	18	41	14 49	14 35	280	309
29	<i>B. A. C. 5197...</i>	6	11 34†	11 5	64	31	12 38	12 8	259	233
29	<i>A</i> Scorpii.....	5	15 31	15 1	43	40	16 33	16 3	292	299
29	<i>3</i> Scorpii.....	6	15 53	15 23	79	80	17 8	16 37	259	272
29	<i>B. A. C. 5235...</i>	6	15 58	15 28	27	29	16 46	16 16	309	318
Apr. 5	<i>θ</i> Aquarii.....	4½	16 18†	15 21	165	126	16 55	15 57	239	201
14	<i>κ</i> Tauri.....	5½	8 48	7 17	118	161	9 45	8 13	233	276
19	<i>ξ</i> Leonis.....	6	10 35	8 43	125	141	11 4	9 12	174	195
19	<i>ο</i> Leonis.....	3½	15 33	13 41	88	127	16 22	14 29	223	261
21	<i>p</i> 5 Leonis.....	5	8 25†	6 26	148	121				
26	<i>σ</i> Scorpii.....	3½	12 55	10 35	97	68	13 53	11 38	236	216
30	<i>π</i> Capricorni....	5	17 34†	14 58	198	174				
30	<i>ο</i> Capricorni....	6	18 21	15 45	58	39	19 8	16 31	346	333
May 15	<i>α</i> 2 Cancri.....	6	13 16†	9 41	156	197				
17	<i>16</i> Sextantis....	6	14 20†	10 38	331	8				
18	<i>p</i> 2 Leonis.....	6	15 37	11 50	33	70	16 27	12 41	273	311
19	<i>B. A. C. 4006...</i>	6	12 43	8 53	58	69	13 53	10 3	238	260
23	<i>B. A. C. 5197...</i>	6	12 26	8 20	38	10	13 20	9 14	287	266
23	<i>3</i> Scorpii.....	6	16 50	12 44	30	40	17 36	13 30	312	328
June 11	<i>ζ</i> Cancri.....	5½	14 4	8 43	74	114	14 57	9 36	244	282
14	<i>36</i> Sextantis....	6	14 18	8 46	121	155	14 49	9 16	180	216

† A near approach.

‡ Star below the horizon.

OCCULTATIONS OF PLANETS AND FIXED STARS BY THE MOON,
VISIBLE AT GREENWICH.

Day of the Month.	Star's Name.	Magnitude.	Disappearance.				Reappearance.			
			Sidereal Time.	Mean Time.	Angle from		Sidereal Time.	Mean Time.	Angle from	
					N. Point.	Vertex.			N. Point.	Vertex.
June 17	69 Virginis.....	5½	h. m. 17 34	h. m. 11 49	o 28	o 62	h. m. 18 20½	h. m. 12 35	2 2	o 329
20	σ Scorpii.....	3½	12 46	6 50	86	56	13 52	7 56	2½	226
25	18 Aquarii.....	9	17 56	11 40	176	147	18 29	12 13	2½	206
28	19 Piscium.....	6	21 28½	14 59	212	183				
29	45 Piscium.....	6	17 54	11 22	149	111	18 42	12 10	262	223
July 20	B. A. C. 6607...	6	22 42	14 46	149	179	23 32½	15 36	252	287
23	B. A. C. 7620...	6	19 24½	11 17	29	6				
26	9 Piscium.....	6	20 50	12 35	189	154	21 29	13 15	2½	224
25	κ Piscium.....	4½	20 57½	12 42	212	187				
Aug. 1	103 Tauri.....	6	22 38½	13 55	8	328				
13	B. A. C. 5197...	6	16 45	7 17	64	75	17 57	8 28	276	297
26	47 Arietis.....	6	20 17	9 56	143	105	21 4	10 44	256	215
27	33 Tauri.....	6	0 38	14 13	42	3	1 11	14 45	351	314
29	121 Tauri.....	6	21 11½	10 39	17	346	21 23	10 51	350	318
Sept. 4	π Capricorni...	5	19 38	8 3	90	83	20 49	9 14	320	325
14	ρ Capricorni...	5	20 53	9 17	135	141	22 5	10 30	277	294
15	18 Aquarii.....	6	0 4	12 24	88	109	0 58	13 18	336	7
18	16 Piscium.....	6	20 39½	8 48	210	182				
18	19 Piscium.....	6	3 23	15 31	146	180	4 22	16 30	269	306
19	45 Piscium.....	6	23 21	11 26	152	140	0 31	12 35	274	277
Oct. 10	B. A. C. 6607...	6	22 42½	9 24	20	50				
15	9 Piscium.....	6	0 2	10 24	133	141	1 19	11 41	294	316
15	κ Piscium.....	4½	0 18	10 40	176	187	1 6	11 28	251	271
20	ξ Arietis.....	4½	21 13	7 16	95	55	22 12	8 15	303	261
22	103 Tauri.....	6	2 41	12 35	102	67	4 2	13 56	270	252
23	3 Geminorum..	6	8 48½	18 87	348	25				
24	d Geminorum..	6	2 1½	11 48	357	315				
Nov. 6	B. A. C. 6148...	6	21 39	6 35	96	121	22 43½	7 39	300	332
14	101 Piscium.....	6	5 45	14 8	97	136	6 51	15 14	298	338
16	ζ Arietis.....	4½	7 50½	16 5	7	49				
16	τ¹ Arietis.....	5	10 52½	19 6	5	40				
17	33 Tauri.....	6	2 0	10 13	153	125	2 54	11 6	236	219
19	121 Tauri.....	6	22 52½	6 56	185	146				
20	d Geminorum..	6	11 19	19 18	81	123	12 19	20 18	246	288
21	56 Geminorum..	5½	23 21½	7 18	108	74	0 10	8 7	240	203
24	16 Sextantis....	6	8 38	16 22	56	38	9 54	17 37	242	240
25	55 Leonis.....	6	7 28½	15 8	332	300				
26	B. A. C. 4006...	6	9 19	16 54	64	40	10 23	18 4	231	217
Dec. 4	50 Sagittarii....	6	22 4½	5 10	21	45				
9	16 Piscium.....	6	20 5	2 52	98	66	21 13	3 59	324	300
9	19 Piscium.....	6	3 71	10 27	47	82	4 5	10 50	6	42
10	45 Piscium.....	6	23 25	6 8	86	74	0 30	7 12	339	342
13	47 Arietis.....	6	7 43	14 13	132	173	8 56	15 5	243	284
14	32 Tauri.....	6	11 58½	18 23	2	34				
16	121 Tauri.....	6	8 22	14 39	115	154	9 20	15 37	228	269
17	3 Geminorum..	6	22 2	4 17	92	59	22 55	5 10	270	233
17	6 Geminorum..	6	23 16	5 31	38	0	23 51	6 5	324	283
18	56 Geminorum..	5½	8 16	14 25	84	102	9 31	15 40	236	268
23	e Leonis.....	5	7 32	13 22	58	25	8 39	14 28	243	215

† A near approach.

‡ Star below the horizon.

§ Star setting.

** The mean time given in this Table is the astronomical day of 24 hours, which always begins at noon of the date given in col. 1. Sidereal time is computed from the time of the star passing the meridian till its return.

A TABLE OF THE DURATION OF MOONLIGHT AFTER SUNSET AND BEFORE SUNRISE THROUGHOUT THE YEAR.

Day of Mth.	January 16 h.	Feb. 14 h.	Mar. 12 h.	Apr. 10 h.	May 8 h.	June 8 h.	July 8 h.	Aug. 10 h.	Sept. 12 h.	October 14 h.	Nov. 16 h.	Dec. 16 h.
1
2
3
4
5
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7
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29
30
31

The figures under the name of each month denote the number of hours nearly, between sunset and sunrise. The number of points denote the hours of darkness; and their position indicates the one before, the other after midnight.

PRELIMINARY NOTES FOR THE YEAR.

Dominical Letter.....	P
Golden Number	19
Cycle of the Sun	22
Epect	18
Roman Indiction.....	4
Julian Period	6574

Septuagesima Sunday	Jan. 27
Shrove Tuesday	Feb. 12
Easter Sunday	Mar. 31
Whit Sunday	May 19
Trinity Sunday	May 26
Advent Sunday	Dec. 1

The Year 1861 is the first after Leap Year.

ECLIPSES IN 1861.

Jan. 11. SUN. Annular eclipse, *invisible* at Greenwich. Begins on the earth generally at 0h. 34^m. A.M., mean time at Greenwich, in longitude 75° 12' E., and latitude 19° 32' S.; ends on the earth generally at 6h. 23^m. A.M., in longitude 173° 13' E., and latitude 7° 35' N. Central eclipse begins generally at 1h. 38^m. A.M., in longitude 57° 43' E., and latitude 22° 54' S.; ends generally at 5h. 19^m. A.M., in longitude 169° 29' W., and latitude 4° 11' N.

July 7 and 8. SUN. Annular eclipse, *invisible* at Greenwich. Begins on the earth generally on the 7th at 11h. 17^m. P.M.; mean time at Greenwich, in longitude 100° 6' E., and latitude 3° 54' N., ends on the earth generally on the 8th at 5h. 1^m. A.M., in longitude 172° 26' W., and latitude 19° 11' S. Central eclipse begins generally on the 8th at 0h. 20^m. A.M., in longitude 86° 9' E. and latitude 0° 25' S., ends generally on the 8th at 3h. 58^m. A.M., in longitude 158° 46' W. and latitude 23° 26' S.

Nov. 12. MERCURY. Transit over the sun's disc, partly visible at Greenwich, with reference to the centre of the earth. Ingress at 5h. 15^m. A.M.;

Egress 9h. 17^m. A.M. mean time at Greenwich.

Dec. 17. MOON partially eclipsed, partly visible at Greenwich. First contact with the Penumbra at 5h. 44^m. A.M. mean time at Greenwich; first contact with the shadow at 7h. 27^m. A.M.; middle of the eclipse at 8h. 18^m. A.M.; last contact with the shadow at 9h. 9^m. A.M.; last contact with the Penumbra at 10h. 52^m. A.M. Magnitude of the eclipse (moon's diameter = 1) 0.185.

Dec. 31. SUN. A total eclipse, *visible* (as a partial one) at Greenwich. Begins on the earth generally at 11h. 14^m. A.M., mean time at Greenwich, in longitude 74° 1' W., and latitude 9° 1' N.; ends on the earth generally at 4h. 22^m. P.M., in longitude 12° 38' E., and latitude 27° 13' N. Central eclipse begins generally at 0h. 18^m. P.M., in longitude 85° 1' W., and latitude 19° 49' N.; ends generally at 3h. 18^m. P.M., in longitude 22° 5' E., and latitude 37° 39' N. As a partial eclipse at Greenwich, begins at 1h. 51^m. P.M. Greatest phase at 2h. 53^m. P.M.; ends at 3h. 51^m. P.M. Magnitude of the eclipse (sun's diameter = 1) 0.466.

THE FOUR QUARTERS OF THE YEAR.

SPRING Quarter begins	March 20	2h 43 ^m afternoon.
SUMMER "	June 21	11 35 morning.
AUTUMNAL "	Sept. 23	1 48 morning.
WINTER "	Dec. 21	7 35 afternoon.

TERMS AND RETURNS.

HILARY TERM begins 11th January.—Ends 31st January.

EASTER TERM begins 15th April.—Ends 8th May.

TRINITY TERM begins 22nd May.—Ends 12th June.

MICHAELMAS TERM begins 2nd Nov.—Ends 25th Nov.

OXFORD TERMS.

	Begins.	Ends.
Lent Term	Jan. 14	Mar. 23
Easter Term	Apr. 10	May 18
Trinity Term	May 22	July 6
Michaelmas Term ..	Oct. 10	Dec. 17

The Act will be July 2.

CAMBRIDGE TERMS.

	Begins.	Divides.	Ends.
Lent...Jan. 13..	Feb. 16 noon...		Mar. 22
Easter...Apr. 5..	May 13 midn...		June 21

Mich. Oct. 1..Nov. 8 noon. Dec. 16
The Commencement will be June 18.

TERMS IN ENGLAND

Usually taken in Leases.

25 March Lady Day	25 Sept. . Mich. Day
24 June.. Midsum.	25 Dec.. Christmas.

IN SCOTLAND.

Candlemas...Feb. 2	Lammas ..Aug. 1
Whitsunday* May 15	Martinmas. .Nov. 11

* This term in Scotch leases does not depend upon the moveable Feast of Whitsuntide, but is permanent.

QUARTER SESSIONS (1861)

IN THE SEVERAL COUNTIES OF ENGLAND AND WALES.

By the Act 1 Will. IV. c. 70, it is enacted that "in the year 1831, and afterwards, the justices of the peace in every county, riding, or division, for which Quarter-Sessions of the Peace by law ought to be held, shall hold their general Quarter Sessions of the Peace in the first whole week after the 11th of October, in the first week after the 28th of December, in the first week after the 31st of March, and in the first week after the 24th of June." The following list has been computed according to this rule.

The Act 4 and 5 Will. IV. cap. 47, allows a discretionary power to the Justices of Peace as to the time of holding the Spring Quarter Sessions, and empowers them to alter the day for holding the Sessions, so as not to be earlier than the 7th of March, nor later than the 22d of April.

BEDFORD—W. Jan. 2, April 3, July 3, Oct. 16.

BERKS—M. *Abingdon*, July 1, Oct. 14, *Reading*, Dec. 31, 1860, April 1.

BUCKS—*Aylesbury*, same as *Berks*.

CAMBRIDGE—*Cambridge County*, F. Jan. 4, April 5, July 5, Oct. 18.

CHESHIRE—M. *Chester*, same as *Berks*.

CORNWALL—*Bodmin*, W. same as *Bedford*.

CUMBERLAND—W. as *Bedford*, Jan., July, and Oct. at *Carlisle*, April at *Whitehaven*.

DERBYSHIRE—*Derby*, W. same as *Bedford*, Jan., July, and Oct. *Chesterfield*, April.

DEVONSHIRE—*Exeter*, W. same as *Bedford*.

DORSETSHIRE—*Dorchester*, W. same as *Bedford*.

DURHAM—M. same as *Berks*.

ELY, Isle of—W. as *Bedford*, at *Wisbeach*, Jan. and July, at *Ely*, April and Oct.

ESSEX—*Chelmsford*, W. as *Bedford*.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE—*Gloster*, W. as *Bedford*.

HAMPSHIRE—*Winchester*, M. as *Berks*.

HEREFORDSHIRE—*Hereford*, M. as *Berks*.

HERTFORDSHIRE—*Hertford*, M. same as *Berks*. *St. Alban's*, the same week.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE—W. same as *Bedford*.

KENT—*Maidstone*, Th. Jan. 3, Apr. 4, July 4, Oct. 17. *Canterbury* the same week.

LANCASHIRE—*Lancaster*, M. same as *Berks*. Adjournments are held at *Preston*, at *Salford*, and at *Liverpool*.

LEICESTERSHIRE—*Leicester*, M. as *Berks*.

LINCOLNSHIRE—*Parts of Lindsey*.

Kirton . . . | Fr. Jan. 4, April 5, July 5, Oct. 18
Louth . . . | Tu. —, April 9, —, Oct. 22
Spilsby . . . | Tu. Jan. 6, —, July 9, —

Bourn same as *Bedford* for Jan., April, and July. *Boston*, Oct. *Sleaford*, Th. Jan. 3, April 4, July 4, Oct. 17.

MIDDLESEX—General or adjourned Sessions are held at least twice a month at the Sessions House, *Clerkenwell*, usually on the alternate Tuesdays; and adjourned Sessions are also held at Westminster (Broad Sanctuary). The London Sessions are held four times a year at the Guildhall. The Tower Liberty Sessions are held eight times a year at the Sessions House, *Wellclose-square*.

MONMOUTHSHIRE—*Usk*, M. as *Berks*.

NORFOLK—*Shire House*, *Norwich*, W. same as *Bedford*, adjourned to *Swaffham* and *Walsingham* the following weeks.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE—*Northampton*, Th. as *Kent*. *Peterborough*, same days.

NORTHUMBERLAND—*Newcastle-on-Tyne*, W. Jan. 2, *Morpeth*, Apr. 3, *Hexham*, July 3, *Alnwick*, Oct. 16, *Berwick*, S. Oct. 19.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE—

Nottingham, M. as *Berks*.

Newark, F. as *Cambridge*.

East Retford, M. Jan. 7, April 15, July 8, Oct. 21.

OXFORDSHIRE—M. as *Berks*.

RUTLANDSHIRE—*Oakham*, Th. as *Kent*.

SHROPSHIRE—*Shrewsbury*, M. as *Berks*.

SOMERSETSHIRE—Tu. *Taunton*, Jan. 1, July 2, *Wells*, April 2, Oct. 15.

STAFFORDSHIRE—*Stafford*, M. as *Berks*.

SUFFOLK—*Beccles*, M. as *Berks*, *Woodbridge*, W. as *Bedford*, *Ipswich*, F. as *Cambridge*; and *Bury*, M. in the following week.

SURREY—W. *Reigate*, *Guildford*, and *Kingston*, same as *Bedford*.

SUSSEX—Eastern Division: *Lewes*, M. same as *Berks*. Western Division: *Petworth*, Th. Jan. 3, and April 4. *Horsham*, July 4. *Chichester*, Oct. 17.

WARWICKSHIRE—*Warwick*, W. as *Bedford*.

WESTMINSTER—City, are generally held on the Thursday preceding the Quarter Sessions for *Middlesex*.

WESTMORELAND—M. as *Berks*, *Appleby*, Dec. 31, 1860, and July, *Kendal*, April and Oct.

WILTSHIRE—Tu. *Devizes*, Jan. 1. *Salisbury*, April 2. *Warminster*, July 2. *Marlborough*, Oct. 15.

WORCESTERSHIRE—*Worcester*, M. same as *Berks*.

YORKSHIRE—EAST RIDING: *Beverley*, W. as *Bedford*. WEST RIDING: *Wakefield*, Tu. Jan. 1. *Sheffield*, F. Jan. 4. *Pontefract*, M. April 1. *Skipton*, M. July 1. *Bradford*, Tu. July 2. *Rotherham*, F. July 5. *Leeds*, Tu. Oct. 15. *Doncaster*, F. Oct. 18. NORTH RIDING: *Northallerton*, W. as *Bedford*.

The Quarter Sessions through NORTH and SOUTH WALES are held by the same rule as the foregoing, the magistrates determining the day of the week on which the Sessions shall commence.

It has been found necessary to omit the sessions for *Cities and Towns*, as they may be changed according to the will of the Recorder.

TRANSFER DAYS.

The Transfer Days are now Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays. Dividends are due at the following dates after an interval of three days, or if a Sunday intervenes of four days.

AT THE BANK.

Bank Stock	Apr. 5, Oct. 10
3 per Cent. Cons.	} Jan. 5, July 5
3 per Cent. 1726	
3 per Cent. Reduc.	Apr. 5, Oct. 10
New 3 per Cent. Annuit.	Apr. 5, Oct. 10
New 5 per Cent. Annuit.	Jan. 5, July 5
East India Stock	Jan. 5, July 5
East India Bonds	Mar. 31, Sep. 30
Old 3 per Cent. Ann. ..	Apr. 5, Oct. 10
3 per Cent. 1751	Jan. 5, July 5

Tickets for preparing Transfer of Stock must be given in at each Office before 1 o'clock.—Private Transfers may be made at other times than as above, the Books not being shut, by paying 2s. 6d. extra for each Transfer; but no Transfer can be made after 1 o'clock on Saturdays.

Transfer at the Bank must be made by half-past 2 o'clock.

Expense of Transfer in

Bk. Stock, 25l. & under. 5s.; above that sum, 12s.
India Stock, 1l. 10s.; non-transfer days, 2s. 6d. extra.

HOLIDAYS KEPT AT THE PUBLIC OFFICES IN 1861.

At the EXCHEQUER all holidays are abolished except Christmas Day and Good Friday.

EXCISE, STAMPS, AND TAXES OFFICES.

Good Friday, Mar. 29. Day appointed to be kept as the Queen's Birthday. Coronation Day, June 28. Prince of Wales's Birthday, Nov. 9. Christmas Day, Dec. 25. All the above days are also ordered to be kept as holidays by the officers and servants of the Custom House and the Dock Companies of the United Kingdom, except the Prince of Wales's Birthday and the Coronation day. At the Stamps and Taxes Office, the Restoration of Charles II., May 29; Whit Monday and Tuesday (May 20 and 21), are kept in addition.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

Good Friday, March 29. | Christmas Day, December 25.
And in the Transfer Offices, 1st May and 1st November in addition.

N.B.—Whenever the 1st May or 1st November falls on a Sunday the holiday will be kept on the Monday following.

Any Special Fast or Thanksgiving Days ordered by Authority are kept in addition by all the above establishments.

MEMORANDA FOR NEXT YEAR, 1862.

N.B. As towards the end of each year, or even earlier, information concerning the ensuing year is often wanted, we give a synopsis of the information most required:—

I.—Beginnings of the Months and First Sundays.

Jan. 1, Wednesday.	April 1, Tuesday.	July 6, Sunday.	Oct. 5, Sunday.
" 5, Sunday.	" 6, Sunday.	" 13, "	" 12, "
" 12, "	" 13, "	" 20, "	" 19, "
" 19, "	" 20, "	" 27, "	" 26, "
" 26, "	" 27, "	Aug. 1, Friday.	Nov. 1, Saturday.
Feb. 1, Saturday.	May 1, Thursday.	" 3, Sunday.	" 2, Sunday.
" 2, Sunday.	" 4, Sunday.	" 10, "	" 9, "
" 9, "	" 11, "	" 17, "	" 16, "
" 16, "	" 18, "	" 24, "	" 23, "
" 23, "	" 25, "	" 31, "	" 30, "
March 1, Saturday.	June 1, "	Sept. 1, Monday.	Dec. 1, Monday.
" 2, Sunday.	" 8, "	" 7, Sunday.	" 7, Sunday.
" 9, "	" 15, "	" 14, "	" 14, "
" 16, "	" 22, "	" 21, "	" 21, "
" 23, "	" 29, "	" 28, "	" 28, "
" 30, "	July 1, Tuesday.	Oct. 1, Wednesday.	" 31, Wednesday.

II.—Moveable Feasts.

Septuagesima Sunday	Feb. 16	Low Sunday	Apr. 27
Quinquagesima, Shrove Sunday ..	Mar. 2	Rogation Sunday	May 25
Ash Wednesday	" 5	Ascension Day—Holy Thursday ..	" 29
Quadragesima, 1st Sunday in Lent ..	" 9	Whit Sunday	Jun. 8
Palm Sunday	Apr. 13	Trinity Sunday	" 5
Good Friday	" 18	Corpus Christi	" 19
Easter Sunday	" 20	First Sunday in Advent	Nov. 30

MONTHLY NOTICES.

Dec. 31, 1860, Quarter Sessions commence on Monday in this week.

1. British Museum closes.

1. Leipzig fair—manufactured goods and pleasure* (the business commences 3 or 4 days earlier).

5. Half-yearly dividends on some species of Stock become due. See Table of Transfer-days.

8. British Museum opens, 10 till 4; Reading Room, 9 till 4.

9. Fire Insurance due at Christmas must be paid by this day, or the Policy becomes void.

21, 22. Melton Mowbray fair—horses, cattle.

26. Brunswick—miscellaneous, including manufactured goods, &c.

Registration.—Births—Persons should cause their children to be registered within forty-two days after birth, by giving personal notice to the registrar of their district, *without any fee whatever.*

Deaths.—Intimation should be given of deaths in the same manner as births. This should be done within five days, as the undertaker has to give a certificate to the minister who reads the funeral service, who, if he buries the body without a certificate, is bound to give notice to the registrar within seven days.

As the cause of death is to be entered, sound discretion should be exercised in ascertaining the real nature of the deceased's death, for which important purpose every facility should be given.

SUNDAY LESSONS.

	<i>Proper Lessons, Morning.</i>	<i>Proper Lessons, Evening.</i>
Jan. 1 Circumcision	Gen. 17	Deut. 10, ver. 12
" 6 Epiphany	Isaiah 60	Colos. 2
" 13 1st Sun. aft. Epiph.	" 44	John 2 to ver. 12
" 20 2nd	" 51	Rom. 11
" 27 Septuagesima	Gen. 1	1 Cor. 2
	" 24	" 8

ASTRONOMICAL PHENOMENA.

Mercury, in the constellations Sagittarius and Capricornus, is a morning star in the beginning of the month, and from the 12th to the end invisible. On the 12th, at 10h. 53m. A.M. in Aphellion; on the 31st, 10h. 26m. A.M., in superior conjunction with the sun.

Venus, in the constellations Leo, Scorpio, and Sagittarius, is a morning star throughout the month. On the 15th, passes the meridian at 10h. 7m. A.M.

Mars, in the constellation Pisces. On the 15th, passes the meridian at 4h. 47m. P.M.

Jupiter, in the constellation Leo. On the 15th, passes the meridian at 2h. 14h. A.M.

Saturn, in the constellation Leo. On the 15th, passes the meridian at 3h. 7m. A.M.

Uranus, in the constellation Taurus. On the 15th, passes the meridian at 8h. 46m. P.M.

The *Moon*, On the 1st, at 7m. 44m. P.M., in conjunction with Saturn, at 6° 12' N.; on the 2nd at 8h. 0m. P.M., in Perigee; on the 4th at 5h. 55m. P.M., in conjunction with a Virginis (Spica), at 3° 29' N.; on the 6th at 6h. 41m. A.M., with a 2 Libræ, at 5° 30' N.; on the 8th at 5h. 39m. P.M., with Venus, at 4° 7' N.; on the 10th, at 4h. 49m. A.M., with Mercury at 0° 34' N.; on the 17th, at 3h. 20m. P.M., with Mars at 5° 39' S.; at 5h. 0m. P.M., in Apogee; on the 22nd, at 9h. 52m. A.M., in conjunction with Uranus, at 3° 45' S.; on the 27th, at 11h. 48m. P.M., with Jupiter, at 4° 8' N.; on the 28th, at 6h. 23m. A.M., with a Leonis (Regulus), at 3° 50' N.; on the 29th, at 0h. 58m. A.M., with Saturn at 6° 13' N.; at 11h. 0m. A.M., in Perigee; on the 31st, at 11h. 29m. P.M., in conjunction with a Virginis (Spica) at 3° 29' N.

The *Constellation Canis Major*, will be on the meridian about midnight in the beginning, and Gemini and Canis Minor, about the middle of the month.

Eclipses of Jupiter's Satellites.

First Satellite. 1st Im. at 3h. 15m. 42¹/₂s. A.M.; 2nd Im. at 9h. 44m. 2³/₄s. P.M.; 8th Im. at 5h. 8m. 57⁹/₁₆s. A.M.; 9th Im. at 11h. 37m. 8¹/₁₆s. P.M.; 15th Im. at 7h. 2m. 17⁹/₁₆s. A.M.; 17th Im. at 1h. 30m. 39⁹/₁₆s. A.M.; 18th Im. at 7h. 55m. 1⁵/₁₆s. P.M.; 24th Im. at 3h. 24m. 7⁰/₁₆s. A.M.; 25th Im. at 0h. 52m. 31²/₁₆s. P.M.; 31st Im. at 5h. 17m. 42¹/₂ A.M.

Second Satellite. 1st Im. at 1h. 40m. 41⁵/₁₆s. A.M.; 8th Im. at 4h. 16m. 56⁹/₁₆s. A.M.; 15th Im. at 6h. 53m. 18⁹/₁₆s. A.M.; 18th Im. at 8h. 12m. 6¹/₁₆s. P.M.; 25th Im. at 10h. 48m. 38⁵/₁₆s. P.M.

Third Satellite. 6th Im. at 8h. 2m. 39⁴/₁₆s. A.M.; 27th Im. at 7h. 55m. 48⁸/₁₆s. P.M.

Fourth Satellite. 4th Im. at 8h. 7m. 4³/₁₆s. A.M.; 21st Im. at 2h. 6m. 49⁵/₁₆s. A.M.

Hebrew Calendar.

1861. 562t.
Jan. 1 19 Thebet.
12 1 Sebat.

Mohammedan Calendar.

1861. Hegira, 1277.
Jan. 1 18 Jomadhil II.
13 1 Regeb.

25 13 " { Fortu-
26 14 " { nate
" " { Days.
27 15 " { Day of
" " { Victory.

Day of the Week.	Day of the Year	Sundays and Remarkable Days.
1 Tu	1	<i>Circumcision.</i>
2 W	2	.. .. .
3 Th	3	.. .. .
4 F	4	.. .. .
5 S	5	.. .. .
6 S	6	<i>Epiphany, Old Christ. Day</i>
7 M	7	.. .. .
8 Tu	8	.. .. .
9 W	9	.. .. .
10 Th	10	.. .. .
11 F	11	Hilary Term begins.
12 S	12	.. .. .
13 S	13	{ 1 Sunday after Epiph.
14 M	14	{ Camb. Lent Term beg.
15 Tu	15	{ Oxf. Lent Term begins.
16 W	16	.. .. .
17 Th	17	.. .. .
18 F	18	.. .. .
19 S	19	.. .. .
20 S	20	2 Sunday after Epiphany.
21 M	21	.. .. .
22 Tu	22	.. .. .
23 W	23	.. .. .
24 Th	24	.. .. .
25 F	25	<i>Conversion of St. Paul.</i>
26 S	26	.. .. .
27 S	27	<i>Septuagesima Sunday.</i>
28 M	28	.. .. .
29 Tu	29	.. .. .
30 W	30	.. .. .
31 Th	31	Hilary Term ends.

* The Monthly List of Fairs is only a selection of the more important ones. When they fall on Sunday they are usually held the day after. We have also added a few of the German Fairs which are of commercial interest, each of which continues for three weeks.

THERMOMETRICAL REGISTER.

January, 1860.

	Highest.	Lowest.		Highest.	Lowest.
1	55°0	50°0	17	40°0	33°2
2	52°0	44°4	18	39°4	27°9
3	55°5	43°9	19	45°0	35°5
4	49°2	38°9	20	47°0	35°5
5	43°0	36°5	21	46°3	32°8
6	41°5	34°5	22	45°0	36°5
7	41°0	29°5	23	45°0	33°5
8	46°0	33°0	24	47°0	35°0
9	39°2	20°3	25	42°5	34°3
10	37°9	30°7	26	46°0	27°8
11	43°5	32°3	27	44°0	37°0
12	46°0	33°2	28	37°8	27°5
13	40°5	30°5	29	45°0	35°5
14	46°0	37°5	30	45°7	32°0
15	50°5	41°5	31	42°2	33°7
16	44°9	34°5			

THE MOON'S CHANGES.

Last Quart... 4th day, 1h. 54m. morn.
 New 11th day, 3h. 27m. morn.
 First Quart... 19th day, 4h. 0m. morn.
 Full 26th day, 5h. 6m. aftern.

D's Dec. 2nd, 0°; 8th, 25°56' S.;
 15th, 0°; 23rd, 25°56' N.; 29th, 0°.

M. D.	L. of Day.	Day's incr.	Day brk.	Twil. ends.	☉'s semi-di.
1	7 52	0 7	6 3	6 6	16' 18"
6	7 59	0 14	6 2	6 10	16 18
11	8 7	0 22	6 1	6 16	16 18
16	8 19	0 34	5 58	6 22	16 18
21	8 32	0 47	5 55	6 29	16 17
26	8 48	1 3	5 50	6 36	16 17

Day.	Sun rises.	Eq. Time.		Sun sets.	Sun's Dec.	Moon's Age.	Moon rises.	Southing of the Moon.		Moon sets.	High Water, London Bridge.		Day.
		Clock bef. Sun.									Morn.	Aftern.	
1	h. m.	m. s.		h. m.	°	d.	h. m.	h. m.		h. m.	h. m.		1
1	8 8	3 58		4 0	22 s 59	20°0	9 a 55	3 m 29		10 m 8	4 44	5 6	
2	8 8	4 27		4 1	22 54	21°0	11 15	4 18		10 26	5 28	5 51	2
3	8 8	4 54		4 2	22 48	22°0	morn.	5 6		10 41	6 13	6 37	3
4	8 8	5 22		4 3	22 42	23°0	0 40	5 56		10 59	7 1	7 26	4
5	8 8	5 49		4 4	22 35	24°0	2 4	6 48		11 20	7 54	8 24	5
6	8 7	6 15		4 6	22 28	25°0	3 29	7 42		11 47	8 59	9 36	6
7	8 7	6 41		4 7	22 21	26°0	4 49	8 39	0 a 23		10 15	10 57	7
8	8 6	7 7		4 8	22 13	27°0	6 2	9 38	1 12		11 37	—	8
9	8 6	7 32		4 10	22 4	28°0	7 2	10 37	2 14		0 12	0 44	9
10	8 5	7 56		4 11	21 55	29°0	7 47	11 34	3 27		1 13	1 40	10
11	8 5	8 20		4 12	21 46	30°0	8 23	0 a 27	4 42		2 5	2 27	11
12	8 4	8 43		4 14	21 36	1°4	8 43	1 16	6 0		2 49	3 10	12
13	8 3	9 6		4 15	21 26	2°4	9 1	2 2	7 15		3 29	3 48	13
14	8 2	9 28		4 17	21 15	3°4	9 16	2 45	8 26		4 5	4 23	14
15	8 2	9 50		4 18	21 4	4°4	9 29	3 26	9 36		4 40	4 57	15
16	8 1	10 10		4 20	20 53	5°4	9 43	4 6	10 44		5 15	5 30	16
17	8 0	10 30		4 22	20 41	6°4	9 56	4 46	11 51		5 47	6 3	17
18	7 59	10 49		4 23	20 29	7°4	10 11	5 28	morn.		6 20	6 37	18
19	7 58	11 8		4 25	20 17	8°4	10 29	6 12	1 1		6 56	7 16	19
20	7 57	11 25		4 27	20 4	9°4	10 50	6 59	2 12		7 38	8 4	20
21	7 56	11 42		4 28	19 50	10°4	11 20	7 49	3 22		8 36	9 14	21
22	7 54	11 58		4 30	19 37	11°4	0 a 1	8 43	4 29		9 52	10 32	22
23	7 53	12 14		4 32	19 23	12°4	0 53	9 39	5 29		11 13	11 50	23
24	7 52	12 28		4 33	19 8	13°4	2 0	10 36	6 20		—	0 24	24
25	7 51	12 42		4 35	18 53	14°4	3 18	11 33	7 0		0 52	1 18	25
26	7 49	12 55		4 37	18 38	15°4	4 44	morn.	7 30		1 43	2 5	26
27	7 48	13 7		4 39	18 23	16°4	6 9	0 28	7 53		2 27	2 49	27
28	7 47	13 18		4 40	18 7	17°4	7 35	1 20	8 12		3 9	3 29	28
29	7 45	13 29		4 42	17 51	18°4	9 0	2 11	8 30		3 50	4 8	29
30	7 44	13 38		4 44	17 35	19°4	10 26	3 2	8 49		4 29	4 50	30
31	7 42	13 47		4 46	17 18	20°4	11 50	3 52	9 5		5 11	5 29	31

MONTHLY NOTICES.

2. Candlemas-day. Scotch quarter-day. [diems.
15. Last day for objecting to owner's votes for Guar-
Tenancy.—A yearly tenant must take care that
he gives notice to quit his premises half a year
before the time of the expiration of the current
year of his tenancy. If, by agreement, a quar-
ter's notice is to be sufficient, such notice must
also expire with the tenancy, if that is yearly.

Wills.—After Jan. 1838, all wills made in Eng-
land came under the provisions of the new Wills
Act, of which an abstract was given in British Al-
manac for 1838. By it, all property may be disposed
of by will; all wills must be in writing, and each
must be signed at the bottom or end by the tes-
tator, or, if he is unable, by some person on his
behalf, by his direction, and in his presence; and
two, or more, attesting witnesses (who must be
present at the same time) must also sign the will.
If the testator wishes to acknowledge or reward

the attesting witnesses, he must do it in some other
way than by bequeathing them anything: for lega-
cies to attesting witnesses, or to the wife or hus-
band of an attesting witness, are void. No person
under twenty-one can make a valid will. Wills
are revoked by subsequent marriage; otherwise
a will can only be revoked by destruction, or by
the making of a new one; and alterations in wills
must be made in the same manner as a will is
made. Wills are to be construed as if made im-
mediately before the death of the testator, unless a
contrary intention is expressed; and properties
bequeathed in general terms include all property
in the possession of the testator at his decease,
whether acquired before or after the will was made.

[If persons make their own wills, without legal
assistance, let them express themselves in a plain
simple way, avoiding roundabout phrases, or at-
tempts to imitate legal phraseology.]

SUNDAY LESSONS.

Proper Lessons, Morning.		Proper Lessons, Evening.	
Feb. 3	Sexagesima Sunday	Gen. 3	Mark 3
" 10	Quinquagesima "	Gen. 9 to ver. 20	" 10
" 13	Ash Wednesday "	Num. 11	" 13
" 17	1st Sunday in Lent	Gen. 19 to ver. 30	Luka 1 to v. 39
" 24	2nd "	" 27	" 7
			Gen. 34
			1 Cor. 15
			2 Cor. 6
			" 9
			" 13
			Ephes. 1

ASTRONOMICAL PHENOMENA.

Mercury, in the constellations Capricornus and Aqua-
rius, is invisible till the 4th, then an evening star
throughout the month. On the 25th, at 10h. 32m. A.M.,
in Perihelion; on the 27th at 4h. 26m. P.M., at greatest
elongation 18° 6' E.

Venus, in the constellations Sagittarius, Capricornus,
and Aquarius, is a morning star throughout the month.
On the 15th, rises at 6h. 32m. A.M., and passes the
meridian at 10h. 50m. A.M.

Mars, in the constellations Pisces and Aries. On the
15th, passes the meridian at 4h. 3m. P.M.

Jupiter, in the constellation Leo. On the 10th at 5h.
41m. P.M., in opposition to the sun; on the 15th passes
the meridian at 11h. 53m. P.M.

Saturn, in the constellation Leo. On the 15th, passes
the meridian at 0h. 57m. A.M.; on the 24th, at 5h. 13m.
P.M., in opposition to the sun.

Uranus, in the constellation Taurus. On the 14th, at
1h. 0m. P.M., stationary; on the 26th, at 4h. 33m.
P.M., in quadrature with the sun.

The Moon, on the 3rd, at 6h. 24m. P.M., in conjunc-
tion with β 1 Scorpii; at 5° 11' N.; on the 4th, at 3h.
53m. A.M., with α Scorpii (Antares), at 0° 51' S.; on
the 7th, at 7h. 59m. P.M., with Venus, at 0° 32' S.; on
the 10th, at 4h. 56m. P.M., with Mercury at 5° 12' S.;
on the 14th at 11h. 0m. A.M., in Apogee; on the 15th,
at 2h. 18m. P.M., in conjunction with Mars, at 5° 2' S.;
on the 18th, at 6h. 23m. P.M., with Uranus at 3° 39' S.;
at 7h. 37m. P.M., with α Tauri (Aldebaran), at 9° 7' S.;
on the 24th at 4h. 14m. A.M., with Jupiter at 3° 51'
N.; at 4h. 48m. P.M., with α Leonis (Regulus), at
3° 49' N.; on the 25th at 7h. 30m. A.M., with Saturn
at 6° 5' N.; on the 26th, at 1h. 0m. P.M., in Perigee;
on the 28th at 7h. 4m. A.M., in conjunction with α Vir-
ginis (Spica) at 3° 19' N.

The Constellations *Ursa Major*, *Leo Minor*, and *Leo*,
will be on the meridian about midnight, near the middle
of the month.

Eclipses of Jupiter's Satellites.

First Satellite. 1st Im. at 11h. 46m. 8-28. P.M.; 3rd
Im. at 6h. 14m. 32-28. P.M.; 7th Im. at 7h. 11m. 24-28.
A.M.; 9th Im. at 1h. 39m. 53-28. A.M.; 16th Em. at
5h. 48m. 34-28. A.M.; 18th Em. at 0h. 17m. 23-28.
A.M.; 19th Em. at 6h. 45m. 53-18. P.M.; 25th Em. at
2h. 11m. 26-28. A.M.; 26th Em. at 8h. 3m. 59-4 P.M.

Second Satellite. 2nd Im. at 1h. 25m. 17-38. A.M.;
9th Im. at 4h. 2m. 1-5. A.M.; 12th Em. at 8h. 13m.
2-18. P.M.; 19th Em. at 10h. 49m. 50-58. P.M.; 27th
Em. at 1h. 26m. 41-28. A.M.

Third Satellite. 3rd Im. at 11h. 54m. 15-28. P.M.
Fourth Satellite. 6th Im. at 8h. 6m. 45-28. P.M.;
23rd Em. at 6h. 52m. 13-78. P.M.

Hebrew Calendar.		Mohammedan Calendar.	
1861.	5621.	1861.	Hegira 1277.
Feb. 1	21 Sebat.	Feb. 1	20 Regeb.
" 11	1 Adar.	" 12	1 Shaban.
" 21	11 "	" 24	13 "
" 24	14 "	" 25	14 "
" 25	15 "	" 26	15 Barak's night.
			" 16 "
			" 17 "
			" 18 "
			" 19 "
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			" 96 "
			" 97 "
			" 98 "
			" 99 "
			" 100 "

Day of the Week.	Day of the Year.	Sundays and Remarkable Days.
1 F	32	Salmon-fishing b. in Scotl.
2 S	33	{ Purific. of B.V. Mary.
3 S	34	{ Candlemas.
4 M	35	Sexagesima Sunday.
5 Tu	36	" " " " " "
6 W	37	" " " " " "
7 Th	38	" " " " " "
8 F	39	Half-quarter.
9 S	40	" " " " " "
10 S	41	Quinquagesima Sunday.
11 M	42	" " " " " "
12 Tu	43	Shrove Tuesday.
13 W	44	Ash Wednesday.
14 Th	45	Valentine.
15 F	46	" " " " " "
16 S	47	Camb. Lent Term div. n.
17 S	48	1 Sunday in Lent.
18 M	49	" " " " " "
19 Tu	50	" " " " " "
20 W	51	Ember Week
21 Th	52	" " " " " "
22 F	53	" " " " " "
23 S	54	" " " " " "
24 S	55	{ 2 Sunday in Lent.
25 M	56	{ St. Matthias.
26 Tu	57	" " " " " "
27 W	58	" " " " " "
28 Th	59	" " " " " "

THERMOMETRICAL REGISTER.

February, 1860.

	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.
1	38.2	25.5	16	42.7
2	37.0	31.0	17	42.8
3	40.2	30.5	18	44.0
4	44.0	29.2	19	43.0
5	49.0	41.7	20	38.0
6	42.0	34.3	21	40.1
7	44.0	29.5	22	44.2
8	50.2	41.0	23	41.5
9	39.5	20.5	24	40.5
10	35.0	25.0	25	43.0
11	37.5	23.2	26	51.7
12	39.0	23.7	27	45.3
13	35.0	24.5	28	53.5
14	37.0	23.5	29	47.2
15	42.6	26.0		30.6

THE MOON'S CHANGES.

Last Quart. .. 2nd day, 9h. 59m. morn.
 New 9th day, 8h. 5m. altern.
 First Quart. ... 18th day, 0h. 19m. morn.
 Full 25th day, 4h. 43m. morn.

☽'s Dec. 5th, 25° 55' S.; 12th, 0°;
 19th, 25° 50' N.; 26th, 0°.

M. D.	L. of Day.	Day's incr.	Day brk.	Twil. ends.	☉'s semi-di.
1	9 7	1 22	5 43	6 45	16' 16"
6	9 24	1 39	5 37	6 53	16 15
11	9 42	1 57	5 29	7 1	16 14
16	10 1	2 16	5 20	7 9	16 13
21	10 20	2 35	5 11	7 18	16 12
26	10 39	2 54	5 1	7 26	16 11

Day.	Sun rises.	Eq. Time.		Sun sets.	Sun's Dec.	Moon's Age.	Moon rises.	Southing of the Moon.		Moon sets.	High Water, London Bridge.		Day.
		h.	m.								Morn.	Aftern.	
1	7 41	13	55	4 48	17 s 1	21.4	h. m. 4m 44	h. m. 4m 44	h. m. 9m 26	h. m. 5 50	h. m. 6 13		1
2	7 39	14	2	4 50	16 44	☾	1 17	5 38	9 51	6 35	6 58		2
3	7 38	14	9	4 51	16 26	23.4	2 38	6 34	10 24	7 23	7 51		3
4	7 36	14	14	4 53	16 8	24.4	3 53	7 32	11 8	8 25	9 6		4
5	7 34	14	19	4 55	15 50	25.4	4 56	8 30	0 a 5	9 50	10 36		5
6	7 33	14	23	4 57	15 31	26.4	5 44	9 26	1 12	11 24	—	—	6
7	7 31	14	27	4 59	15 13	27.4	6 21	10 20	2 27	0 5	0 39		7
8	7 29	14	29	5 0	14 54	28.4	6 48	11 10	3 42	1 9	1 34		8
9	7 27	14	31	5 2	14 35	☉	7 7	11 57	4 58	1 59	2 19		9
10	7 26	14	32	5 4	14 15	0.7	7 23	0 a 40	6 9	2 37	2 55		10
11	7 24	14	32	5 6	13 55	1.7	7 36	1 22	7 21	3 13	3 29		11
12	7 22	14	31	5 8	13 35	2.7	7 49	2 2	8 28	3 45	3 59		12
13	7 20	14	30	5 10	13 15	3.7	8 3	2 43	9 37	4 14	4 30		13
14	7 18	14	27	5 12	12 55	4.7	8 18	3 24	10 45	4 44	4 58		14
15	7 16	14	24	5 13	12 34	5.7	8 33	4 6	11 55	5 12	5 27		15
16	7 14	14	21	5 15	12 14	6.7	8 53	4 52	morn.	5 41	5 57		16
17	7 12	14	16	5 17	11 53	7.7	9 20	5 40	1 6	6 13	6 31		17
18	7 10	14	11	5 19	11 31	☽	9 53	6 31	2 13	6 51	7 13		18
19	7 8	14	5	5 21	11 10	9.7	10 39	7 21	3 15	7 40	8 13		19
20	7 6	13	59	5 22	10 49	10.7	11 38	8 20	4 8	8 56	9 43		20
21	7 4	13	52	5 21	10 27	11.7	0 a 50	9 16	4 53	10 28	11 14		21
22	7 2	13	44	5 26	10 5	12.7	2 10	10 11	5 28	11 56	—	—	22
23	7 0	13	35	5 28	9 43	13.7	3 36	11 5	5 52	0 31	0 58		23
24	6 58	13	26	5 30	9 21	14.7	5 4	11 58	6 15	1 22	1 45		24
25	6 56	13	16	5 31	8 59	☉	6 31	morn.	6 33	2 5	2 25		25
26	6 54	13	6	5 33	8 36	16.7	7 59	0 50	6 52	2 46	3 6		26
27	6 52	12	55	5 35	8 14	17.7	9 28	1 42	7 9	3 26	3 46		27
28	6 50	12	44	5 37	7 51	18.7	10 57	2 36	7 31	4 6	4 27		28

MONTHLY NOTICES.

1. Auditors and Assessors of Boroughs to be elected under Municipal Reform Act.

1. Bristol, for ten days—miscellaneous.

1. British Museum open from 10 till 5; Reading Room, 9 till 5.

3. Frankfort-on-the-Oder—goods, &c.

4 and 25. Stockport—cattle, &c.

4. Caernarvon—horses and pedlery.

5. Bury, Lanc.—horses and cattle.

2. Wantage—horses, cows, pigs.

7. Buckingham—cattle.

6. Brecknock—leather, hogs, cattle.

8. Nottingham—horses and cattle.

11. Tewkesbury—horses, cattle, and sheep.

15. Last day for publishing Notice of Elect. of Guardians, and first day for sending Nominations to Clerk.

16. Louth—cattle and sheep.

16, 17, & 18. Tregaron—horses, pigs, pedlery, &c.

25. Launceston—cattle.

21. Derby—cheese and cattle.

23. Wrexham—cattle, horses, &c.

18. Liskeard—horses, oxen, sheep, &c.

25 and 26. St Albans—cattle and horses.

26. Nantwich—horses, cattle, &c.

26. Last day for sending Nominations of Guardians to Clerk.

27. Cassel—manufactured goods, &c.

26. Bromsgrove (monthly)—cattle, &c.

29. Breslau—manufactured goods, &c.

29. Durham—cattle, sheep, horses, &c. for three

31. Interest on East India Bonds due.

SUNDAY LESSONS.

March 3	3rd Sunday in Lent	Proper Lessons, Morning.	Proper Lessons, Evening.
		Gen. 39 Luke 14	Gen. 42 Philip. 2
" 10	4th "	" 43 " 21	" 45 1 Thes. 1
" 17	5th "	Exod. 3 John 4	Exod. 5 2 Thes. 3
" 24	Palm Sunday	" 9 Matt. 26	" 10 Heb. 5 to v. 11
" 29	Good Friday	Gen. 22 to v. 20 John 18	Isaiah 53 1 Peter 2
" 31	Easter Sunday	Exod. 12 Rom. 6	Exod. 14 Acts 2 v. 22

Day of the Week.	Day of the Year	Sundays and Remarkable Days.
1 F	60	St. David.
2 S	61	.. .. .
3 S	62	3 Sunday in Lent.
4 M	63	.. .. .
5 Tu	64	.. .. .
6 W	65	.. .. .
7 Th	66	.. .. .
8 F	67	.. .. .
9 S	68	.. .. .
10 S	69	4 Sunday in Lent.
11 M	70	.. .. .
12 Tu	71	.. .. .
13 W	72	.. .. .
14 Th	73	.. .. .
15 F	74	.. .. .
16 S	75	[St. Patrick.
17 S	76	5 Sunday in Lent.
18 M	77	Princess Louisa b. 1848.
19 Tu	78	.. .. .
20 W	79	Spring Quarter Commen.
21 Th	80	.. .. .
22 F	81	Camb. Lent Term ends.
23 S	82	Oxford Lent Term ends.
24 S	83	Palm Sunday.
25 M	84	{ LADY-D. Annunc. of
26 Tu	85	{ B. V. Mary.
27 W	86	.. .. .
28 Th	87	.. .. .
29 F	88	Good Friday.
30 S	89	.. .. .
31 S	90	Easter Sunday.

ASTRONOMICAL PHENOMENA.

Mercury, in the constellations Aquarius and Pisces, is an evening star till the middle of the month, then a morning star to the end. On the 6th, at 4h. 42m. A.M., stationary; on the 16th, at 2h. 12m. A.M., in inferior conjunction with the sun; on the 22nd at 6h. 59m. A.M., in conjunction with Venus, at 4° 1' N.; on the 23rd, at 1h. 3m. P.M., stationary.

Venus, in the constellations Aquarius and Pisces, is a morning star throughout the month; on the 9th, at 2h. 6m. A.M., in Aphelion; on the 31st, rises at 5h. 30m. A.M.

Mars, in the constellations Aries and Taurus. On the 15th, passes the meridian at 3h. 27m. P.M.

Jupiter, in the constellation Leo. On the 15th, passes the meridian at 9h. 50m. P.M.

Saturn, in the constellation Leo. On the 15th, passes the meridian at 10h. 55m. P.M.

Uranus, in the constellation Taurus. On the 15th, passes the meridian at 4h. 53m. P.M.

The *Moon*, on the 1st, at 6h. 27m. P.M., in conjunction with α 2 Librae, at 5° 19' N.; on the 3rd, at 0h. 8m. A.M., with β 1 Scorpii, at 5° 1' N.; on the 10th, at 6h. 57m. A.M., with Venus at 5° 10' S.; on the 12th, at 6h. 6m. A.M., with Mercury at 10° 11' S.; on the 13th at midnight, in Apogee; on the 16th, at 11h. 1m. A.M., in conjunction with Mars, at 3° 56' S.; on the 18th, at 2h. 35m. A.M., with Uranus, at 3° 24' S.; at 3h. 0m. A.M., with a Tauri (Aldebaran) at 8° 54' S.; on the 19th, at 0h. 51m. A.M., with β Tauri at 2° 58' N.; on the 23rd at 10h. 27m. A.M., with Jupiter, at 3° 45' N.; on the 24th, at 3h. 49m. A.M., with α Leonis (Regulus), at 3° 54' N.; at 3h. 12m. P.M., with Saturn at 6° 0' N.; on the 26th, at midnight in Perigee; on the 27th, at 5h. 10m. P.M., in conjunction with a Virginis (Spica), at 3° 12' N.; on the 29th, at 3h. 23m. A.M., with α 2 Librae, at 5° 7' N.; on the 30th, at 8h. 2m. A.M., with β 1 Scorpii, at 4° 47' N.; at 5h. 3m. P.M., with α Scorpii (Antares), at 1° 15' S.

The *Constellation* Ursa Major, and the east part of Leo, will be on the meridian about midnight in the middle of the month.

Eclipses of Jupiter's Satellites.

First Satellite. 4th Em. at 4h. 5m. 39° 38s. A.M.; 5th Em. at 10h. 34m. 13° 08s. P.M.; 13th Em. at 0h. 28m. 36° 38s. A.M.; 14th Em. at 6h. 57m. 12° 08s. P.M.; 20th Em. at 2h. 23m. 6° 38s. A.M.; 21st Em. at 2h. 51m. 43° 48s. P.M.; 27th Em. at 4h. 17m. 43° 18s. A.M.; 28th Em. at 10h. 46m. 21° 08s. P.M.

Second Satellite. 6th Em. at 4h. 3m. 32° 08s. A.M.; 16th Em. at 7h. 59m. 15° 28s. P.M.; 23rd Em. at 10h. 36m. 21s. P.M.; 31st Em. at 1h. 18m. 45° 78s. A.M.

Third Satellite. 4th Em. at 7h. 22m. 8° 48s. P.M.; 11th Em. at 11h. 20m. 33° 58s. P.M.; 18th Em. at 2h. 19m. 9° 48s. A.M.; 26th Em. at 3h. 45m. 41° 08s. A.M.

Hebrew Calendar.

1861.	5621.
Mar. 1	19 Adar.
12	1 Nisan
26	15 " Passover
27	16 " 2nd Day.

Mohammedan Calendar

1861.	Hegira, 1277.
Mar. 1	18 Shaban.
13	1 { Ramadan.
	{ Month of
	{ Abstinence.
25	13 " { Fortu-
26	14 " { nate
27	15 " { Days.

THERMOMETRICAL REGISTER.

March, 1860.

	Highest.	Lowest.		Highest.	Lowest.
1	48°7	30°1	17	56°5	39°5
2	48°6	34°7	18	55°0	42°3
3	52°0	31°3	19	54°0	36°5
4	51°0	38°0	20	53°8	40°5
5	47°7	35°0	21	51°0	39°9
6	47°0	29°2	22	49°0	32°2
7	43°6	32°0	23	47°2	34°5
8	42°2	31°5	24	49°0	33°3
9	40°6	28°6	25	49°5	35°5
10	40°0	23°5	26	49°0	35°7
11	45°7	29°7	27	47°8	34°1
12	44°0	32°2	28	59°5	43°5
13	47°5	32°6	29	59°0	47°0
14	47°0	34°5	30	51°0	41°2
15	47°0	30°5	31	51°0	43°5
16	51°8	32°5			

THE MOON'S CHANGES.

Last Quart. . . 3rd day, 7h. 16m. aftern.
New 11th day, 1h. 37m. aftern.
First Quart. . . 19th day, 5h. 32m. aftern.
Full 26th day, 2h. 15m. aftern.
J's Dec. 4th, 25°45'S.; 11th, 0°;
18th, 25°37'N.; 25th, 0°; 31st, 25°31'S.

M. D.	L. of Day.	Day's incr.	Day brk.	Twil. ends.	☉'s semi-di.
1	10 52	3 7	4 55	7 31	16' 10"
6	11 11	3 26	4 44	7 40	16 9
11	11 31	3 46	4 32	7 50	16 7
16	11 50	4 5	4 20	7 59	16 6
21	12 10	4 25	4 7	8 9	16 5
26	12 30	4 45	3 54	8 19	16 3

Day.	Sun rises.		Eq. Time. Clock bef. Sun.		Sun sets.		Sun's Dec.		Moon's Age.	Moon rises.		Southing of the Moon.		Moon sets.		High Water, London Bridge.		Day.
	h. m.	m. s.	h. m.	o	h. m.	o	'	d.		h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
1	6 47	12 32	5 39		7 28			19°7		morn.	3 m 31	7 m 53	4 47	5 7				1
2	6 45	12 20	5 40		7 6			20°7		0 23	4 28	8 26	5 27	5 48				2
3	6 43	12 7	5 42		6 43			21°		1 43	5 27	9 7	6 10	6 33				3
4	6 41	11 54	5 44		6 19			22°7		2 50	6 25	10 0	7 0	7 28				4
5	6 39	11 40	5 46		5 56			23°7		3 43	7 22	11 5	8 2	8 47				5
6	6 36	11 26	5 47		5 33			24°7		4 22	8 16	0 a 17	9 36	10 24				6
7	6 34	11 12	5 49		5 10			25°7		4 52	9 7	1 30	11 12	11 53				7
8	6 32	10 57	5 51		4 46			26°7		5 12	9 54	2 46	—	0 27				8
9	6 30	10 41	5 53		4 23			27°7		5 30	10 38	3 57	0 53	1 16				9
10	6 28	10 26	5 54		3 59			28°7		5 45	11 20	5 9	1 37	1 57				10
11	6 25	10 10	5 56		3 36			29°		5 58	0 a 1	6 17	2 14	2 31				11
12	6 23	9 54	5 58		3 12			30°9		6 12	0 41	7 25	2 46	3 1				12
13	6 21	9 37	5 59		2 49			31°9		6 26	1 22	8 34	3 14	3 29				13
14	6 19	9 20	6 1		2 25			32°9		6 42	2 4	9 42	3 44	3 58				14
15	6 16	9 3	6 3		2 1			33°9		7 0	2 48	10 52	4 12	4 27				15
16	6 14	8 46	6 4		1 38			34°9		7 22	3 34	11 59	4 41	4 55				16
17	6 12	8 29	6 6		1 14			35°9		7 54	4 24	morn.	5 10	5 26				17
18	6 9	8 11	6 8		0 50			36°9		8 33	5 15	1 3	5 43	6 2				18
19	6 7	7 53	6 10		0 26			37°		9 25	6 8	1 59	6 23	6 45				19
20	6 5	7 35	6 11		0 s 3			38°9		10 29	7 2	2 45	7 9	7 39				20
21	6 3	7 17	6 13		0 N 21			39°9		11 43	7 56	3 23	8 22	9 9				21
22	6 0	6 58	6 15		0 45			40°9		1 a 5	8 49	3 52	9 54	10 40				22
23	5 58	6 40	6 16		1 8			41°9		2 30	9 42	4 14	11 22	11 57				23
24	5 56	6 21	6 18		1 32			42°9		3 57	10 34	4 35	—	0 27				24
25	5 53	6 3	6 20		1 55			43°9		5 23	11 26	4 54	0 52	1 14				25
26	5 51	5 44	6 21		2 19			44°		6 55	morn.	5 13	1 36	1 57				26
27	5 49	5 26	6 23		2 42			45°9		8 25	0 20	5 32	2 17	2 37				27
28	5 47	5 7	6 25		3 6			46°9		9 56	1 16	5 55	2 58	3 20				28
29	5 44	4 49	6 26		3 29			47°9		11 22	2 14	6 24	3 41	4 1				29
30	5 42	4 30	6 28		3 53			48°9		morn.	3 15	7 3	4 23	4 45				30
31	5 40	4 12	6 30		4 16			49°9		0 37	4 16	7 53	5 8	5 31				31

MONTHLY NOTICES.

1. Quarter Sessions commence in this week.
 1. Refreshment-house licenses to be renewed.
 1. Hereford—cattle.
 2. Frankfort-on-the-Maine—government securities of all countries, manufactured goods, &c.
 3. East Ilsley, and every other Wed., till July—sheep.
 3. Dividends on several species of Stock become due.—See Transfer Days.
 5. Gloucester—cheese.
 5. The returns for making the assessment of direct taxes are delivered very soon after this day. The person making the return rates himself for the persons and articles subject to taxes kept and used by him between the 3th April, 1860, and the 5th April, 1861. If he wishes to give up keeping any servant or other matter assessed, he

should do so on the 4th April, or he will be liable to another year's tax.

5. Voting papers for Guardians to be delivered.
 7. Voting papers to be collected.
 9. Uncollected voting papers may be delivered till noon. 10. Clerk to ascertain the numbers and validity of the votes, and make return of persons elected.
 9. Fire Insurance due at Lady Day must be paid on or before this day, or the policy becomes void.
 8. Ruyton—horses, cattle, sheep, &c.
 8. Warwick—horses, cows, sheep.
 9, 10. Shrewsbury—cattle, horses, sheep, &c.
 15, 16, 17. Howden—horses, last day, cattle.
 22. Lincoln—sheep and pedlery (a week).
 28 and 30. Louth—sheep, horses, cattle, &c.

SUNDAY LESSONS.

		Proper Lessons, Morning.		Proper Lessons, Evening.	
April	7 1st Sunday after Easter	Numb. 16	Acts 4	Numb. 22	Heb. 9
"	14 2nd	" 23, 24	" 11	" 25	James 3
"	21 3rd	Deut. 4	" 18	Deut. 5	1 Peter 5
"	28 4th	" 6	" 25	" 7	1 John 4

ASTRONOMICAL PHENOMENA.

Mercury, in the constellations Pisces and Aries, is a morning star throughout the month. On the 10th, at 10h. 5m. A.M., in Aphelion; on the 12th at 7h. 8m. P.M., at greatest elongation, $27^{\circ} 32' W$.

Venus, in the constellations Pisces and Aries, is a morning star throughout the month. On the 20th, rises at 4h. 33m. A.M.

Mars, in the constellation Taurus. On the 15th, passes the meridian at 2h. 50m. P.M., and sets at 11h. 1m. P.M.; on the 18th, at 8h. 23m. A.M., in conjunction with Uranus, at $10^{\circ} 0' N$.

Jupiter, in the constellation Leo. On the 13th at 3h. 10m. A.M., stationary; on the 15th, passes the meridian, at 7h. 43m. P.M.

Saturn, in the constellation Leo. On the 15th, passes the meridian at 8h. 46m. P.M.

Uranus, in the constellation Taurus. On the 15th, passes the meridian at 2h. 56m. P.M.

The Moon, on the 8th, at 1h. 21m. A.M., in conjunction with Mercury, at $6^{\circ} 38' S$; on the 9th, at 6h. 29m. P.M., with Venus, at $6^{\circ} 56' S$; on the 10th, at 3h. 6m. A.M., in Apogee; on the 14th at 5h. 53m. A.M., in conjunction with Mars, at $2^{\circ} 17' S$; at 9h. 0m. A.M., with α Tauri (Aldebaran), at $8^{\circ} 49' S$; at 10h. 30m. A.M., with Uranus, at $3^{\circ} 5' S$; on the 15th, at 7h. 5m. A.M., with β Tauri, at $3^{\circ} 8' N$; on the 17th, at 8h. 16m. P.M., with β Geminorum (Pollux), at $7^{\circ} 16' N$; on the 19th, at 6h. 29m. P.M., with Jupiter, at $3^{\circ} 52' N$; on the 20th, at 1h. 30m. P.M., with α Leonis (Regulus), at $4^{\circ} 7' N$; at 11h. 4m. P.M., with Saturn, at $6^{\circ} 4' N$; on the 24th, at 4h. 16' A.M., with α Virginis (Spica), at $3^{\circ} 11' N$; at 11h. 0m. A.M., in Perigee; on the 25th, at 2h. 6m. P.M., in conjunction with ω Librae, at $5^{\circ} 1' N$; on the 26th, at 6h. 6m. P.M., with β Scorpii, at $4^{\circ} 37' N$; on the 27th, at 2h. 52m. A.M., with α Scorpii (Antares) at $1^{\circ} 26' S$.

The Constellations Virgo and Centaurus, and the east part of *Ursa Major*, will be on the meridian about midnight, near the middle of the month.

Eclipses of Jupiter's Satellites.

First Satellite. 5th Em. at 8h. 41m. 59s. A.M., 6th Em. at 7h. 9m. 50.7s. P.M.; 12th Em. at 2h. 35m. 55.5s. A.M.; 13th Em. at 9h. 4m. 41.7s. P.M.; 20th Em. at 10h. 5.9m. 36.7s. P.M.; 29th Em. at 0h. 54m. 35.5s. A.M.; 29th Em. at 7h. 23m. 18.7s. P.M.

Second Satellite. 17th Em. at 7h. 43m. 54.8s. P.M.; 24th Em. at 10h. 20m. 18.9s. P.M.

Third Satellite. 16th Em. at 7h. 16m. 14.7s. P.M.; 23rd Em. at 7h. 43m. 25.3s. P.M.; 29rd Em. at 11h. 15m. 18.3s. P.M.; 30th Em. at 11h. 42m. 31.7s. P.M.

Fourth Satellite. 14th Em. at 8h. 13m. 9.0s. P.M.; 15th Em. at 0h. 53m. 43.3s. A.M.

Hebrew Calendar.

1861.	5621.
Apr. 1	21 Nisan { Passover
	7th day.
	End of
2 22	" { Pass-
	over.
11 1	Jyar.
20 10	{ Fast,
	Death of
	Elijah.

Mohammedan Calendar.

1861.	1277.
Apr. 1	20 { Begim.
	12 1 { Shawall.
	12 2 { Grand
	14 3 { Bairam.
	24 13 { Fortunate
	25 14 { Days.
	26 15 { }

Day of the Week.	Day of the Year	Sundays and Remarkable Days.
1 M	91	.. .. .
2 Tu	92	.. .. .
3 W	93	.. .. .
4 Th	94	.. .. .
5 F	95	Cambridge East. Term b.
6 S	96	Old Lady Day. <i>Gene</i>
7 S	97	{ Prince Leopold b. 1853.
		{ Low Sunday.
8 M	98	.. .. .
9 Tu	99	.. .. .
10 W	100	Oxford Easter Terms beg.
11 Th	101	.. .. .
12 F	102	.. .. .
13 S	103	.. .. .
14 S	104	{ 2 Sunday after Easter.
		{ Prs. Beatrice, b. 1857.
15 M	105	Easter Term begins.
16 Tu	106	.. .. .
17 W	107	<i>House given up</i>
18 Th	108	<i>Sinclair leaves</i>
19 F	109	.. .. .
20 S	110	.. .. .
21 S	111	3 Sunday after Easter.
22 M	112	.. .. .
23 Tu	113	St. George.
24 W	114	.. .. .
25 Th	115	{ St. Mark. Prs. Alice
		{ born, 1843.
26 F	116	.. .. .
27 S	117	.. .. .
28 S	118	4 Sunday after Easter.
29 M	119	.. .. .
30 Tu	120	.. .. .

THERMOMETRICAL REGISTER.

April, 1860.

	Highest.	Lowest.		Highest.	Lowest.
1	56°0	41°9	16	61°2	40°5
2	46°8	35°5	17	56°6	35°5
3	55°0	35°9	18	56°2	36°5
4	55°7	53°4	19	45°1	34°2
5	56°0	38°5	20	49°7	34°5
6	61°0	41°3	21	49°8	30°0
7	62°0	47°9	22	50°5	20°5
8	57°2	47°5	23	49°2	31°8
9	50°8	35°5	24	43°0	33°5
10	51°0	32°4	25	54°5	38°5
11	46°0	28°2	26	55°0	39°5
12	48°0	35°8	27	54°0	36°0
13	50°0	34°2	28	58°3	31°3
14	46°0	30°8	29	63°0	31°0
15	57°0	35°0	30	65°0	38°0

THE MOON'S CHANGES.

Last Quart. . . 2nd day, 6h. 24m. morn.
 New 10th day, 6h. 56m. morn.
 First Quart. . . 18th day, 6h. 45m. morn.
 Full 24th day, 10h. 23m. aftern.

☽'s Dec. 7th, 0°; 15th, 25° 22' N.;
 21st, 0°; 27th, 25° 17' S.

M. D.	L. of Day.	Day's incr.	Day brk.	Twil. ends.	☉'s semi-di.
1	12 53	5 8	3 37	8 32	16' 2"
6	13 14	5 29	3 23	8 44	16 0
11	13 33	5 48	3 8	8 56	15 59
16	13 52	6 7	2 53	9 9	15 58
21	14 11	6 26	2 37	9 22	15 56
26	14 29	6 44	2 21	9 37	15 55

Day.	Sun rises.	Eq. Time.		Sun sets.	Sun's Dec.	Moon's Age.	Moon rises.	Soutling of the Moon.	Moon sets.	High Water, London Bridge		Day.
		h. m.	Clock bef. Sun.							Morn.	Aftern.	
1	5 38	3 54	h. m.	6 31	0	d.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.		1
2	5 35	3 35	5 31	6 33	5 2	20°9	1 m37	5 m15	8 m56	5 55	6 21	2
3	5 33	3 17	6 33	6 35	5 25	22°9	2 21	6 12	10 8	6 47	7 16	3
4	5 31	3 0	6 36	6 36	5 48	23°9	3 17	7 52	0 a36	9 18	10 4	4
5	5 28	2 42	6 38	6 38	6 11	24°9	3 36	8 37	1 49	10 45	11 24	5
6	5 26	2 25	6 40	6 33	6 33	25°9	3 52	9 19	2 58	11 57	—	6
7	5 24	2 7	6 41	6 56	6 56	26°9	4 5	10 0	4 8	0 23	0 46	7
8	5 22	1 50	6 43	7 18	7 18	27°9	4 19	10 40	5 14	1 6	1 24	8
9	5 20	1 34	6 45	7 41	7 41	28°9	4 34	11 21	6 23	1 42	1 58	9
10	5 17	1 17	6 46	8 3	8 3	●	4 48	0 a 2	7 31	2 13	2 28	10
11	5 15	1 1	6 48	8 25	8 25	1°2	5 7	0 46	8 41	2 44	2 59	11
12	5 13	0 45	6 50	8 47	8 47	2°2	5 28	1 32	9 50	3 14	3 29	12
13	5 11	0 29	6 51	9 9	9 9	3°2	5 56	2 20	10 54	3 43	3 59	13
14	5 9	0 14	6 53	9 30	9 30	4°2	6 34	3 11	11 53	4 14	4 30	14
15	5 6	aft. 1	6 55	9 52	9 52	5°2	7 21	4 3	morn.	4 45	5 2	15
16	5 4	0 15	6 56	10 13	10 13	6°2	8 19	4 55	0 42	5 21	5 41	16
17	5 2	0 30	6 58	10 34	10 34	7°2	9 28	5 48	1 21	6 2	6 26	17
18	5 0	0 44	7 0	10 55	10 55	8°	10 44	6 39	1 53	6 53	7 25	18
19	4 58	0 57	7 1	11 16	11 16	9°2	0 a 5	7 30	2 16	8 2	8 45	19
20	4 56	1 10	7 3	11 37	11 37	10°2	1 27	8 20	2 37	9 27	10 5	20
21	4 54	1 23	7 5	11 57	11 57	11°2	2 52	9 11	2 55	10 43	11 18	21
22	4 52	1 35	7 6	12 17	12 17	12°2	4 18	10 3	3 15	11 49	—	22
23	4 50	1 47	7 8	12 37	12 37	13°2	5 47	10 57	3 32	0 14	0 39	23
24	4 48	1 58	7 9	12 57	12 57	○	7 19	11 55	3 54	1 3	1 26	24
25	4 46	2 9	7 11	13 17	13 17	15°2	8 50	morn.	4 19	1 48	2 11	25
26	4 44	2 20	7 13	13 36	13 36	16°2	10 12	0 56	4 55	2 33	2 57	26
27	4 42	2 30	7 14	13 55	13 55	17°2	11 22	1 58	5 40	3 20	3 43	27
28	4 40	2 39	7 16	14 14	14 14	18°2	morn.	3 1	6 40	4 6	4 30	28
29	4 38	2 48	7 18	14 33	14 33	19°2	0 15	4 1	7 51	4 53	5 17	29
30	4 36	2 56	7 19	14 51	14 51	20°2	0 54	4 57	9 8	5 41	6 7	30

MONTHLY NOTICES.

1. British Museum closes.
1. Holiday at Bank.
1. Reading—horses and cattle.
1. Coventry—horses, cows, and sheep.
1. Oswestry—cattle, sheep, and pigs.
2. Leipzig—books, Russian and Polish produce, manufactured goods, &c.
4. Northampton—horses.
4. Boston—sheep and cattle.
6. Royal Academy Exhibition opens.
6. Bourne—horses, cattle, and sheep.
- 6, 7. Southampton—cattle and cheese.
6. Abingdon—cattle.
6. Lewes—cattle.

8. British Museum opens, from 10 till 6;
- Reading Room, 9 till 6.
10. Stroud—cattle, sheep, and pigs.
11. Askrig—cattle.
11. Totnes—horses, sheep, and cattle.
11. Leicester—horses, cows, and sheep.
- 13 and 14. Ripon—horses and sheep.
14. Thetford—sheep and lambs.
14. Wells—horses and cattle.
15. Whitsunday, Scotch Quarter-day.
15. Hereford—cattle.
20. Swindon—cattle, pigs, and sheep.
- 20 & 21. Holidays at Stamps and Taxes Office.
22. Quakers' General Meeting begins in London

SUNDAY LESSONS.

		Proper Lessons, Morning.		Proper Lessons, Evening.	
May 5	5th Sun. aft. East. Rogation Sun.	Deut. 8	Matt. 3	Deut. 9	Rom. 4
" 9	Holy Thurs. Ascension Day	" 10	Luke 24, v. 44	2 Kings 2	Ephes. 4 to v. 17
" 12	Sunday after Ascension Day	" 12	Matt. 10	Deut. 13	Rom. 11
" 19	Whit Sunday	" 16 to v. 18	Acts 10 v. 34	Isaiah 11	Acts 19 to v. 21
" 26	Trinity Sunday	Gen. 1	Matt. 3	Gen. 18	1 John 5.

ASTRONOMICAL PHENOMENA.

Mercury, in the constellations Aries and Taurus, is a morning star till the middle of the month, then an evening star to the end. On the 22nd at 3h. 56m. P.M. in superior conjunction with the sun; on the 24th at 9h. 48m. A.M. in Perihelion; on the 25th at 6h. 10m. A.M. in conjunction with Venus, at 1° 0' N.; on the 27th, at 4h. 19m. A.M., with Uranus, at 1° 13' N.

Venus, in the constellations Aries and Taurus, is invisible till about the 20th, then an evening star to the end of the month. On the 11th, at 3h. 36m. P.M., in superior conjunction with the sun.

Mars, in the constellations Taurus and Gemini. On the 15th, passes the meridian at 2h. 17m. P.M., and sets at 10h. 41. P.M.

Jupiter, in the constellation Leo. On the 0th at 4h. 3m. P.M. in quadrature with the sun; on the 15th, passes the meridian at 5h. 52m. P.M.

Saturn, in the constellation Leo. On the 5th, at midnight, stationary; on the 24th at 6h. 8m. A.M. in quadrature with the sun.

Uranus, in the constellation Taurus. On the 15th, passes the meridian at 1h. 5m. P.M.

The Moon, on the 7th, at 8h. 0m. A.M., in Apogee; on the 8th, at 8h. 2m. P.M., in conjunction with Mercury at 6° 53' S.; on the 10th at 1h. 9m. A.M. with Venus at 4° 59' S.; on the 11th at 2h. 42m. P.M. with a Tauri (Aldebaran), at 8° 33' S.; at 6h. 52m. P.M., with Uranus at 2° 51' S.; on the 12th at 0h. 54m. P.M., with β Tauri, at 3° 17' N.; at 11h. 41m. P.M., with Mars, at 0° 33' S.; on the 15th at 2h. 7m. A.M., with β Geminaorum (Pollux), at 7° 29' N.; on the 17th at 4h. 20m. A.M., with Jupiter, at 4° 12' N.; at 8h. 51m. P.M., with a Leonis (Regulus), at 4° 12' N.; on the 18th at 6h. 42m. A.M., with Saturn at 6° 14' N.; on the 21st at 2h. 19m. P.M., with a Virginis (Spica), at 3° 17' N.; on the 22nd at 6h. 0m. P.M., in Perigee; on the 23rd at 0h. 42m. A.M., in conjunction with a 2 Libra at 5° 1' N.; on the 24th at 4h. 47m. A.M., with γ Scorpii, at 4° 24' N.; at 1h. 31m. P.M., with a Scorpii (Antares), at 2° 20' S.

The Constellations Ursa Minor, Corona Borealis, Serpens, and Libra, will be on the meridian about midnight near the middle of the month, and Scorpio near the end.

Eclipses of Jupiter's Satellites.

First Satellite. 6th Em. at 5h. 18m. 20° 9s. P.M.; 13th Em. at 11h. 13m. 24° 5s. P.M.; 14th Em. at 9h. 52m. 24° 3s. P.M.

Second Satellite. 2nd Em. at 0h. 56m. 34° 3s. A.M.; 26th Em. at 10h. 2m. 17° 5s. P.M.

Day of the Week.	Day of the Year	Sundays and Remarkable Days.
1 W	121	{ <i>St. Philip and St. James.</i> <i>Prince Arthur b. 1850.</i>
2 Th	122	
3 F	123	.. .. .
4 S	124	.. .. .
5 S	125	<i>Rogation Sunday.</i>
6 M	126	.. .. .
7 Tu	127	.. .. .
8 W	128	Easter Term ends.
9 Th	129	{ <i>Holy Thurs. Ascens. Day.</i> <i>Half-Quar. Day.</i>
10 F	130	.. .. .
11 S	131	.. .. .
12 S	132	<i>Sunday after Ascension.</i>
13 M	133	.. .. .
14 Tu	134	{ <i>Old May Day.</i> <i>Camb. East. Term div. m.</i>
15 W	135	.. .. .
16 Th	136	.. .. .
17 F	137	.. .. .
18 S	138	Oxford Easter Term ends.
19 S	139	<i>Whit Sunday.</i>
20 M	140	.. .. .
21 Tu	141	{ <i>Ember Week.</i> <i>Trinity Term begins.</i> <i>Oxford Trinity Term b.</i>
22 W	142	
23 Tu	143	.. .. .
24 F	144	<i>Queen Victoria b. 1819.</i>
25 S	145	<i>Princess Helena b. 1846.</i>
26 S	146	<i>Trinity Sunday.</i>
27 M	147	.. .. .
28 Tu	148	.. .. .
29 W	149	.. .. .
30 Th	150	Corpus Christi.
31 F	151	.. .. .

Hebrew Calendar.		Mohammedan Calendar.	
1861.	5621	1861.	1277.
May 1	21 Jyar.	May 1	20 Shawall.
7 27	{ Fast. Death of Samuel.	11 1	Dhu'l-kadn.
10 1	Sivan.	23 13	{ Fortu- 24 14 " nate
15 6	Pentecost.	25 15	{ Days.
16 7	" 2nd Day.		

THERMOMETRICAL REGISTER.

May, 1860.

	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.
1	66.1	38.5	17	57.2
2	68.0	42.7	18	65.0
3	66.8	40.7	19	69.8
4	68.5	38.3	20	72.8
5	55.0	40.8	21	74.3
6	55.5	24.5	22	74.0
7	63.0	32.5	23	76.5
8	65.8	45.0	24	73.0
9	68.0	47.9	25	67.0
10	64.7	39.0	26	67.0
11	63.7	52.8	27	62.8
12	66.8	51.8	28	57.0
13	67.0	50.8	29	61.3
14	65.0	48.5	30	63.5
15	68.3	48.2	31	55.7
16	62.2	43.6		

THE MOON'S CHANGES.

Last Quart... 1st day, 7h. 32m. aftern.
 New 9th day, 11h. 7m. aftern.
 First Quart... 17th day, 4h. 3m. aftern.
 Full 24th day, 6h. 6m. morn.
 Last Quart. ... 31st day, 10h. 25m. morn.
 ♄'s Dec. 4th, 0°; 12th, 25° 12' N;
 19th, 0°; 25th, 25° 11' S.

M. D.	L. of Day.	Day's incr.	Day brk.	Twil. ends.	☉'s semi-di.
1	14 47	7 2	2 4	9 53	15' 54"
6	15 4	7 19	1 45	10 11	15 53
11	15 20	7 35	1 25	10 31	15 52
16	15 35	7 50	1 2	10 55	15 51
21	15 50	8 5	0 29	11 34	15 50
26	16 2	8 17	No real Night		15 49

Day.	Sun rises.	Eq. Time.		Sun sets.	Sun's Dec.		Moon's Age.	Moon rises.	Southing of the Moon.		Moon sets.	High Water, London Bridge.		Day.
		Clock aft. Sun.			Morn.				Aftern.					
1	h. m. 4 34	m. s. 3 4	h. m. 7 21	o ' " 15 9	d. ☾	h. m. 1 m 22	h. m. 5 m 48	h. m. 10 m 24	h. m. 6 34	h. m. 7 2	1			
2	4 32	3 11	7 23	15 27	22.2	1 41	6 34	11 38	7 34	8 8	2			
3	4 30	3 18	7 24	15 45	23.2	1 59	7 18	0 a 49	8 47	9 24	3			
4	4 28	3 24	7 26	16 3	24.2	2 12	7 59	1 59	9 58	10 33	4			
5	4 27	3 30	7 27	16 20	25.2	2 27	8 40	3 6	11 6	11 35	5			
6	4 25	3 35	7 29	16 37	26.2	2 41	9 20	4 13	—	0 2	6			
7	4 23	3 39	7 31	16 53	27.2	2 56	10 1	5 21	0 25	0 44	7			
8	4 21	3 43	7 32	17 10	28.2	3 13	10 44	6 30	1 4	1 23	8			
9	4 20	3 46	7 34	17 26	●	3 33	11 29	7 40	1 41	1 58	9			
10	4 18	3 49	7 35	17 42	0.5	3 59	0 a 17	8 46	2 16	2 32	10			
11	4 17	3 51	7 37	17 57	1.5	4 34	1 7	9 46	2 49	3 4	11			
12	4 15	3 52	7 38	18 12	2.5	5 18	1 59	10 39	3 21	3 37	12			
13	4 13	3 53	7 40	18 27	3.5	6 15	2 52	11 21	3 54	4 11	13			
14	4 12	3 53	7 41	18 42	4.5	7 20	3 44	11 55	4 29	4 47	14			
15	4 10	3 53	7 43	18 56	5.5	8 33	4 35	morn.	5 8	5 29	15			
16	4 9	3 52	7 44	19 10	6.5	9 51	5 25	0 20	5 52	6 17	16			
17	4 7	3 51	7 46	19 23	D	11 11	6 14	0 42	6 44	7 12	17			
18	4 6	3 49	7 47	19 37	8.5	0 a 31	7 2	1 1	7 43	8 17	18			
19	4 5	3 47	7 49	19 50	9.5	1 52	7 52	1 18	8 56	9 31	19			
20	4 3	3 44	7 50	20 2	10.5	3 18	8 43	1 36	10 3	10 36	20			
21	4 2	3 41	7 52	20 15	11.5	4 45	9 37	1 55	11 7	11 37	21			
22	4 1	3 37	7 53	20 26	12.5	6 16	10 36	2 17	—	0 4	22			
23	3 59	3 32	7 54	20 38	13.5	7 42	11 37	2 47	0 31	0 59	23			
24	3 58	3 27	7 56	20 49	○	9 0	morn.	3 27	1 26	1 52	24			
25	3 57	3 22	7 57	21 0	15.5	10 1	0 41	4 21	2 17	2 42	25			
26	3 56	3 16	7 58	21 11	16.5	10 48	1 43	5 28	3 5	3 30	26			
27	3 55	3 9	7 59	21 21	17.5	11 21	2 43	6 44	3 54	4 18	27			
28	3 54	3 2	8 1	21 31	18.5	11 44	3 37	8 2	4 42	5 4	28			
29	3 53	2 55	8 2	21 40	19.5	morn.	4 27	9 21	5 27	5 51	29			
30	3 52	2 47	8 3	21 49	20.5	0 3	5 13	10 34	6 16	6 41	30			
31	3 51	2 38	8 4	21 58	☾	0 19	5 56	11 47	7 6	7 32	31			

MONTHLY NOTICES.

4. Worcester—cattle, &c.
 5. Malmesbury—cattle, corn, cheese.
 6. Grimsby—sheep.
 10. Ruyton—horses, cattle, sheep, &c.
 11, 12. Shrewsbury—cattle, horses, sheep.
 12. Whittlesea—horses and cattle.
 13. Retford—horses, cattle, cheese.
 13. Montgomery—cattle, pigs.
 17. Droitwich—cattle, cheese, wool.
 20. Overseers to fix on church doors and public places notices to persons qualified to vote for counties to make claims.—N.B. Persons on the register need not make a new claim unless they have changed their qualification or place of abode.
18. Northampton—horses.
 20. Naumburg—manufactured goods, &c.
 20. Kidderminster—horses, cattle, cheese.
 21. Horncastle—horses and cattle.
 21. Bromsgrove (monthly)—cattle, &c.
 24, 25, 26. Boughton Green, Northamptonshire—miscellaneous.
 24. Cambridge for a week—miscellaneous.
 26. Wycombe—wool.
 27. Wigan—horses and horned cattle.
 28. Higham Ferrars—horses and cattle.
 29. Frankfurt-on-the-Oder—manufactured goods, &c.
 29. Spalding—cattle and horses.

SUNDAY LESSONS.

			Proper Lessons, Morning.		Proper Lessons, Evening.	
June	2	1st Sun. aft. Trinity	Josh. 10	Mark 3	Josh. 23	1 Cor. 16
"	9	2nd "	Judge 4	" 10	Judge 5	2 Cor. 7
"	16	3rd "	1 Sam. 2	" 16	1 Sam. 3	" 13
"	23	4th "	" 12	Luke 7	" 13	Ephes. 1
"	30	5th "	" 15	" 12	" 17	" 6

ASTRONOMICAL PHENOMENA.

Mercury, in the constellations Taurus, Gemini, and Cancer, is an evening star throughout the month. On the 15th, at 6h. 15m. P.M., in conjunction with Mars, at 0° 34' N.; on the 25th, at 5h. 36m. A.M., at greatest elongation, 25° 27m. E.

Venus, in the constellations Taurus and Gemini, is an evening star throughout the month. On the 28th at 5h. 49m. P.M., in conjunction with Uranus, at 0° 5' N.; on the 29th, at 11h. 0m. A.M., in Perihelion.

Mars, in the constellations Gemini and Cancer, is an evening star throughout the month. On the 15th, passes the meridian at 1h. 42m. P.M.

Jupiter, in the constellation Leo. On the 15th, passes the meridian, at 4h. 5m. P.M., and sets at 11h. 27m. P.M.

Saturn, in the constellation Leo. On the 15th, passes the meridian at 4h. 51m. P.M.

Uranus, in the constellation Taurus. On the 15th, passes the meridian at 11h. 11m. A.M.

The *Moon*, on the 3rd, at 10h. 0m. P.M., in Apogee; on the 7th, at 9h. 8m. P.M., in conjunction with α Tauri (Aldebaran), at 8° 32' S.; on the 8th at 4h. 17m. A.M., with Uranus at 2° 43' S.; at 6h. 54m. P.M., with β Tauri, at 3° 19' N.; on the 9th, at 5h. 47m. A.M., with Venus at 1° 3' S.; on the 10th, at 7h. 12m. A.M., with Mercury at 1° 41' N.; at 5h. 6m. P.M., with Mars, at 1° 16' N.; on the 11th, at 7h. 44m. A.M., with β Geminorum (Pollux), at 7° 36' N.; on the 13th, at 4h. 23m. P.M., with Jupiter, at 4° 36' N.; on the 14th, at 2h. 30m. A.M., with α Leonis (Regulus), at 4° 31' N.; at 2h. 45m. P.M., with Saturn, at 6° 25' N.; on the 17th, at 10h. 7m. P.M., with α Virginis (Spica), at 3° 23' N.; on the 19th, at 9h. 32m. A.M., with α Libræ, at 5° 5' N.; at 4h. 0m. P.M., in Perigee; on the 20th, at 2h. 18m. P.M., in conjunction with β 1 Scorpii, at 4° 36' N.; at 11h. 11m. P.M., with α Scorpii (Antares), at 1° 29' S.

The *Constellations* Draco, Hercules, and Ophiuchus, will be on the meridian near midnight, about the middle of the month.

Eclipses of Jupiter's Satellites.

First Satellite. 5th Em. at 11h. 27m. 30° 6s. P.M.; 21st Em. at 9h. 46m. 21° 5s. P.M.

Second Satellite. 27th Em. at 9h. 40m. 28° 0s. P.M.

Third Satellite. 5th Em. at 11h. 10m. 54° 3s. P.M.

Fourth Satellite. 20th Im. at 9h. 23m. 36° 5s. P.M.

Day of the Week.	Day of the Year.	Sundays and Remarkable Days.
1 S	152	.. .. .
2 S	153	1 Sunday after Trinity.
3 M	154	.. .. .
4 Tu	155	.. .. .
5 W	156	.. .. .
6 Th	157	.. .. .
7 F	158	.. .. .
8 S	159	.. .. .
9 S	160	2 Sunday after Trinity.
10 M	161	.. .. .
11 Tu	162	St. Barnabas.
12 W	163	Trinity Term ends.
13 Th	164	.. .. .
14 F	165	.. .. .
15 S	166	.. .. .
16 S	167	3 Sunday after Trinity.
17 M	168	.. .. .
18 Tu	169	Cambridge Commencement
19 W	170	.. .. .
20 Th	171	Access. of Q. Vict., 1837.
21 F	172	{ Summer Quarter beg. Longest Day.
22 S	173	{ Cambridge East. T. ends
23 S	174	4 Sunday after Trinity.
24 M	175	{ MIDSUMMER DAY. Nat. of St. John Baptist.
25 Tu	176	.. .. .
26 W	177	.. .. .
27 Th	178	.. .. .
28 F	179	Q. Vict. crowned, 1838.
29 S	180	St. Peter.
30 S	181	5 Sunday after Trinity.

Hebrew Calendar.

1861. 5621.

June

1 23 Sivan.

9 1 Thammuz.

25 17 " { Fast.

25 17 " { Capture of Jeru-

salem.

Mohammedan Calendar.

1861. Hegira, 1277.

June 1 22 Dhu'l-kada.

10 1 Dhu'l-hajja

19 10 " { Kurban

22 13 " { Bairam.

23 14 " { Fortu-

24 15 " { nate

Days.

THERMOMETRICAL REGISTER.

June, 1860.

	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.
1	66.3	47.5	16	67.0
2	63.0	47.7	17	56.5
3	59.7	50.0	18	69.5
4	64.0	47.6	19	63.8
5	62.3	46.5	20	67.5
6	62.6	43.5	21	69.2
7	58.8	45.3	22	71.0
8	64.3	44.8	23	70.8
9	57.0	48.2	24	74.0
10	64.2	47.7	25	68.8
11	66.0	44.3	26	69.7
12	60.0	50.7	27	63.2
13	64.0	47.5	28	68.9
14	65.0	44.1	29	65.7
15	67.0	43.6	30	61.2

THE MOON'S CHANGES.

New 8th day, 1h. 38m. aftern.
 First Quart...15th day, 10h. 16m. aftern.
 Full22nd day, 2h. 23m. aftern.
 Last Quart...30th day, 2h. 40m. morn.

D's Dec. 1st, 0°; 8th, 25°10' N.;
 15th, 0°; 21st, 25°11'S.; 28th, 0°.

M. D.	L. of Day.	Day's incr.	Day brk.	Twil. ends.	☉'s semi-di.
1	16 14	8 29			15' 48''
6	16 23	8 38			15 47
11	16 29	8 44		No real Night,	15 47
16	16 33	8 48		but constant	15 46
21	16 34	8 49		Twilight.	15 46
26	16 33	D.de.1			15 46

Day.	Sun rises.	Eq. Time.		Sun sets.	Sun's Dec.	Moon's Age.	Moon rises.	Southing of the Moon.	Moon sets.	High Water, London Bridge.		Day.
		Clock aft. Sun.								Morn.	Aftern.	
1	h. m.	m. s.		h. m.	° ' "	d.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	1
2	3 51	2 30		8 5	22 N 6	22.5	0 m 32	6 m 37	0 a 55	7 59	8 29	2
3	3 50	2 20		8 6	22 14	23.5	0 48	7 18	2 3	9 3	9 34	3
4	3 49	2 11		8 7	22 21	24.5	1 2	7 59	3 11	10 2	10 30	4
5	3 48	2 1		8 8	22 28	25.5	1 18	8 41	4 19	11 0	11 30	5
6	3 48	1 50		8 9	22 35	26.5	1 37	9 25	5 28	11 59	— —	6
7	3 47	1 40		8 10	22 41	27.5	2 1	10 12	6 26	0 24	0 46	7
8	3 47	1 29		8 11	22 47	28.5	2 33	11 2	7 38	1 7	1 28	8
9	3 46	1 17		8 12	22 53	●	3 15	11 54	8 34	1 49	2 7	9
10	3 46	1 6		8 12	22 58	0.9	4 8	0 a 47	9 20	2 25	2 45	10
11	3 45	0 54		8 13	23 3	1.9	5 11	1 40	9 57	3 4	3 22	11
12	3 45	0 42		8 14	23 7	2.9	6 23	2 32	10 25	3 40	3 59	12
13	3 45	0 30		8 15	23 11	3.9	7 42	3 23	10 48	4 18	4 37	13
14	3 44	0 17		8 15	23 14	4.9	8 58	4 11	11 6	4 58	5 19	14
15	3 44	0 5		8 16	23 17	5.9	10 18	4 59	11 24	5 41	6 4	15
16	3 44	bef. 8		8 16	23 20	D	11 37	5 47	11 42	6 27	6 54	16
17	3 44	0 21		8 17	23 22	7.9	0 a 59	6 36	11 58	7 21	7 50	17
18	3 44	0 34		8 17	23 24	8.9	2 24	7 28	morn.	8 21	8 55	18
19	3 44	0 46		8 18	23 26	9.9	3 49	8 22	0 20	9 27	9 58	19
20	3 44	0 59		8 18	23 27	10.9	5 16	9 21	0 43	10 32	11 7	20
21	3 44	1 12		8 18	23 27	11.9	6 36	10 22	1 19	11 40	— —	21
22	3 44	1 25		8 18	23 27	12.9	7 45	11 25	2 5	0 13	0 44	22
23	3 45	1 38		8 19	23 27	O	8 39	morn.	3 5	1 13	1 41	23
24	3 45	1 51		8 19	23 27	14.9	9 17	0 26	4 18	2 7	2 34	24
25	3 45	2 4		8 19	23 26	15.9	9 46	1 23	5 36	3 0	3 23	25
26	3 46	2 16		8 19	23 24	16.9	10 6	2 16	6 57	3 45	4 6	26
27	3 46	2 29		8 19	23 22	17.9	10 25	3 5	8 15	4 27	4 48	27
28	3 47	2 41		8 19	23 20	18.9	10 38	3 50	9 28	5 9	5 29	28
29	3 47	2 53		8 19	23 17	19.9	10 53	4 32	10 39	5 50	6 10	29
30	3 48	3 6		8 18	23 14	20.9	11 8	5 14	11 48	6 29	6 50	30
31	3 48	3 17		8 18	23 11	☾	11 22	5 55	0 a 56	7 12	7 35	31

MONTHLY NOTICES.

1. Quarter sessions commence this week.
3. Hereford—cattle.
5. Newcastle-under-Lyme—wool.
5. Dividends on several descriptions of Stock become due.
5. Annual licence to be taken out by Pawnbrokers, and by Appraisers who are not Auctioneers.
5. Hertford—horses, cattle, &c.
8. Ruyton—horses, cattle, sheep, &c.
- 9, 10, 11. Peterborough—cattle and horses.
9. Fire insurance due at Midsummer must be paid on or before this day, or the policy becomes void.
- 9, 10. Shrewsbury—wool.
12. Thetford—wool.

19. Assessed taxes and poor-rates due on Jan. 5, must be paid on or before this day by all electors of cities or boroughs, or they will be disqualified from voting at an election.

20. Last day for paying taxes and rates, and for sending in claims for voting in counties.

25. Conference of Wesleyan Methodists commences at Newcastle-on-Tyne.

31. Overseers to make out lists of county and borough electors, and fix on church and chapel doors for two succeeding Sundays.

Royal Academy closes.

Meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society at Leeds, about the middle of this month.

SUNDAY LESSONS.

		<i>Proper Lessons, Morning.</i>		<i>Proper Lessons, Evening.</i>	
July 7	6th Sunday after Trinity	2 Sam. 12	Luke 19	2 Sam. 19	Coloss. 3
" 14	7th "	" 21	John 2	" 24	2 Thess. 1
" 21	8th "	1 Kings 13	" 9	1 Kings 17	1 Tim. 6
" 28	9th "	" 13	" 16	" 19	Philem.

ASTRONOMICAL PHENOMENA.

Mercury, in the constellation Cancer, is an evening star till the 14th, invisible till the 26th, then a morning star to the end of the month. On the 7th, at 9h. 26m. A.M., in Aphelion; on the 8th, at 10h. 5m. A.M., stationary; on the 10th, at 9h. 25m. P.M., in conjunction with Venus, at $4^{\circ} 48' S.$; on the 12th, at 3h. 30m., A.M., with Mars, at $4^{\circ} 50' S.$; on the 22nd, at 8h. 35m. P.M., in inferior conjunction with the sun.

Venus, in the constellations Gemini, Cancer, and Leo, is an evening star throughout the month; on the 9th, at 1h. 25m. A.M., in conjunction with Mars, at $6^{\circ} 14' N.$; on the 31st, passes the meridian, at 1h. 34m. P.M., and sets at 8h. 45m. P.M.

Mars, in the constellations Cancer and Leo, is an evening star throughout the month; on the 15th, sets at 8h. 55m. P.M.

Jupiter, in the constellation Leo. On the 15th, passes the meridian at 2h. 28m. P.M., and sets at 9h. 40m. P.M.

Saturn, in the constellation Leo. On the 15th, passes the meridian at 3h. 3m. P.M.

Uranus, in the constellation Taurus. On the 15th, passes the meridian at 9h. 20m. A.M.

The *Moon*, on the 1st, at 3h. 0m. P.M., in Apogee; on the 5th, at 4h. 42m. A.M., in conjunction with a Tauri (Aldebaran), at $8^{\circ} 34' S.$; at 2h. 45m. P.M., with Uranus, at $2^{\circ} 36' S.$; on the 6th, at 2h. 23m. A.M., with β Tauri, at $3^{\circ} 18' N.$; on the 8th, at 2h. 31m. P.M., with β Geminorum (Pollux), at $7^{\circ} 36' N.$; on the 9th, at 10h. 30m. A.M., with Mars, at $3^{\circ} 4' N.$; at 10h. 58m. A.M., with Venus, at $3^{\circ} 20' N.$; at 2h. 36m. P.M., with Mercury at $0^{\circ} 57' S.$; on the 11th at 7h. 0m. A.M., with Jupiter, at $5^{\circ} 0' N.$; at 8h. 12m. A.M., with α Leonis (Regulus), at $4^{\circ} 32' N.$; on the 12th, at 0h. 25m. A.M., with Saturn, at $6^{\circ} 33' N.$; on the 15th, at 3h. 54m. A.M., with a Virginis (Spica), at $3^{\circ} 22' N.$; on the 16th, at 8h. 0m. A.M., in Perigee; at 4h. 7m. P.M., in conjunction with α 2 Libræ, at $5^{\circ} 6' N.$; on the 17th, at 9h. 38m. P.M., with β 1 Scorpii, at $4^{\circ} 36' N.$; on the 18th, at 6h. 47m. A.M., with α Scorpii (Antares), at $1^{\circ} 28' S.$; on the 20th, at 9h. 0m. A.M., in Apogee.

The *Constellations* Cygnus, Aquila, and Sagittarius, will be on the meridian near midnight about the middle of the month.

Eclipses of Jupiter's Satellites.

First Satellite. 30th Em. at 8h. 18m. 24.4s. P.M.

Day of the Week.	Day of the Year.	Sundays and Remarkable Days.
1 M	182	.. .. .
2 Tu	183	Oxford Act.
3 W	184	.. .. .
4 Th	185	.. .. .
5 F	186	[Old Midsummer day.
6 S	187	Oxford Trin. Term ends.
7 S	188	{ 6 Sunday after Trinity.
8 M	189	{ Thomas à Becket.
9 Tu	190	{ Mohammedan year,
10 W	191	{ 1278, begins.
11 Th	192	.. .. .
12 F	193	.. .. .
13 S	194	.. .. .
14 S	195	7 Sunday after Trinity.
15 M	196	St. Swithin.
16 Tu	197	.. .. .
17 W	198	.. .. .
18 Th	199	.. .. .
19 F	200	.. .. .
20 S	201	.. .. .
21 S	202	8 Sunday after Trinity.
22 M	203	.. .. .
23 T	204	.. .. .
24 W	205	.. .. .
25 Th	206	St. James.
26 F	207	.. .. .
27 S	208	.. .. .
28 S	209	9 Sunday after Trinity.
29 M	210	.. .. .
30 T	211	.. .. .
31 W	212	.. .. .

Hebrew Calendar.
1861. 5621.
July 1 23 Thammuz.
8 1 Ab.

16 9 ,, { Fast. De-
struction
of Temple.
{ Tubcab, a
little
22 15 ,, { Festival.

Mohammedan Calendar.
1861. Hegira, 1277.
July 1 22 Dhu'l-hajja.
9 1 Moharem { 1278.
18 10 ,, { Ashura.
21 13 ,, { Fortu-
22 14 ,, { nate
23 15 ,, { Days.

THERMOMETRICAL REGISTER.

July, 1860.

	Highest.	Lowest		Highest.	Lowest.
1	70.0	43.5	17	75.0	55.5
2	71.9	53.7	18	72.0	50.2
3	70.8	55.1	19	69.2	52.7
4	72.5	51.4	20	72.0	53.0
5	73.3	41.6	21	67.2	50.5
6	68.8	53.0	22	60.5	50.7
7	69.0	44.5	23	62.5	47.8
8	71.6	44.6	24	64.2	47.5
9	69.0	50.6	25	62.7	47.7
10	60.0	49.3	26	65.1	42.8
11	71.5	51.3	27	69.5	49.9
12	73.0	49.5	28	67.0	51.8
13	73.3	48.7	29	71.2	51.7
14	74.3	52.5	30	68.0	51.7
15	73.8	55.8	31	64.6	51.1
16	64.0	55.5			

THE MOON'S CHANGES.

New 8th day, 2h. 12m. morn.
 First Quart... 15th day, 2h. 47m. morn.
 Full..... 22nd day, 0h. 5m. morn.
 Last Quart... 29th day, 7h. 51m. aftern.

☽'s Dec. 5th, 25° 12' N.; 12th, 0°;
 19th, 25° 11' S.; 25th, 0°.

M. D.	L. of Day.	Day's decr.	Day brk.	Twil. ends.	☉'s semi-di.
1	16 29	0 5			15' 46''
6	16 23	0 11			15 46
11	16 15	0 19	No real Night.		15 46
16	16 5	0 29			15 46
21	15 53	0 41			15 47
26	15 39	0 55	1 0	11 7	15 47

Day.	Sun rises.	Eq. Time. Clock bef. Sun.		Sun sets.	Sun's Dec.	Moon's Age.	Moon rises.	Southing of the Moon.	Moon Sets.	High Water, London Bridge.		Day.
		h. m.	s.							h. m.	s.		Morn.	Aftern.
1	h. m. 3 49	m. s. 3 29	h. m. 8 18	o ' " 23 N 7	d. 22.9		h. m. 11 a 42	h. m. 6m36	h. m. 2 a 4	h. m. 7 59	h. m. 8 26	1
2	3 50	3 41	8 17	23 3	23.9		morn.	7 20	3 14	8 57	9 30	2
3	3 50	3 52	8 17	22 58	24.9		0 3	8 6	4 23	10 2	10 33	3
4	3 51	4 3	8 17	22 53	25.9		0 32	8 55	5 27	11 5	11 39	4
5	3 52	4 13	8 16	22 47	26.9		1 10	9 46	6 26	—	0 10	5
6	3 53	4 24	8 16	22 41	27.9		1 58	10 39	7 16	0 38	1 0	6
7	3 54	4 34	8 15	22 35	28.9		2 59	11 33	7 57	1 21	1 44	7
8	3 54	4 43	8 14	22 28	29.9	☉	4 9	0a 26	8 28	2 6	2 27	8
9	3 55	4 52	8 14	22 21	30.9		5 26	1 18	8 52	2 48	3 9	9
10	3 56	5 1	8 13	22 14	31.9		6 46	2 8	9 13	3 27	3 46	10
11	3 57	5 9	8 12	22 6	32.9		8 7	2 57	9 31	4 6	4 25	11
12	3 59	5 17	8 11	21 58	33.9		9 26	3 45	9 49	4 46	5 5	12
13	4 0	5 25	8 10	21 49	34.9		10 47	4 34	10 6	5 25	5 47	13
14	4 1	5 31	8 10	21 40	35.9		0a 10	5 24	10 26	6 9	6 33	14
15	4 2	5 38	8 9	21 31	36.9	☽	1 34	6 17	10 49	6 58	7 23	15
16	4 3	5 44	8 8	21 21	37.9		2 58	7 12	11 18	7 50	8 20	16
17	4 4	5 49	8 7	21 11	38.9		4 19	8 11	11 59	8 56	9 33	17
18	4 6	5 54	8 5	21 0	39.9		5 32	9 12	morn.	10 10	10 49	18
19	4 7	5 58	8 4	20 50	40.9		6 30	10 12	0 52	11 30	—	19
20	4 8	6 2	8 3	20 39	41.9		7 13	11 10	1 58	0 6	0 40	20
21	4 9	6 5	8 2	20 27	42.9		7 47	morn.	3 13	1 10	1 39	21
22	4 11	6 7	8 1	20 15	43.9	☉	8 9	0 5	4 32	2 4	2 27	22
23	4 12	6 9	7 59	20 3	44.9		8 28	0 55	5 52	2 50	3 11	23
24	4 13	6 11	7 58	19 51	45.9		8 45	1 42	7 7	3 32	3 50	24
25	4 15	6 11	7 57	19 38	46.9		8 59	2 26	8 21	4 7	4 25	25
26	4 16	6 12	7 55	19 25	47.9		9 14	3 8	9 30	4 42	4 59	26
27	4 18	6 11	7 54	19 11	48.9		9 29	3 50	10 40	5 16	5 33	27
28	4 19	6 10	7 52	18 57	49.9		9 46	4 31	11 48	5 51	6 9	28
29	4 21	6 9	7 51	18 43	50.9	☾	10 6	5 14	0a 57	6 26	6 45	29
30	4 22	6 7	7 49	18 29	51.9		10 31	5 59	2 7	7 5	7 27	30
31	4 24	6 4	7 48	18 14	52.9		11 5	6 46	3 12	7 52	8 22	31

MONTHLY NOTICES.

1. List of voters in cities and boroughs to be affixed to church and chapel doors for 14 days.

1. Annual Licence to be taken out by Hawkers and Pedlars.

1. Lammas, Scotch Quarter-day.

4. Brunswick—manufactured goods, &c.

11. Britford—sheep and hogs.

12 and 21. Horncastle—horses and cattle.

17. Cassel—manufactured goods, &c.

19. Bridgenorth—hops and cheese.

21. Rugby—horses, cows, sheep, cheese.

24. Frankfort-on-the-Maine—government securities of all countries, manufactured goods, &c.

25. Last day for leaving with overseers objections to county electors.

25. Last day for service of objections on electors in counties or their tenants, and for service on overseers of objections to borough electors; also the last day to claim as borough electors.

26. Daventry—horses, cattle, sheep.

29. Overseers of parishes and townships to send lists of electors and lists of objections to the clerk of the peace for the county, or to the town clerk in cities or boroughs.

31. All taxes and rates payable on March 1st must be paid on or before this day by persons claiming to be enrolled as Burgesses under the new Municipal Corporations Act.

British Association meets at Manchester in this month.

SUNDAY LESSONS.

Proper Lessons, Morning.

Proper Lessons, Evening.

August 4	10th Sun. after Trinity
11	11th "
18	12th "
25	13th "

1 Kings	21	Acts	2
2 Kings	5	"	9
"	10	"	16
"	19	"	23

1 Kings	22	Heb.	7
2 Kings	9	James	1
"	13	1 Peter	3
"	23	1 John	2

Day of the Week.	Day of the Year	Sundays and Remarkable Days.
1 Th	213	Lammas.
2 F	214	.. .. .
3 S	215	.. .. .
4 S	216	10 Sunday after Trinity.
5 M	217	.. .. .
6 Tu	218	Prince Alfred b. 1844.
7 W	219	.. .. .
8 Th	220	.. .. .
9 F	221	.. .. .
10 S	222	.. .. .
11 S	223	11 Sunday after Trinity. Half-Quarter.
12 M	224	Grouse Shooting begins.
13 Tu	225	.. .. .
14 W	226	.. .. .
15 Th	227	.. .. .
16 F	228	.. .. .
17 S	229	Duchess of Kent b. 1786.
18 S	230	12 Sunday after Trinity.
19 M	231	.. .. .
20 Tu	232	.. .. .
21 W	233	Black Cock shooting beg.
22 Th	234	.. .. .
23 F	235	.. .. .
24 S	236	St. Bartholomew.
25 S	237	13 Sunday after Trin.
26 M	238	Prince Consort b. 1819.
27 Tu	239	.. .. .
28 W	240	.. .. .
29 Th	241	.. .. .
30 F	242	.. .. .
31 S	243	.. .. .

ASTRONOMICAL PHENOMENA.

Mercury, in the constellations Cancer and Leo, is a morning star throughout the month. On the 1st, at 11h. 15m. P.M. stationary; on the 11th, at 1h. 23m. A.M., at greatest elongation, $18^{\circ} 49'$ W.; on the 20th at 9h. 5m. A.M., in Perihelion.

Venus, in the constellations Leo and Virgo, is an evening star throughout the month. On the 1st, at 8h. 0m. A.M., in conjunction with Jupiter, at $0^{\circ} 37'$ N. On the 8th at 6h. 6m. A.M., with Saturn, at $0^{\circ} 20'$ S.

Mars, in the constellations Cancer and Leo. On the 15th, passes the meridian at 6h. 21m. P.M.; on the 27th, at 7h. 9m. A.M., in conjunction with the sun.

Jupiter, in the constellation Leo, is an evening star throughout the month. On the 15th, passes the meridian at 6h. 50m. P.M.; and sets at 7h. 50m. P.M.; on the 31st at 3h. 45m. A.M., in conjunction with the sun.

Saturn, in the constellation Leo. On the 15th, passes the meridian at 1h. 14m. P.M.

Uranus, in the constellation Taurus. On the 15th, passes the meridian at 7h. 23m. A.M.

The *Moon*, on the 1st, at 1h. 4m. P.M., in conjunction with α Tauri (Aldebaran), at $8^{\circ} 32'$ S. On the 2nd, at 1h. 37m. A.M., with Uranus, at $2^{\circ} 28'$ S.; at 10h. 53m. A.M., with β Tauri, at $3^{\circ} 20'$ N. On the 4th, at 10h. 58m. P.M., with β Geminaurum (Pollux), at $7^{\circ} 57'$ N.; on the 5th at 4h. 7m. A.M., with Mercury at $1^{\circ} 44'$ S.; on the 7th at 3h. 53m. A.M., with Mars at $4^{\circ} 42'$ N.; at 3h. 31m. P.M., with α Leonis (Regulus), at $4^{\circ} 29'$ N.; on the 8th at 6h. 17m. A.M., with Jupiter, at $5^{\circ} 21'$ N.; at 6h. 37m. P.M., with Saturn, at $6^{\circ} 39'$ N.; at 1h. 11m. P.M., with Venus, at $6^{\circ} 20'$ N.; on the 11th at 3h. 0m. P.M., in Perigee; on the 11th at 9h. 21m. A.M., in conjunction with α Virginis (Spica), at $3^{\circ} 18'$ N.; on the 12th at 9h. 27m. P.M., with α Libree at $5^{\circ} 0'$ N.; on the 14th at 3h. 14m. A.M., with β Scorpii at $4^{\circ} 31'$ N.; at 0h. 32m. P.M., with α Scorpii (Antares), at $1^{\circ} 34'$ S.; on the 26th at 4h. 0m. A.M. in Apogee; on the 28th at 9h. 50m. P.M. in conjunction with α Tauri (Aldebaran), at $8^{\circ} 23'$ S.; on the 29th at 11h. 43m. A.M., with Uranus, at $2^{\circ} 14'$ S., at 7h. 32m. P.M. with β Tauri, at $3^{\circ} 39'$ N.

The *Constellations* Cepheus, the west part of Pegasus, Aquarius, and the east part of Capricornus, will be on the meridian near midnight, about the middle of the month.

Eclipses of Jupiter's Satellites

Are not visible this month, Jupiter being too near to the sun.

Hebrew Calendar.		Mohammedan Calendar.	
1861.	5621.	1861.	Hegira, 1278.
Aug.		Aug.	
1 25 Ab.		1 24 Mohareem,	
7 1 Elul.		8 1 Saphar,	
		20 13 "	Fortunate Days.
13 7 "	{ Dedication of the walls by Nehemiah.	21 14 "	
23 17 "		22 15 "	
	{ Expulsion of the Greeks.		

THERMOMETRICAL REGISTER.

August, 1860.

Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.
1 70.3	54.6	17 65.7	50.3
2 67.0	52.5	18 60.0	48.8
3 67.8	52.4	19 65.5	54.4
4 70.8	53.3	20 68.7	55.0
5 69.2	47.4	21 70.1	53.5
6 64.0	52.0	22 63.8	52.0
7 68.0	45.5	23 66.8	47.4
8 65.0	47.8	24 60.8	47.8
9 64.2	52.6	25 64.0	50.3
10 69.0	47.3	26 70.0	53.7
11 69.6	53.7	27 68.0	50.7
12 65.0	53.1	28 66.8	50.2
13 69.8	52.7	29 69.1	52.6
14 68.8	52.6	30 67.2	53.2
15 67.8	51.1	31 69.0	51.4
16 70.8	56.2		

THE MOON'S CHANGES.

New 6th day, Ch. 54m. aftern.
 First Quart...13th day, 7h. 15m. morn.
 Full20th day, 11h. 51m. morn.
 Last Quart. ..28th day, 1h. 23m. aftern.

♂'s Dec. 2nd, 25°-9' N.; 9th, 0°; 15th,
 25°-6' S.; 22nd, 0°; 29th, 25°-0' N.

M. D.	L. of Day.	Day's decr.	Day brk.	Twil. ends.	☉'s semi-di.
1	15 21	1 13	1 30	10 38	15° 48''
6	15 5	1 29	1 50	10 18	15 49
11	14 48	1 46	2 8	9 59	15 49
16	14 31	2 3	2 24	9 42	15 50
21	14 12	2 22	2 38	9 25	15 51
26	13 54	2 40	2 52	9 9	15 52

Day.	Sun rises.	Eq. Time. Clock bef. Sun.	Sun sets.	Sun's Dec.	Moon's Age.	Moon rises.	Southing of the Moon.	Moon sets.	High Water, London Bridge.	Day.
	h. m.	m. s.	h. m.	° '	d.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
1	4 25	6 1	7 46	17 N 59	24.4	11 a 48	7 m 36	4 a 14	8 57 9 36	1
2	4 27	5 57	7 44	17 44	25.4	morn.	8 28	5 8	10 15 10 53	2
3	4 28	5 53	7 43	17 28	26.4	0 44	9 22	5 52	11 32 —	3
4	4 30	5 48	7 41	17 12	27.4	1 51	10 16	6 28	0 8 0 37	4
5	4 31	5 42	7 39	16 56	28.4	3 5	11 9	6 55	1 3 1 26	5
6	4 33	5 36	7 38	16 40	●	4 27	0 a 1	7 18	1 48 2 10	6
7	4 34	5 29	7 36	16 23	1.0	5 48	0 51	7 37	2 30 2 50	7
8	4 36	5 22	7 34	16 6	2.0	7 11	1 41	7 56	3 9 3 27	8
9	4 37	5 14	7 32	15 49	3.0	8 32	2 30	8 13	3 46 4 3	9
10	4 39	5 5	7 30	15 31	4.0	9 57	3 21	8 33	4 23 4 44	10
11	4 40	4 56	7 28	15 13	5.0	11 20	4 13	8 54	5 4 5 24	11
12	4 42	4 46	7 26	14 55	6.0	0 a 47	5 8	9 21	5 45 6 6	12
13	4 44	4 36	7 24	14 37	♂	2 8	6 6	9 59	6 30 6 55	13
14	4 45	4 25	7 23	14 19	8.0	3 22	7 5	10 46	7 23 7 53	14
15	4 47	4 14	7 21	14 0	9.0	4 23	8 4	11 47	8 31 9 14	15
16	4 48	4 2	7 19	13 41	10.0	5 11	9 2	morn.	9 57 10 42	16
17	4 50	3 49	7 17	13 22	11.0	5 47	9 57	0 58	11 27 —	17
18	4 52	3 36	7 15	13 3	12.0	6 13	10 48	2 14	0 7 0 39	18
19	4 53	3 23	7 13	12 43	13.0	6 34	11 36	3 33	1 6 1 32	19
20	4 55	3 9	7 11	12 23	○	6 51	morn.	4 50	1 54 2 14	20
21	4 56	2 54	7 8	12 3	15.0	7 5	0 20	6 2	2 33 2 52	21
22	4 58	2 39	7 6	11 43	16.0	7 21	1 3	7 14	3 9 3 26	22
23	5 0	2 24	7 4	11 23	17.0	7 36	1 45	8 23	3 42 3 58	23
24	5 1	2 8	7 2	11 2	18.0	7 52	2 27	9 33	4 13 4 28	24
25	5 3	1 52	7 0	10 42	19.0	8 11	3 9	10 41	4 43 4 57	25
26	5 4	1 35	6 58	10 21	20.0	8 33	3 53	11 51	5 12 5 28	26
27	5 6	1 18	6 56	10 0	21.0	9 4	4 39	0 a 58	5 44 6 2	27
28	5 7	1 1	6 54	9 39	☾	9 42	5 28	2 1	6 19 6 40	28
29	5 9	0 43	6 51	9 17	23.0	10 31	6 18	2 57	7 3 7 30	29
30	5 10	0 25	6 49	8 56	24.0	11 32	7 10	3 45	8 4 8 46	30
31	5 12	0 7	6 47	8 34	25.0	morn.	8 3	4 24	9 29 10 14	31

MONTHLY NOTICES.

1. British Museum closes.
1. Overseers of Parishes in Boroughs to make out 'Burgess Lists' under Municipal Reform Act, to be delivered to Town Clerk this day, who is to affix them to the Town Hall till after the 15th.
1. Bristol, ten days—leather & wool, horses & cattle.
- 1 to 3. Peterborough—wool, cattle, and horses.
- 2 to 9. (Two Sundays preceding the 15th)
- Lists of objections to county electors, and also claims and objections respecting borough lists, to be affixed to church doors, &c.
- 5, 6, 7. Barnet—sheep, Welsh cattle, and horses.
9. British Museum opens, from 10 till 5; Reading Room, 9 till 5.
14. Louth—horses, cattle, and sheep.

15. Claims of persons omitted in the *Burgess Lists*, and objections to persons improperly inserted therein, to be given to the Town Clerk in writing on or before this day; notice of the objection to be also given to the person objected to.
18. Bury (Lanc.)—cattle and horses.
21. Naumburg—manufactured goods, &c.
21. Reading—cheese, hogs, &c.
23. Lists of claimants, and of persons objected to, to be fixed by Town Clerk in some public place of each Borough from this day till Oct. 1.
24. Howden, for six days—horses.
27. Leipzig—books, Russian and Polish produce, manufactured goods, &c.; lasts three weeks.

SUNDAY LESSONS.

Proper Lessons, Morning.

Proper Lessons, Evening.

Sept.	1	14th Sun. after Trinity	Jerem.	5	Matt.	2	Jerem.	22	Rom.	2
	8	15th		35		9		36		9
	15	16th		Ezek.	2	16	Ezek.	13		16
	22	17th		[& All Angels]	14	23		18	1 Cor.	7
	29	18th		St. Michael	20	Acts 12 to v. 20		24	Jude v. 6 to 16	

ASTRONOMICAL PHENOMENA.

Mercury, in the constellations Leo and Virgo, is a morning star at the beginning, then an evening star throughout the month. On the 2nd, at 0h. 9m. P.M., in conjunction with Mars, at 0° 42' N.; at 3h. 23m. P.M., with Jupiter at 0° 53' N.; on the 4th, at 10h. 36m. P.M., in superior conjunction with the sun; on the 5th, at 5h. 43m. A.M., in conjunction with Saturn, at 0° 4' S.

Venus, in the constellations Virgo and Libra, is an evening star throughout the month. On the 15th, passes the meridian at 1h. 58m. P.M., and sets at 7h. 10m. P.M. *Mars*, in the constellations Leo and Virgo, is a morning star throughout the month. On the 3rd, at 1h. 19m. A.M., in conjunction with Jupiter, at 0h. 16m. N.; on the 12th, at 0h. 56m. A.M., with Saturn, at 0° 43' S.

Jupiter, in the constellation Leo. On the 15th, passes the meridian at 11h. 14m. A.M., and on the 30th, at 10h. 27m. A.M.

Saturn, in the constellation Leo. On the 5th, at 10h. 35m. P.M., in conjunction with the sun; on the 15th, passes the meridian at 11h. 27m. A.M.

Uranus, in the constellation Taurus. On the 5th, at 1h. 43m. A.M., in quadrature with the sun, on the 21st, at 9h. 0m. P.M., stationary.

The *Moon*, on the 1st, at 8h. 23m. A.M., in conjunction with β Geminorum (Pollux), at 7° 43' N.; on the 4th, at 0h. 52m. A.M., with α Leonis (Regulus), at 4° 25' N.; at 7h. 47m. P.M., with Jupiter at 5° 43' N.; at 9h. 7m. P.M., with Mars, at 5° 55' N.; on the 5th, at 3h. 2m. A.M., with Mercury at 6° 44' N.; at 3h. 22m. A.M., with Saturn, at 6° 48' N.; on the 7th, at 1h. 0m. A.M., in Perigee; at 8h. 46m. A.M., in conjunction with Venus, at 5° 53' N.; on the 10th, at 5h. 59m. P.M., with α Scorpii (Antares), at 1° 46' S.; on the 22nd at 8h. 0m. P.M., in Apogee; on the 25th at 4h. 48m. A.M., in conjunction with α Tauri (Aldebaran), at 8° 7' S.; at 7h. 48m. P.M., with Uranus, at 1° 53' S.; on the 26th, at 3h. 24m. A.M., with β Tauri, at 3° 44' N.; on the 28th, at 5h. 42m. P.M., with β Geminorum (Pollux), at 7° 56' N.

The Constellation Pegasus will be on the meridian at midnight, about the middle of the month.

Eclipses of Jupiter's Satellites.

Are not visible this month, Jupiter being too near the sun.

Day of the Week.	Day of the Year	Sundays and Remarkable Days.
1 S	244	14 Sunday after Trinity.
2 M	245	Partridge Shooting begins.
3 Tu	246	.. .. .
4 W	247	.. .. .
5 Th	248	Jewish year, 5622, beg.
6 F	249	.. .. .
7 S	250	.. .. .
8 S	251	15 Sunday after Trinity.
9 M	252	.. .. .
10 Tu	253	.. .. .
11 W	254	.. .. .
12 Th	255	.. .. .
13 F	256	.. .. .
14 S	257	Salmon Fish. in Scotl. ends.
15 S	258	16 Sunday after Trinity.
16 M	259	.. .. .
17 Tu	260	.. .. .
18 W	261	Ember Week.
19 Tu	262	.. .. .
20 F	263	.. .. .
21 S	264	St. Matthew.
22 S	265	17 Sunday after Trinity.
23 M	266	Autumnal Quarter begins.
24 Tu	267	.. .. .
25 W	268	.. .. .
26 Th	269	.. .. .
27 F	270	.. .. .
28 S	271	18 Sunday after Trinity.
29 S	272	MICHAELMAS DAY.
30 M	273	St. Michael.

Hebrew Calendar.	Mohammedan Calendar.
1861.	1281.
Sept.	Sept.
1 25 Eln.	1 25 Saphar
5 1 Tisri	6 1 Rabi' I.
8 4 "	{ Fast. Death of Gedaliah.
14 10 "	{ Fast. Day of Atonement.
19 15 "	{ Feast of Tabernacles.
20 16 "	{ Second Day.
25 21 "	{ Feast of Branches.
26 22 "	{ Feast of the Law.

THERMOMETRICAL REGISTER.

September, 1860.

Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.
1 60·5	46·7	16 62·8	49·7
2 68·8	44·1	17 63·8	57·7
3 66·2	47·7	18 57·9	50·2
4 66·8	46·0	19 63·0	42·8
5 69·0	45·0	20 68·0	45·7
6 63·9	53·3	21 63·0	51·3
7 69·7	45·6	22 63·0	49·4
8 69·7	47·8	23 57·8	46·7
9 60·5	49·3	24 59·0	41·4
10 63·5	38·5	25 56·0	42·5
11 64·3	37·7	26 59·5	37·5
12 64·5	35·7	27 63·7	45·8
13 67·2	39·9	28 56·2	48·5
14 67·2	47·8	29 55·0	46·8
15 63·8	50·5	30 56·2	48·0

THE MOON'S CHANGES.

New..... 4th day, 10h. 12m. aftern.
 First Quart... 11th day, 1h. 16m. aftern.
 Full 19th day, 2h. 1m. morn.
 Last Quart. .. 27th day, 6h. 24m. morn.

☾'s Dec. 5th, 0°; 11th, 24° 54' S.;
 18th, 0°; 26th, 24° 45' N.

M. D.	L. of Day.	Day's decr.	Day brk.	Twil. ends.	☉'s semi-di.
1	13 31	3 3	3 7	8 51	15' 54''
6	13 12	3 22	3 18	8 36	15 55
11	12 52	3 42	3 29	8 22	15 56
16	12 33	4 1	3 40	8 8	15 57
21	12 13	4 21	3 48	7 55	15 59
26	11 54	4 40	3 59	7 42	16 0

Day.	Sun rises.	Eq. Time.		Sun sets.	Sun's Dec.	Moon's Age.	Moon rises.	Southing of the Moon.	Moon sets.	High Water, London Bridge.		Day.
		h.	m.							Mora.	Aftern.	
1	5 14	0	12	6 45	8 N 13	26·0	h. m. 0m 42	h. m. 8m 56	h. m. 4 a 55	h. m. 10 58	h. m. 11 36	1
2	5 15	0	31	6 43	7 51	27·0	2 0	9 48	5 19	—	0 8	2
3	5 17	0	50	6 40	7 29	28·0	3 21	10 39	5 39	0 35	1 1	3
4	5 19	1	9	6 38	7 6	●	4 44	11 30	5 59	1 23	1 44	4
5	5 20	1	29	6 36	6 44	0·6	6 8	0 a 21	6 19	2 4	2 23	5
6	5 22	1	49	6 34	6 22	1·6	7 34	1 13	6 37	2 43	3 1	6
7	5 23	2	9	6 31	5 59	2·6	9 1	2 6	6 59	3 20	3 40	7
8	5 25	2	29	6 29	5 37	3·6	10 28	3 2	7 24	4 1	4 20	8
9	5 27	2	49	6 27	5 14	4·6	11 53	4 0	8 0	4 40	5 0	9
10	5 28	3	10	6 24	4 51	5·6	1 a 12	5 0	8 45	5 22	5 45	10
11	5 30	3	31	6 22	4 29	☾	2 17	5 59	9 41	6 9	6 35	11
12	5 31	3	52	6 20	4 6	7·6	3 10	6 58	10 50	7 3	7 37	12
13	5 33	4	13	6 17	3 43	8·6	3 48	7 53	morn.	8 17	9 3	13
14	5 35	4	34	6 15	3 20	9·6	4 18	8 44	0 4	9 50	10 38	14
15	5 36	4	55	6 13	2 56	10·6	4 39	9 32	1 21	11 21	11 57	15
16	5 38	5	16	6 11	2 33	11·6	4 57	10 17	2 36	—	0 25	16
17	5 39	5	37	6 8	2 10	12·6	5 12	11 0	3 49	0 49	1 12	17
18	5 41	5	58	6 6	1 47	13·6	5 28	11 42	5 1	1 32	1 51	18
19	5 43	6	20	6 4	1 24	○	5 43	morn.	6 10	2 8	2 25	19
20	5 44	6	41	6 1	1 0	15·6	5 59	0 24	7 19	2 41	2 56	20
21	5 46	7	2	5 59	0 37	16·6	6 17	1 6	8 28	3 10	3 26	21
22	5 47	7	23	5 57	0 N 13	17·6	6 39	1 49	9 36	3 41	3 55	22
23	5 49	7	44	5 54	0 s 10	18·6	7 5	2 35	10 45	4 11	4 25	23
24	5 51	8	4	5 52	0 33	19·6	7 41	3 22	11 49	4 40	4 56	24
25	5 52	8	25	5 50	0 57	20·6	8 24	4 11	0 a 47	5 13	5 29	25
26	5 54	8	45	5 48	1 20	21·6	9 19	5 1	1 37	5 48	6 7	26
27	5 56	9	5	5 45	1 44	☾	10 23	5 53	2 19	6 31	6 57	27
28	5 57	9	25	5 43	2 7	23·6	11 35	6 44	2 53	7 29	8 10	28
29	5 59	9	45	5 41	2 30	24·6	morn.	7 35	3 18	8 54	9 38	29
30	6 0	10	4	5 38	2 54	25·6	0 54	8 26	3 41	10 20	11 1	30

MONTHLY NOTICES.

1. Mayor and assessors to hold an open court to revise the *Burgess Lists* under the Municipal Reform Act, some time between the 1st and 15th Oct.; three clear days' notice of such court being given. The revised list to be kept by the Town Clerk, and persons therein entered to be entitled to vote, according to the Act, from the 1st Nov.

1. Dudley—horses, cattle, wool, and cheese.
2. Howden—horses, cattle, &c.
2. Nottingham—cheese, geese, &c.
7. Reading—hops.
9. Annual licence to be taken out by Bankers, or others issuing promissory notes for money payable on demand, and allowed to be re-issued.
10. Weyhill—hops and sheep.

10. Half-yearly dividend on various descriptions of Stock becomes due.

- 10, 11, 12. Leicester—cheese, horses, and cattle.
14. Fire Insurance due at Michaelmas must be paid by this day, or the policy becomes void.
14. Quarter Sessions commence in this week.
18. Haverfordwest—cattle, horses, and sheep.
- 19 to 27. Market Harborough—cattle, leather, &c.
19. Hereford—cattle, sheep, butter, hops.
21. Devizes—cattle, sheep, hogs.
26. Louth—horses, cattle, sheep.
- 28, 29. Horncastle—horses and cattle.
30. Newcastle-upon-Tyne—cattle, sheep, &c.

SUNDAY LESSONS.

			Proper Lessons, Morning.		Proper Lessons, Evening.	
Oct. 6	19th	Sunday after Trinity	Dan. 3	Mark 9	Dan. 6	2 Cor. 5
" 13	20th	"	Joel 2	" 16	Micah 6	" 12
" 20	21st	"	Habak. 2	Luke 6	Prov. 1	Galat. 6
" 27	22nd	"	Prov. 2	" 13	" 3	Philip. 1

ASTRONOMICAL PHENOMENA.

Mercury, in the constellations Virgo and Libra, is an evening star throughout the month. On the 3rd, at 8h. 42m. A.M., in Aphelion; on the 21st at 2h. 9m. A.M., at greatest elongation, 24° 12' E.

Venus, in the constellations Libra and Scorpio, is an evening star throughout the month. On the 19th, at 5h. 45m. P.M., in Aphelion; on the 31st, sets at 6h. 15m. P.M.

Mars, in the constellation Virgo, is a morning star throughout the month. On the 15th, passes the meridian at 10h. 46m. A.M.

Jupiter, in the constellation Leo. On the 15th, passes the meridian at 9h. 30m. A.M.; on the 25th at 4h. 32m. P.M. in conjunction with Saturn at 0h. 52 S.

Saturn, in the constellation Leo. On the 15th, passes the meridian at 9h. 38m. A.M.

Uranus, in the constellation Taurus. On the 15th, passes the meridian at 3h. 25m. A.M.

The *Moon*, on the 1st, at 11h. 19m. A.M., in conjunction with α Leonis (Regulus), at 4° 36' S.; on the 2nd at 4h. 23m. P.M., with Jupiter, at 6° 6' N.; at 7h. 23m. P.M., with Saturn, at 7° 2' N.; on the 3rd at 2h. 0m. P.M., with Mars, at 6° 29' N.; on the 5th at 1h. 56m. A.M., with a Virginis (Spica) at 3° 1' N.; at 6h. 0m. A.M., in Perigee; at 7h. 23m. P.M. in conjunction with Mercury, at 3° 12' N.; on the 6th at 11h. 59m. A.M., with α 2 Libræ, at 4° 37' N.; on the 7th at 0h. 37m. A.M., with Venus, at 2° 31' N.; at 4h. 18m. P.M. with β Scorpii, at 4° 2' N.; on the 8th at 1h. 11m. A.M., with α Scorpii (Antares), at 2° 0' S.; on the 20th at 6h. 0m. A.M., in Apogee; on the 22nd at 11h. 10m. A.M., in conjunction with α Tauri (Aldebaran), at 7° 54' S.; on the 23rd at 1h. 28m. A.M., with Uranus, at 1° 46' S.; at 9° 52' A.M., with β Tauri, at 3° 58' N.; on the 26th at 1h. 26m. A.M., with β Gemmarum (Pollux), at 6° 13' N.; on the 28th at 9h. 5m. P.M., with α Leonis (Regulus), at 4° 50' N.; on the 30th at 11h. 29m. A.M., with Saturn, at 7° 22' N.; at 0h. 8m. P.M., with Jupiter, at 6° 31' N.

The *Constellations* Cassiopeia, Andromeda, Pisces, and Cetus, will be on the meridian about midnight, in the middle, and Aries, at the end of the month.

Eclipses of Jupiter's Satellites.

First Satellite. 4th Im. at 5h. 41m. 26th 2s. A.M.; 20th Im. at 3h. 57m. 35th 4s. A.M.; 27th Im. at 5h. 51m. 18th 4s. A.M.

Second Satellite. 30th Im. at 3h. 44m. 2th 8s. A.M.
Third Satellite. 27th Im. at 3h. 18m. 21st 4s. A.M.; Em. at 6h. 39m. 46th 1s. A.M.

Day of the Week.	Day of the Year	Sundays and Remarkable Days.
1 Tu	274	Camb. Mich. Term begins.
2 W	275	[Pheasant Shooting beg.]
3 Th	276	" " " " " "
4 F	277	" " " " " "
5 S	278	" " " " " "
6 S	279	19 Sunday after Trinity.
7 M	280	" " " " " "
8 Tu	281	" " " " " "
9 W	282	" " " " " "
10 Th	283	Oxford Mich. Term beg.
11 F	284	Old Michaelmas Day.
12 S	285	" " " " " "
13 S	286	20 Sunday after Trinity.
14 M	287	" " " " " "
15 Tu	288	" " " " " "
16 W	289	" " " " " "
17 Th	290	" " " " " "
18 F	291	St. Luke.
19 S	292	" " " " " "
20 S	293	21 Sunday after Trinity.
21 M	294	" " " " " "
22 Tu	295	" " " " " "
23 W	296	" " " " " "
24 Th	297	" " " " " "
25 F	298	" " " " " "
26 S	299	" " " " " "
27 S	300	22 Sunday after Trinity.
28 M	301	St. Simon and St. Jude.
29 Tu	302	" " " " " "
30 W	303	" " " " " "
31 Th	304	" " " " " "

Hebrew Calendar.

1861. 5622.

Oct.
1 27 Tisri.
5 1 Chesvan.

Mohammedan Calendar.

1861. Hegira, 1278.

Oct.
1 26 Rabi' I.
6 1 Rabi' II.
18 13 " } Fortu-
19 14 " } nate
20 15 " } Days.

THERMOMETRICAL REGISTER.

October, 1860.

Highest. Lowest.		Highest. Lowest.	
1	57.0	46.5	17 56.8
2	61.0	46.0	18 56.2
3	63.8	46.5	19 62.0
4	56.0	38.6	20 57.0
5	61.0	44.7	21 54.0
6	63.8	47.7	22 60.5
7	60.0	52.3	23 61.0
8	57.0	43.5	24 63.0
9	52.0	41.5	25 64.0
10	53.5	36.7	26 61.0
11	50.0	36.0	27 59.6
12	47.0	32.4	28 63.5
13	55.9	39.2	29 63.8
14	54.0	42.1	30 66.0
15	57.0	39.5	31 53.0
16	58.0	46.8	

THE MOON'S CHANGES.

New 4th day, 6h. 56m. morn.
 First Quart... 10th day, 10h. 9m. aftern.
 Full 18th day, 6h. 38m. aftern.
 Last Quart. .. 26th day, 9h. 54m. aftern.

☽'s Dec. 2nd, 0°; 8th, 24°39' S.; 15th, 0°; 23rd, 24°31' N.; 30th, 0°.

M. D.	L. of Day.	Day's decr.	Day brk.	Twil. ends.	☉'s semi-di.
1	11 34	5 0	4 8	7 30	16' 1"
6	11 15	5 19	4 17	7 18	16 3
11	10 55	5 39	4 26	7 7	16 4
16	10 36	5 58	4 34	6 57	16 6
21	10 17	6 17	4 42	6 46	16 7
26	9 58	6 36	4 51	6 37	16 8

Day.	Sun rises.	Eq. Time.		Sun sets.	Sun's Dec.	Moon's Age.	Moon rises.	Southing of the Moon.		Moon sets.	High Water, London Bridge.		Day.
		h. m.	m. s.					h. m.	h. m.		Morn.	Aftern.	
1	6 2	10 23	5 36	3 8 17	26.6	h. m. 2m15	9m16	4 a 1	h. m. 11 36	h. m. —			1
2	6 4	10 42	5 34	3 40	27.6	3 38	10 7	4 20	0 4	0 29			2
3	6 5	11 1	5 32	4 4	28.6	5 1	10 58	4 39	0 51	1 12			3
4	6 7	11 19	5 29	4 27	●	6 30	11 52	5 1	1 32	1 52			4
5	6 9	11 37	5 27	4 50	1.2	7 59	0 a 48	5 29	2 11	2 32			5
6	6 10	11 54	5 25	5 13	2.2	9 29	1 47	5 57	2 53	3 15			6
7	6 12	12 11	5 23	5 36	3.2	10 53	2 49	6 40	3 36	3 57			7
8	6 14	12 28	5 20	5 59	4.2	0 a 6	3 51	7 35	4 19	4 43			8
9	6 15	12 44	5 18	6 22	5.2	1 4	4 51	8 41	5 7	5 31			9
10	6 17	13 0	5 16	6 45	☽	1 48	5 48	9 54	5 56	6 24			10
11	6 19	13 15	5 14	7 8	7.2	2 21	6 41	11 10	6 54	7 28			11
12	6 21	13 30	5 12	7 30	8.2	2 44	7 30	morn.	8 6	8 50			12
13	6 22	13 44	5 9	7 53	9.2	3 3	8 16	0 27	9 34	10 17			13
14	6 24	13 58	5 7	8 15	10.2	3 20	8 59	1.39	10 56	11 30			14
15	6 26	14 11	5 5	8 37	11.2	3 35	9 41	2 52	12 0	—			15
16	6 27	14 24	5 3	8 59	12.2	3 50	10 22	4 0	0 23	0 44			16
17	6 29	14 36	5 1	9 21	13.2	4 6	11 4	5 7	1 3	1 20			17
18	6 31	14 48	4 59	9 43	○	4 24	11 47	6 17	1 37	1 53			18
19	6 33	14 59	4 57	10 5	15.2	4 45	morn.	7 25	2 8	2 25			19
20	6 34	15 9	4 55	10 27	16.2	5 8	0 32	8 34	2 41	2 57			20
21	6 36	15 19	4 53	10 48	17.2	5 41	1 18	9 39	3 13	3 28			21
22	6 38	15 28	4 51	11 9	18.2	6 22	2 6	10 38	3 44	3 59			22
23	6 40	15 36	4 49	11 31	19.2	7 13	2 56	11 31	4 15	4 32			23
24	6 41	15 44	4 47	11 51	20.2	8 12	3 47	0 a 16	4 49	5 7			24
25	6 43	15 51	4 45	12 12	21.2	9 20	4 37	0 52	5 25	5 46			25
26	6 45	15 57	4 43	12 33	☾	10 34	5 27	1 19	6 9	6 34			26
27	6 47	16 2	4 41	12 53	23.2	11 51	6 16	1 42	7 3	7 38			27
28	6 48	16 7	4 39	13 13	24.2	morn.	7 5	2 3	8 16	8 58			28
29	6 50	16 11	4 37	13 33	25.2	1 9	7 53	2 21	9 38	10 17			29
30	6 52	16 14	4 35	13 53	26.2	2 30	8 43	2 41	10 52	11 23			30
31	6 54	16 16	4 33	14 13	27.2	3 55	9 34	2 59	11 50	—			31

MONTHLY NOTICES.

1. Borough Councillors to be elected.
1. Holiday at Bank Transfer Office.
7. Saffron Walden—cows.
1. Newcastle-under-Lyne—cattle.
2. Frankfort-on-the-Oder—manufactured goods, &c.
4. Cirencester—cattle, sheep, horses, &c.
5. Beverley—cattle, horses, and sheep.
7. Rochdale—horses, cattle, and woollen cloths.
- 8, 9. Leeds—cattle, horses, and hardware.
9. Mayors and Aldermen of Boroughs to be elected.
11. Martinmas, Scotch Quarter-day.
12. Warwick—horses, cows, and sheep.
13. Loughborough—horses, cows, and sheep.
13. Kingston, Surrey—horses, cattle, &c.
15. Certificate to be taken out yearly by any person admitted as an attorney or solicitor, or as a proctor or writer to the signet, or admitted and enrolled as a notary public, and by every sworn clerk, clerks in court, &c.; by any member of an inn of court in England, acting as conveyancer, special pleader, draftsman in equity, not being at the bar.
16. King's Lynn—cheese.
16. Llandoverly—cattle and pigs.
18. Andover—sheep, cheese, hops.
18. Boston (three days)—horses.
22. Guildford—horses, cattle, sheep, and hogs.
23. Louth—horses, cattle, sheep, &c.
28. Gloucester—cattle, pigs, horses, &c.
30. Warrington, for nine days—horses, horned cattle, and cloth.
30. Wells—oxen, horses, sheep, and hogs.

SUNDAY LESSONS.

		Proper Lessons, Morning.		Proper Lessons, Evening.	
Nov. 3	23rd Sunday after Trinity	Prov. 11	Luke 19	Prov. 12	Caloss. 3
" 10	24th	" 13	John 2	" 14	2 Thess. 1
" 17	25th	" 15	" 9	" 16	1 Tim. 6
" 24	26th	" 17	" 16	" 19	Philom.

ASTRONOMICAL PHENOMENA.

Mercury, in the constellation *Libra*, is an evening star till the 9th, invisible till the 12th, and then a morning star throughout the month. On the 1st at 4h. 16m. P.M., stationary; on the 12th, at 7h. 26m. A.M., in inferior conjunction with the sun; on the 16th, at 8h. 20m. A.M., in Perihelion, on the 21st, at 5h. 3m. A.M., stationary; on the 29th, at 10h. 20m. A.M., at greatest elongation, 20° 10' W.

Venus, in the constellations *Scorpio* and *Scorpiarius*, is an evening star throughout the month. On the 15th, passes the meridian, at 2h. 56m. P.M., and sets at 6h. 31m. P.M.

Mars, in the constellation *Virgo*. On the 15th, rises at 4h. 40m. A.M., and passes the meridian, at 9h. 58m. A.M.

Jupiter, in the constellation *Leo*. On the 15th, passes the meridian, at 7h. 57m. A.M.

Saturn, in the constellation *Leo*. On the 15th, passes the meridian at 7h. 51m. A.M.

Uranus, in the constellation *Taurus*. On the 15th, passes the meridian, at 1h. 20m. A.M.

The *Moon*, on the 1st, at 6h. 20m. A.M., in conjunction with *Mars*, at 6° 18' N.; at 1h. 6m. P.M., with *α Virginis* (Spica), at 3° 2' N.; on the 2nd, at 4h. 0m. P.M., in Perigee; at 10h. 45m. P.M., in conjunction with *α Libra*, at 4° 32' N.; on the 3rd, at 8h. 32m. P.M., with *Mercury*, at 0h. 52m. N.; on the 4th, at 2h. 22m. A.M., with *β Scorpii*, at 3h. 56m. N.; at 11h. 0m. A.M., with *α Scorpii* (Antares), at 2° 10' S.; on the 5th, at 6h. 25m. P.M., with *Venus*, at 1° 44' S.; on the 16th, at 6h. 0m. A.M., in Apogee; on the 18th, at 5h. 6m. P.M., in conjunction with *α Tauri* (Aldebaran), at 7° 49' S.; on the 19th, at 5h. 35m. A.M., with *Uranus*, at 1° 43' S.; at 3h. 44m. P.M., with *β Tauri*, at 4° 6' N.; on the 22nd, at 7h. 31m. A.M., with *β Geminorum* (Pollux), at 8° 24' N.; on the 25th at 4h. 14m. A.M., with *α Leonis* (Regulus), at 4° 57' N.; on the 27th, at 0h. 26m. A.M., with *Saturn*, at 7° 43' N.; at 4h. 38m. A.M., with *Jupiter*, at 6° 53' N.; on the 28th, at 1h. 44m. P.M., with *α Virginis* (Spica), at 3° 8' N.; on the 29th, at 9h. 56m. P.M., with *Mars*, at 5° 25' N.; on the 30th, at 6h. 59m. P.M., with *Mercury*, at 6° 9' N.

The *Constellations Perseus* and *Eridanus* will be on the meridian about midnight, in the middle of the month.

Eclipses of Jupiter's Satellites.

First Satellite. 5th 1m. at 2h. 13m. 21st 5a. A.M.; 19th 1m. at 6h. 0m. 18th 2s. A.M.; 29th 1m. at 2h. 21m. 57th 1s. A.M.

Second Satellite. 6th 1m. at 6h. 17m. 36th 7s. A.M.

Hebrew Calendar.

1861. 5622.
Nov. 1 28 Cheshvan.
4 1 Chisleu.

Mohammedan Calendar.

1861. 1278.

Nov. 1 27 Rabi' II.

4 1 Jomadh I.

23 25 .. { Dedication
of the
Temple.
16 13 .. } Fortu-
17 14 .. } nate
18 15 .. } Days.

Day of the Week.	Day of the Year	Sundays and Remarkable Days.
1 F	305	<i>All Saints.</i>
2 S	306	<i>All Souls. Mich. T. beg.</i>
3 S	307	<i>23 Sunday aft. Trinity.</i>
4 M	308	.. .. .
5 Tu	309	.. .. .
6 W	310	.. .. .
7 Th	311	.. .. .
8 F	312	<i>Camb. Mich. T. div. noon</i>
9 S	313	<i>{ Prince of Wales b. 1841.</i>
10 S	314	<i>{ Lord Mayor's Day.</i>
11 M	315	<i>24 Sunday after Trinity.</i>
12 Tu	316	<i>St. Martin. Half Qrter.</i>
13 W	317	.. .. .
14 Th	318	.. .. .
15 F	319	.. .. .
16 S	320	.. .. .
17 S	321	<i>25 Sunday after Trinity.</i>
18 M	322	.. .. .
19 Tu	323	.. .. .
20 W	324	.. .. .
21 Th	325	<i>Princess Royal b. 1840.</i>
22 F	326	<i>St. Cecilia.</i>
23 S	327	.. .. .
24 S	328	<i>26 Sunday after Trinity.</i>
25 M	329	<i>Mich. Term ends.</i>
26 Tu	330	.. .. .
27 W	331	.. .. .
28 Th	332	.. .. .
29 F	333	.. .. .
30 S	334	<i>St. Andrew.</i>

THERMOMETRICAL REGISTER.

November, 1859.

	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.
1	38.0	45.8	16	43.0
2	35.0	44.7	17	46.8
3	35.1	40.7	18	46.3
4	34.0	41.0	19	49.0
5	36.2	41.8	20	41.2
6	60.4	51.1	21	51.3
7	36.5	47.5	22	50.0
8	31.8	41.8	23	53.0
9	44.0	35.8	24	52.7
10	45.5	29.0	25	44.7
11	49.0	30.7	26	53.0
12	49.0	30.0	27	48.0
13	47.0	30.5	28	45.5
14	44.2	25.5	29	44.2
15	41.0	26.5	30	40.4

THE MOON'S CHANGES.

New 2nd day, 4h. 3m. aftern.
 First Quart .. 9th day, 10h. 44m. morn.
 Full 17th day, 1h. 7m. aftern.
 Last Quart. .. 25th day, 11h. 7m. morn.

♂'s Dec. 5th, 24° 28' S.; 11th, 0°;
 19th, 24° 24' N.; 26th, 0°.

M. D.	L. of Day.	Day's decr.	Day brk.	Twil. ends.	☉'s semi-di.
1	9 36	6 58	5 0	6 26	16' 10"
6	9 18	7 16	5 8	6 19	16 11
11	9 1	7 33	5 15	6 12	16 12
16	8 45	7 49	5 22	6 7	16 13
21	8 31	8 3	5 29	6 2	16 14
26	8 18	8 16	5 36	6 0	16 15

Day.	Sun rises.	Eq. Time.		Sun sets.	Sun's Dec.	Moon's Age.	Moon rises.	Southing of the Moon.	Moon sets.	High Water, London Bridge.		Day.
		Clock aft. Sun.								Morn.	Aftern.	
1	h. m. 6 55	m. s. 16 17		h. m. 4 31	° ' " 14 s 32	d. 28.2	h. m. 5m 22	h. m. 10m 29	h. m. 3 a 23	h. m. 0 15	h. m. 0 38	1
2	6 57	16 18		4 29	14 51	●	6 53	11 27	3 50	1 1	1 23	2
3	6 59	16 18		4 28	15 10	0.8	8 22	0 a 29	4 29	1 46	2 10	3
4	7 1	16 17		4 26	15 28	1.8	9 43	1 33	5 20	2 32	2 56	4
5	7 3	16 15		4 24	15 47	2.8	10 51	2 37	6 24	3 20	3 43	5
6	7 4	16 13		4 22	16 5	3.8	11 43	3 38	7 38	4 7	4 30	6
7	7 6	16 9		4 21	16 23	4.8	0 a 20	4 34	8 55	4 54	5 20	7
8	7 8	16 5		4 19	16 40	5.8	0 47	5 26	10 15	5 46	6 11	8
9	7 10	16 0		4 18	16 57	☾	1 8	6 13	11 29	6 38	7 8	9
10	7 12	15 54		4 16	17 14	7.8	1 26	6 58	morn.	7 42	8 19	10
11	7 13	15 47		4 14	17 31	8.8	1 41	7 40	0 42	8 58	9 35	11
12	7 15	15 40		4 13	17 47	9.8	1 57	8 21	1 52	10 9	10 43	12
13	7 17	15 31		4 12	18 3	10.8	2 13	9 3	2 59	11 15	11 45	13
14	7 19	15 22		4 10	18 19	11.8	2 29	9 45	4 7	—	0 9	14
15	7 20	15 12		4 9	18 35	12.8	2 49	10 29	5 15	0 30	0 50	15
16	7 22	15 1		4 7	18 50	13.8	3 12	11 15	6 23	1 8	1 27	16
17	7 24	14 49		4 6	19 4	○	3 42	morn.	7 30	1 46	2 2	17
18	7 25	14 37		4 5	19 19	15.8	4 22	0 3	8 31	2 19	2 36	18
19	7 27	14 23		4 4	19 33	16.8	5 9	0 53	9 27	2 52	3 9	19
20	7 29	14 9		4 2	19 46	17.8	6 7	1 43	10 13	3 26	3 41	20
21	7 30	13 54		4 1	20 0	18.8	7 11	2 34	10 53	3 58	4 15	21
22	7 32	13 38		4 0	20 13	19.8	8 22	3 24	11 23	4 32	4 51	22
23	7 34	13 22		3 59	20 25	20.8	9 37	4 12	11 46	5 11	5 32	23
24	7 35	13 4		3 58	20 38	21.8	10 52	5 0	0 a 8	5 54	6 18	24
25	7 37	12 46		3 57	20 49	☾	morn.	5 47	0 26	6 43	7 11	25
26	7 38	12 27		3 56	21 1	23.8	0 9	6 34	0 41	7 42	8 15	26
27	7 40	12 7		3 55	21 12	24.8	1 27	7 22	1 2	8 53	9 28	27
28	7 41	11 47		3 55	21 23	25.8	2 52	8 13	1 22	10 2	10 36	28
29	7 43	11 25		3 54	21 33	26.8	4 17	9 8	1 47	11 7	11 38	29
30	7 44	11 3		3 53	21 43	27.8	5 46	10 6	2 18	—	0 5	30

MONTHLY NOTICES.

4. Dursley—cattle, sheep, and pigs.
 4. Atherstone—horses and fat cattle.
 6. Bodmin—cattle and sheep.
 6. Higham Ferrars—horses, horned cattle, and sheep.
 9, 10. Bradford, Yorkshire—hogs and pedlery.
 10, 11. Shrewsbury—cattle, sheep, pigs, &c.
 11, 12. Bewdley—hogs, cattle, horses, &c.
 11. Boston—cattle.
 11. Baldock—horses and cheese.
 11. Louth—cattle.
 12. Wellington—cattle.
 17. Hornsea—horses and cattle.
 17. Thirsk—horses, cattle, sheep, and leather.
 19. Cheltenham—cattle and pedlery.
 21. Ledbury—cattle.
 28. Bridgewater—cattle, &c.
 31. *Last day of the year.*—Those who have not been accustomed to keep an account of personal or household expenses should begin from this day. Those in trade who have not been accustomed to take an annual account of stock should begin from this day. Without cash-books and without stock-books, trade is little better than a game of chance.

SUNDAY LESSONS.

		Proper Lessons, Morning.		Proper Lessons, Evening.	
Dec. 1	Advent Sunday	Isaiah 1	Acts 2	Isaiah 2	Heb. 7
" 8	2nd Sun. in Advent	" 5	" 8	" 24	James 1
" 15	3rd "	" 25	" 15	" 26	1 Peter 3
" 22	4th "	" 30	" 22	" 32	1 John 2
" 25	Christmas Day	" 9 to v. 8.	Luke 2 to v. 15	" 7, v. 10 to v. 17	Titus 3, v. 4 to v. 9
" 29	1st Sun. after Christmas	" 37	Acts 26	" 38	2 John

ASTRONOMICAL PHENOMENA.

Mercury, in the constellations *Libra*, *Scorpio*, and *Sagittarius*, is a morning star throughout the month. On the 30th, at 7h. 56m. A.M., in *Aphelion*, and rises 23 minutes before the sun.

Venus, in the constellations *Sagittarius* and *Aquarius*, is an evening star throughout the month. On the 16th, at 11h. 0m. A.M., at greatest elongation, 47° 16' E.; on the 31st, passes the meridian at 3h. 15m. P.M., and sets at 8h. 9m. P.M.

Mars, in the constellations *Virgo* and *Libra*. On the 15th, rises at 4h. 36m. A.M., and passes the meridian at 9h. 16m. A.M.

Jupiter, in the constellation *Leo*. On the 15th, passes the meridian at 6h. 13m. A.M.; on the 18th, at 9h. 9m. A.M., in quadrature with the sun.

Saturn, in the constellation *Leo*. On the 14th at 7h. 36m. A.M., in quadrature with the sun; on the 31st passes the meridian at 4h. 56m. A.M.

Uranus, in the constellation *Taurus*. On the 6th, at 10h. 49m. A.M., in opposition to the sun; on the 15th, passes the meridian at 11h. 12m. P.M.

The *Moon*, on the 1st, at 5h. 0m. A.M., in *Perigee*; at 1h. 46m. P.M., in conjunction with β *Scorpii*, at 3° 55' N.; at 10h. 20m. P.M., with α *Scorpii* (*Antares*), at 2° 12' S.; on the 5th, at 3h. 33m. P.M., with *Venus*, at 5° 5' S.; on the 13th, at 2h. 0m. P.M., in *Apogee*; on the 15th, at 11h. 35m. P.M., in conjunction with α *Tauri* (*Aldebaran*), at 7° 50' S.; on the 16th, at 9h. 45m. A.M., with *Uranus* at 10° 49' S.; at 10h. 3m. P.M., with β *Tauri*, at 4° 7' N.; on the 19th, at 1h. 6m. P.M., with β *Geminorum* (*Pollux*), at 8° 27' N.; on the 24th, at 9h. 2m. A.M., with *Saturn* at 7° 57' N.; at 3h. 56m. P.M., with *Jupiter*, at 7° 7' N.; on the 27th, at 7h. 56m. P.M., with α *Librae*, at 4° 37' N.; on the 28th at 0h. 43m. P.M., with *Mars*, at 3° 55' N.; on the 29th, at 0h. 37m. A.M., with β *Scorpii*, at 3° 50' N.; on the 29th, at 1h. 0m. P.M., in *Perigee*; on the 31st, at 1h. 18m. A.M., in conjunction with *Mercury*, at 0° 59' S.

The *Constellation Taurus*, will be on the meridian at midnight in the beginning, and *Orion* and *Auriga* in the middle of the month.

Eclipses of Jupiter's Satellites.

First Satellite. 5th Im. at 4h. 15m. 13° 4s. A.M.; 12th Im. at 6h. 8m. 26° 4s. A.M.; 14th Im. at 0h. 36m. 47° 5s. A.M.; 19th Im. at 8h. 1m. 36° 9s. A.M.; 21st Im. at 2h. 29m. 57° 3s. A.M.; 28th Im. at 4h. 23m. 5° 4s. A.M.

Second Satellite. 1st Im. at 3h. 15m. 52° 5s. A.M.; 8th Im. at 5h. 49m. 53° 9s. A.M.; 26th Im. at 0h. 15m. 17° 7s. A.M.

Third Satellite. 2nd Em. at 2h. 25m. 17° 8s. A.M.; 9th Im. at 3h. 4m. 36° 6s. A.M.; Em. at 6h. 22m. 21° 7s. A.M.; 16th Im. at 7h. 2m. 41° 6s. A.M.

Fourth Satellite. 22nd Im. at 2h. 23m. 40° 0s. A.M.; Em. at 6h. 2m. 37° 6s. A.M.

Day of the Week.	Day of the Year.	Sundays and Remarkable Days.
1 S	335	1 Sunday in Advent.
2 M	336	.. .. .
3 Tu	337	.. .. .
4 W	338	.. .. .
5 Th	339	.. .. .
6 F	340	.. .. .
7 S	341	.. .. .
8 S	342	2 Sunday in Advent.
9 M	343	Grouse Shooting ends.
10 Tu	344	.. .. .
11 W	345	.. .. .
12 Th	346	.. .. .
13 F	347	.. .. .
14 S	348	.. .. .
15 S	349	3 Sunday in Advent.
16 M	350	Camb. Mich. Term ends.
17 Tu	351	{ Oxford Mich. T. ends.
18 W	352	{ Partial Eclipse of Moon.
19 Th	353	Ember Week.
20 F	354	.. .. .
21 S	355	{ St. Thomas, Shortest D.
22 S	356	{ Winter Quarter begins.
23 M	357	4 Sunday in Advent.
24 Tu	358	.. .. .
25 W	359	CHRISTMAS DAY.
26 Th	360	St. Stephen.
27 F	361	St. John.
28 S	362	Innocents.
29 S	363	1 Sunday after Christmas.
30 M	364	.. .. .
31 Tu	365	Partial Eclipse of Sun.

Hebrew Calendar.	Mohammedan Calendar.
1861. 5622.	1861. 1278.
Dec. 1 29 Chisleu.	Dec. 1 29 Jomaddi I.
4 1 Thebet.	4 1 Jomaddi II.
13 10 ,, { Fast, Siege	16 13 ,, { Fortu-
17 14 ,, { of Jeru-	17 14 ,, { nate
18 15 ,, { salem.	18 15 ,, { Days.
31 28 ,,	31 29 ,,

THERMOMETRICAL REGISTER.

December, 1859.

	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.
1	40.6	32.7	17	28.0
2	36.9	29.8	18	29.0
3	35.3	29.0	19	30.3
4	43.4	26.9	20	36.5
5	55.5	40.0	21	46.0
6	48.8	38.5	22	40.2
7	48.7	37.3	23	37.3
8	48.0	37.6	24	47.0
9	43.9	34.5	25	42.2
10	43.0	31.8	26	45.0
11	32.5	27.2	27	48.0
12	40.4	26.5	28	48.2
13	37.2	29.5	29	53.3
14	30.9	25.8	30	58.0
15	31.8	24.0	31	56.5
16	30.2	21.5		48.8

THE MOON'S CHANGES.

New..... 2nd day, 2h. 17m. morn.
 First Quart. . 9th day, 3h. 9m. morn.
 Full 17th day, 8h. 8m. morn.
 Last Quart... 24th day, 9h. 51m. aftern.
 New 31st day, 1h. 54m. aftern.

☽'s Dec. 2nd, 24° 24' S.; 9th, 0°; 16th,
 24° 24' N.; 23rd, 0°; 30th, 24° 24' S.

M. D.	L. of Day.	Day's decr.	Day brk.	Twil. ends.	☉'s semi-di.
1	8 6	8 28	5 42	5 56	16' 16"
6	7 58	8 36	5 48	5 55	16 17
11	7 51	8 43	5 52	5 55	16 17
16	7 46	8 48	5 56	5 56	16 18
21	7 45	8 49	5 59	5 58	16 18
26	7 46	D.in.1	6 2	6 1	16 18

Day.	Sun rises.	Eq. Time.		Sun sets.	Sun's Dec.	Moon's Age.	Moon rises.	Southing of the Moon.	Moon sets.	High Water, London Bridge.		Day.
		Clock aft. Sun.								Morn.	Aftern.	
1	h. m. 7 46	m. s. 10 41	h. m. 3 52	° ' " 21 s 52	d. 28.8	h. m. 7 m 11	h. m. 11 m 9	h. m. 3 a 2	h. m. 0 32	h. m. 1 0	1	
2	7 47	10 18	3 52	22 1	●	8 27	0 a 14	4 0	1 27	1 53	2	
3	7 49	9 54	3 51	22 10	1.4	9 28	1 18	5 11	2 18	2 43	3	
4	7 50	9 29	3 51	22 18	2.4	10 14	2 19	6 31	3 7	3 32	4	
5	7 51	9 4	3 50	22 26	3.4	10 48	3 15	7 53	3 55	4 20	5	
6	7 52	8 39	3 50	22 33	4.4	11 11	4 6	9 12	4 44	5 7	6	
7	7 54	8 13	3 50	22 40	5.4	11 32	4 53	10 27	5 31	5 55	7	
8	7 55	7 47	3 49	22 46	6.4	11 47	5 37	11 40	6 19	6 43	8	
9	7 56	7 20	3 49	22 52	D	0 a 3	6 19	morn.	7 7	7 33	9	
10	7 57	6 52	3 49	22 57	8.4	0 19	7 1	0 48	8 1	8 33	10	
11	7 58	6 25	3 49	23 3	9.4	0 35	7 43	1 57	9 6	9 37	11	
12	7 59	5 57	3 49	23 7	10.4	0 54	8 26	3 5	10 10	10 43	12	
13	8 0	5 28	3 49	23 11	11.4	1 15	9 11	4 12	11 15	11 45	13	
14	8 1	5 0	3 49	23 15	12.4	1 44	9 59	5 20	—	0 12	14	
15	8 2	4 31	3 49	23 18	13.4	2 19	10 48	6 24	0 37	0 57	15	
16	8 3	4 1	3 49	23 21	14.4	3 5	11 39	7 21	1 17	1 38	16	
17	8 3	3 32	3 49	23 23	○	4 0	morn.	8 12	1 58	2 16	17	
18	8 4	3 3	3 50	23 25	16.4	5 3	0 30	8 53	2 35	2 54	18	
19	8 5	2 33	3 50	23 26	17.4	6 13	1 21	9 27	3 11	3 30	19	
20	8 6	2 3	3 50	23 27	18.4	7 27	2 10	9 51	3 48	4 5	20	
21	8 6	1 33	3 51	23 27	19.4	8 42	2 58	10 13	4 23	4 41	21	
22	8 7	1 3	3 51	23 27	20.4	9 58	3 45	10 32	4 59	5 19	22	
23	8 7	0 33	3 52	23 27	21.4	11 13	4 31	10 50	5 40	6 1	23	
24	8 7	0 3	3 53	23 26	☾	morn.	5 18	11 9	6 24	6 48	24	
25	8 8	bef. 27	3 53	23 24	23.4	0 33	6 6	11 26	7 12	7 38	25	
26	8 8	0 57	3 54	23 22	24.4	1 54	6 57	11 48	8 8	8 40	26	
27	8 8	1 26	3 55	23 20	25.4	3 18	7 51	0 a 13	9 15	9 50	27	
28	8 8	1 56	3 56	23 17	26.4	4 43	8 50	0 51	10 28	11 8	28	
29	8 8	2 25	3 57	23 14	27.4	6 1	9 52	1 40	11 43	—	29	
30	8 9	2 54	3 57	23 10	28.4	7 10	10 56	2 44	0 16	0 47	30	
31	8 9	3 23	3 58	23 5	29.4	8 4	11 59	3 59	1 16	1 44	31	

MISCELLANEOUS REGISTER.

THE ROYAL FAMILY OF GREAT BRITAIN.

THE QUEEN.

ALEXANDRINA VICTORIA, born May 24, 1819; married Feb. 10, 1840, to Albert Francis Augustus Charles Emanuel Duke of Saxe Coburg and Gotha, Prince Consort, born Aug. 26, 1819.

Victoria Adelaide Mary Louisa, born Nov. 21, 1840, *Princess Royal*; married Jan. 25th, 1858, to Prince Frederic William of Prussia.

Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, born Nov. 9, 1841.

Alice Maud Mary, born April 25, 1843.

Alfred Ernest Albert, born Aug. 6, 1844.

Helena Augusta Victoria, b. May 25, 1846.

Louisa Caroline Alberta, b. Mar. 18, 1848.

Arthur William Patrick Albert, born May 1, 1850.

Leopold George Duncan Albert, born April 7, 1853.

Beatrice Mary Victoria Feodore, born April 14, 1857.

Royal Princes and Princesses.

George Frederic, Duke of Cumberland (King of Hanover), born May 27, 1819; married Feb. 18, 1843, Mary Alexandrina, daughter of Joseph, Duke of Saxe Altenburg, by whom he has a son and two daughters.

George William, Duke of Cambridge, born Mar. 26, 1819; Augusta Caroline, July 19, 1822, mar. June 28, 1843, the Hered. Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz; Mary Adelaide, Nov. 27, 1833.

Her Majesty's Mother.

Victoria Maria Louisa (Princess Dowager of Leiningen), Duchess of Kent, widow of Edward Duke of Kent, sister of the King of the Belgians, born Aug. 17, 1786.

The QUEEN'S HOUSEHOLD, &c.

Hered. Joint Great Chamberlain of England, Lord Willoughby D'Eresby—Sec. Robert Burrell.

Hered. Earl Marshal, Duke of Norfolk—Sec. W. A. Blunt.

Lord Steward, Earl St. Germans—*Treas.* Viscount Bury—*Comp.* Lord Proby—*Master of Household*, Col. T. M. Biddulph—*Sec. to Board of Green Cloth*, Edward M. Browell.

Ld. Chamberlain, Viscount Sydney.

Vice-Chamberlain, Viscount Castlerosse—*Lords in Waiting*, Earl of Caithness, Viscount Torrington, Lord Camoys, Lord Rivers, Lord De Tabley, Lord Cremorne, Lord Methuen, Lord Harris.—*Extra Lord*, Lord Byron.—*Grooms in Waiting*, Gen. Sir E. Bowater, Sir H. Seton, bart., Lieut.-Col. R. N. F. Kingscote, Lieut.-Col. Hon. M. Sackville West, W. H. F. Cavendish, Hon. Col. A. F. Liddell, Capt. Sir W. Legge, Adm. Sir W. Hoste, Bart.—*Extra Grooms in Waiting*, Major-Gen. Sir H. J. W. Bentinck, Hon. Charles Augustus Murray, Gen. Sir F. Stovin.—*Compt. of Accounts*, Hon. S. C. B. Ponsonby.—*Keeper of Privy Purse*, Colonel Hon. Sir C. B. Phipps—*Master of Ceremonies*, Hon. Major-Gen. Sir E. Cust—*Poet Laureate*, Alfred Tennyson—*Examiner of Plays*,

W. B. Donne—*Principal Portrait Painter*, Sir G. Hayter—*Librarian*, B. B. Woodward.

Mistress of the Robes, Duch. of Sutherland. *Ladies of the Bedchamber*—Duchess of Athol, Marchioness of Ely, Countess of Gainsborough, Countess of Desart, Countess of Caledon, Viscountess Jocelyn, Lady Churchill, Lady Macdonald—*Extra Ladies*, Dowager Duchess of Norfolk, Countess of Mount Edgcombe, Lady Portman—*Maids of Honour*, Hon. Miss Cavendish, Hon. Miss Stanley, Hon. L. M. Kerr, Hon. Flora C. J. Macdonald, Hon. Beatrice Byng, Hon. Mary Bulteel, Hon. Emily Cathcart, Hon. H. C. Stopford—*Bedchamber Women*, Lady C. Barrington, Lady C. Copley, Viscountess Forbes, Viscountess Chewton, Lady Codrington, Lady S. E. Lindsay, Hon. Mrs. G. Campbell, Hon. Mrs. A. Gordon. *Gold Stick in Waiting*, Visc. Combermere and Lord Gough.

Master of the Horse, Marquis of Ailesbury—*Chief Equerry & Clerk Marshal*, Col. Lord Alfred Paget—*Crown Equerry and Sec.*—Lt.-col. G. A. Maude—*Equerries in Ordinary*, Maj.-Gen. Hon. C. Grey, Lord A. C. L. Fitzroy, Col. Hon. A. N. Hood, Maj.-Gen. F. H. G. Seymour—*Extra Equerry*, Col. T. M. Biddulph. *Mas. of Buck Hounds*, Earl of Bessborough. *Hered. Gr. Falconer*, Duke of St. Albans. *Hered. Grand Almoner*, Marq. of Exeter. *Lord High Almoner*, Bp. of Oxford.—*Sec.* Jos. Hanby. *Sub-Almoner*, Rev. Dr. Jelf. *Clerk of the Closet*, Bishop of Chester—*Deputy Clerks of the Closet*, the Hon. and Rev. E. S. Keppel, the Rev. John Vane, M.A., and the Rev. Lord W. Russell. *Dean of the Chapel*, Bishop of London. *Domestic Chaplain*, Dean of Windsor. *Sub-Dean*—Rev. F. Garden, M.A. *Physicians*, Sir Jas. Clark, Bt., M.D., Sir H. Holland, M.D. *Phys. in Ord.*, Robert Ferguson, M.D. *Phys. Ext.* T. Watson, M.D., Wm. Baly, M.D. *Physician Accoucheur*, Sir C. Locock, Bt. *Serjeant Surgeons*, Sir B. C. Brodie, Bt., W. Lawrence. *Phys. to Household*, Sir J. Forbes. *Captain of Hon. Corps of Gentlemen at Arms*, Lord Foley. *Captain of Royal Body Guard of Yeomen Guard*, Earl of Ducie.

PRINCE CONSORT'S HOUSEHOLD.

Groom of the Stole, Earl Spencer. *Treasurer*, Col. Hon. Sir C. B. Phipps. *Lords in Waiting*, Lord George Lennox and Lord Waterpark. *Librarian*, C. Ruland. *Private Sec.*, Major-Gen. Hon. Chas. Grey. *Clerk Marshal*, Col. Hon. A. N. Hood. *Equerries*, Capt. Hon. D. C. Fitzgerald de Ros, Major C. T. Du Plat, and Col. Hon. A. E. Hardinge. *Extra Equerry*, Col. Hon. Alexander Gordon—*Addit. Equerry*, Lieut.-Col. H. F. Ponsonby. *Gent. Ushers*,—Rear-Adm. Blake and Maj.-Gen. C. W. Ridley. *Grooms of Bedchamber*, Major-Gen. Wyld and Col. Francis Seymour. *Surgeon*,—J. M. Arnott.

PRINCE OF WALES'S HOUSEHOLD.
Governor—Col. Hon. Robert Bruce.
Treasurer and Cofferer—Col. Hon. Sir C. B. Phipps.
Chancellor and Keeper of Great Seal—Rt. Hon. Lord Kingsdown.
Sec. to Duchy of Cornwall—J. R. Gardiner.
Privy Seal—Sir William Dunbar, bt.
Attorney-General—Sir W. J. Alexander.

MINISTRY OF ENGLAND.

THE CABINET.

First Lord of the Treasury (Prime Minister), Viscount Palmerston.
Lord President of the Council, Earl Granville.
Lord High Chancellor, Lord Campbell.
Lord Privy Seal, Duke of Argyll.
Chancellor of the Exchequer, Rt. Hon. W. E. Gladstone.
Secretaries of State:—
Home, Right Hon. Sir G. C. Lewis, bt.
Foreign, Lord John Russell.
Colonial, Duke of Newcastle.
War, Rt. Hon. Sidney Herbert.
India, Rt. Hon. Sir C. Wood, bt.

First Lord of the Admiralty, Duke of Somerset.
Chief Sec. of State for Ireland, Right Hon. E. Cardwell.
Postmaster-General, Lord Stanley of Alderley.
Pres. of Board of Trade, Right Hon. T. Milner Gibson.
President of Poor Law Board, Right Hon. C. P. Villiers.

Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, Right Hon. Sir G. Grey, bt.

THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

President, Earl Granville.
Clerk in Ordinary, Arthur Helps.
Chief Clerk, E. S. Harrison.
Vice-Pres. for Educat.—Rt. Hon. R. Lowe.

THE PRIVY SEAL.

Lord Privy Seal, Duke of Argyll.
Patent Clerk, Ralph Eden.

THE TREASURY.

Lords Commissioners. Viscount Palmerston, Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, Sir William Dunbar, bt., John Bagwell, and E. H. K. Hugessen.
Sec., Hon. H. Brand & Rt. Hon. Fred. Peel.
Assistant-Sec., G. A. Hamilton.
Solicitor, H. R. Reynolds.

THE EXCHEQUER.

Chancellor, Rt. Hon. W. E. Gladstone.
Comptroller, Lord Monteagle.
Assistant Ditto, Rt. Hon. Sir Edw. Ryan.
Chief Clerk, Francis F. Ottey.
Senior Clerk (Bill Office), H. W. Chisholm.

SECRETARIES OF STATE.

Home—*Principal Sec.*, Right Hon. Sir G. C. Lewis, bart.—*Under Secs.*, G. Clive, M.P., Horatio Waddington—*Private Sec.*, Maurice Drummond.
Foreign—*Principal Sec.*, Lord John Russell—*Under Secs.*, Lord Wodehouse, Edm. Hammond—*Private Secs.*, Hon. G. F. S. Elliott—*Assist. Sec.*, Jas. Murray.
Colonial—*Principal Sec.*, Duke of Newcastle—*Under Secs.*, C. S. Fortescue, Sir Fred. L. Rogers, bart.—*Private Sec.*, G. D. Engleheart.
War—*Principal Sec.*, Right Hon. Sidney

Herbert—*Under Secs.*, Earl De Grey and Ripon and Sir Benj. Hawes—*Assistant-Under Sec.*, John R. Godley—*Sec. for Military Correspondence*, Sir Edward Lugard—*Chief Clerk*, Henry R. Drewry—*Private Secs.*—to *Principal Sec.*, J. M. Maynard; to *Earl De Grey and Ripon*, B. M. Seton; to *Sir B. Hawes*, J. W. Cooper.—*Accountant-Gen.*, W. Browne.
India—*Principal Sec. & Pres. of Council*, Rt. Hon. Sir C. Wood, bart.—*Priv. Sec.*, H. R. Grenfell.

Council Elected—Charles Mills, Sir James Weir Hogg, bt., Elliot Macnaghten, Ross Donnelly Mangles, William Joseph Eastwick, Henry Thoby Prinsep, Col. H. M. Durand—*Appointed*, Sir Frederic Currie, bt. (*Vice-Pres.*), Maj.-Gen. Sir R. J. Hussey Vivian, J. Pollard Willoughby, Sir John Lawrence, Sir Henry Montgomery, bt., Sir Proby T. Cautley, Wm. Arbuthnot, and Sir T. E. Perry.

Under Secs., T. G. Baring, M.P., Herman Merivale—*Assist. Sec.*, Jas. C. Melville.

THE ARMY.

Horse Guards—*Commander of the Forces*, Duke of Cambridge—*Military Secretary*, Maj.-Gen. W. F. Foster—*Priv. Sec.*, Col. Hon. J. McDonald—*Adj.-General*, Major-Gen. Sir J. Y. Scarlett—*Quartermaster-Gen.*, Major-Gen. Sir Richard Airey—*Judge-Advocate Gen.*, T. E. Headlam—*Chaplain-Gen.*, Rev. G. R. Gleig—*Director-Gen. of Medical Dep.*, James Brown Gibson.

THE NAVY.

Admiralty—*Lords Commissioners*, Duke of Somerset, Vice-Adm. Sir R. S. Dundas, Rear-Adm. Hon. F. T. Pelham, Capt. Chas. Eden, Capt. Chas. Frederic, Samuel Whitbread, M.P.
Secs., Lord Clarence Paget, W. G. Romaine—*Hydrographer*, Capt. John Washington—*Astron. Royal*, Prof. Airy.
Civil Departments—*Accountant-Gen.*, Sir R. M. Bromley—*Surveyor*, Rear-Adm. Sir B. W. Walker, bt.—*Storekeeper-Gen.*, Hon. R. Dundas—*Comptroller of Victualling*, Chas. Richards—*Director-Gen. of Medical Department*, Sir J. Liddell, M.D.

PAYMASTER-GENERAL.

Paymaster-Gen., Rt. Hon. Wm. Hutt.
Assistant Do., M. H. Foster.

BOARD OF TRADE.

President, Rt. Hon. T. Milner Gibson.
Vice-President, Rt. Hon. Wm. Hutt.
Secretaries, J. Booth and Sir J. E. Tennent.
Statistical Department—*Director*, A. W. Fonblanque.

Corn Department—*Comptroller of Corn Returns*, H. F. Jadis.

Marine Department—T. H. Farrer.
Meteorological Dep.—Rear-Adm. R. Fitz Roy.
Railway Department—*Sec.*, Capt. Galton—*Inspectors of Railways*, Capt. Tyler, Lt.-Col. Yolland, and Capt. George Ross.

DUCHY OF LANCASTER.

Chancellor, Rt. Hon. Sir G. Grey.
Attorney-Gen., T. F. Ellis.
Vice-Chancellor, W. M. James.
OFFICE OF WORKS AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS.
Commissioners, Hon. W. F. Cowper.

the Secretaries of State, the President and Vice-President of the Board of Trade.

Private Sec., Alfred Bonham Carter.—*Sec.*, Alf. Austin—*Assistant-Sec.*, G. Russell.—*Solicitor*, Jn. Gardiner—*Architect and Surveyor*, Jas. Pennethorne.—*Con. Surv. to Chief Coms.*, H. Arthur Hunt.

WOODS AND FORESTS.

Commissioners, Hon. C. A. Gore and Hon. J. K. Howard—*Solicitor*, H. Watson.

THE MINT.

Master, Thomas Graham—*Deputy and Comptroller*, W. H. Barton—*Chief Medallist*, James Wyon.

BOARD OF CUSTOMS.

Chairman, Rt. Hon. Sir T. F. Fremantle, Bart.—*Dep.*, F. Goulburn, T. P. Dickenson, Rear-Adm. E. Saurin, Hon. Grenville Berkeley, R. W. Grey.

Sec., Francis Gardner—*Sol.*, F. J. Hamel.

BOARD OF INLAND REVENUE.

Chairman, Chas. Pressly—*Deputy*, Charles J. Herries—Alfred Montgomery, Henry Roberts, Sir Alex. Duff Gordon, James

Disraeli—*Joint Secs.*, T. Dobson and T. Sargent—*Solicitor*, Jos. Timm—*Receiver-Gen.*, J. Brotherton.

Post Office.—*Postmaster-General*, Lord Stanley of Alderley—*Private Sec.*, Oldham T. Barlow—*Secretary*, Sir Rowland Hill—*Assistant Secs.*, John Tilley and Fred. Hill—*Sec. in Edinburgh*, F. Abbott—*Sec. in Dublin*, G. C. Cornwall.

Board of Audit.—*Chairman*, Edw. Romilly—*Sec.*, C. Z. Macaulay.

Poor Law Board.—*Pres.*, Rt. Hon. C. P. Villiers, M.P.—Lord President of the Council, Lord Privy Seal, Secretary of State for the Home Department, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Secretaries, Chas. Gilpin, M.P., H. Fleming.—*Assist.-Sec.* W. G. Lumley, H. Fletcher.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT OFFICE.

Sec., under the Home Department, Tom Taylor.

Medical Inspector, under Privy Council, J. Simon.

THE HOUSE OF PEERS.

. The titles here given are those by which the noblemen sit in the House of Peers.

Speaker, The Lord High Chancellor.—*Chairman of Comm.* Lord Redesdale.

Princes of the Blood Royal.....	3
Dukes	20
Marquesses	21
Earls	111
Viscounts.....	22
Barons	213

* Marked thus are Scotch Peers.

o ————— Irish Peers.

PRINCES OF THE BLOOD ROYAL.

Wales, Albert Edward, Prince of, 1841, *o
Cambridge, Prince George William Fred. Chas., 1801.

Cumberland, George Frederick, 1799, o

ARCHBISHOPS.

Canterbury, John Bird Sumner, 1848

Dublin, R. Whately, 1831, b

York, C. T. Longley.

DUKES.

Beaufort, Henry C. F. Somerset, 1682

Bedford, Francis Russell, 1694

Brandon, W. A. A. A. Hamilton, 1711
(Hamilton-Douglas, D. *)

Buckingham and Chandos, Rich. P. C. Grenville, 1822, o

Cleveland, Henry Vane, 1833

Devonshire, Wm. Cavendish, 1694

Grafton, Henry Fitzroy, 1675

Leeds, Geo. Godolphin Osborne, 1694, *

Manchester, W. Drogo Montagu, 1719

Marlborough, J. W. Spencer Churchill, 1702

Newcastle, Hy. Pelham F. P. Clinton, 1756

Norfolk, Henry G. Fitz-Alan Howard, 1483

Northumberland, Algernon Percy, 1766

Portland, Wm. John Scott-Bentinck, 1716

Richmond, Chas. H. Gordon Lennox, 1675 *

Rutland, C. Cecil J. Manners, 1703

St. Albans, W. A. A. de Vere Beauclerk, 1684

Somerset, Edw. Adolph. Seymour, 1546

Sutherland, Geo. Granville S. L. Gower, 1833

Wellington, Arthur Wellesley, 1814

MARQUESSSES.

Abercorn, James Hamilton, 1790, *o

Ailesbury, G. W. F. Brudenell-Bruce, 1821

Peers of Scotland (el. 1857) 16

Peers of Ireland (28 elected for life) 28

English Archbishops and Bishops .. 26

Irish representative Archbishops and } 4

Bishops }

Total..... 464

a Marked thus are Scotch Representative Peers.

b ————— Irish Representative Peers.

Ailsa, Arch. Kennedy, 1831 (Cassilis, E. *)

Anglesey, Henry Paget, 1815

Bath, John Alex. Thynne, 1789

Breadalbane, John Campbell, 1831, *

Bristol, Fred. William Hervey, 1826

Bute, John P. Crichton Stuart, 1796, *

Camden, Geo. Chas. Pratt, 1812

Cholmondeley, G. H. Cholmondeley, 1815

Dalhousie, James A. Ramsay, 1849, *

Exeter, Brownlow Cecil, 1801

Hastings, H. W. C. P. Hastings, 1816, o

Hertford, R. I. Seymour-Conway, 1793, c

Lansdowne, Henry F. Petty, 1784

Normanby, Constantine H. Phipps, 1838, o

Northampton, C. Douglas Compton, 1812

Salisbury, J. B. W. Gascoigne-Cecil, 1789

Townshend, John Townshend, 1787

Tweeddale, George Hay, 1694, a

Westmeath, Geo. Tho. J. Nugent, 1822, b

Westminster, Richard Grosvenor, 1831

Winchester, John Paulet, 1551

EARLS.

Abergavenny, Rev. Wm. Neville, 1784

Abingdon, Montagu Bertie, 1682

Airlie, D. A. D. Ogilvy, 1639, a

Albemarle, G. T. Keppel, 1696

Amherst, William Pitt Amherst, 1826

Ashburnham, Bertram Ashburnham, 1730

Aylesford, Heneage Finch, 1714

Bandon, F. Bernard, 1800, b.

Bantry, Richard White, 1816, b

Bathurst, Henry Geo. Bathurst, 1772

Beauchamp, Hen. Beauchamp Lygon, 1815

Belmore, S. R. Lowry-Corry, 1797, b

Berkeley, T. M. Fitzhardinge, 1679

Beverley, George Percy, 1790
 Bradford, G. A. F. H. Bridgeman, 1815
 Brooke and Warwick, George Guy Gre-
 ville, 1746 and 1759
 Brownlow, J. W. S. Brownlow Cust, 1815
 Buckinghamshire, Rev. Aug. Edw. Hamp-
 den-Hobart, 1746
 Cadogan, George Cadogan, 1800
 Caithness, Alexander Sinclair, 1455, *a*
 Camperdown, Adam Duncan-Haldane, 1831
 Canning, C. J. Canning, 1859.
 Cardigan, James Thos. Brudenell, 1661
 Carlisle, Geo. Wm. Fred. Howard, 1661
 Carnarvon, H. H. Molyneux Herbert, 1793
 Cathcart, Alan Frederic Cathcart, 1814, *
 Cawdor, John Fred. V. Campbell, 1827, *
 Charlemont, Francis W. Caulfeild, 1763, **b*
 Chesterfield, George Stanhope, 1628
 Chichester, Henry Thomas Pelham, 1801
 Clarendon, G. W. Fred. Villiers, 1776
 Cottenham, Charles Edw. Pepys, 1850
 Coventry, George Wm. Coventry, 1697
 Cowley, Hen. Rich. C. Wellesley, 1857
 Cowper, Francis Cowper, 1718
 Craven, William Craven, 1801
 Dartmouth, William Walter Legge, 1711
 De Grey and Ripon, 1816 and 1833, Geo.
 Fred S. Robinson
 Delawarr, Geo. John Sackville West, 1761
 Denbigh, W. Basil Percy Feilding, 1622, *o*
 Derby, Edw. Geoffrey Smith Stanley, 1485
 Desart, J. O. O'Connor Cuffe, 1793, *b*
 Deron, William R. Courtenay, 1553
 Doncaster, Walter F. M. Douglas Scott,
 1662 (Buccleuch and Queensberry, D.*)
 Ducie, Hen. John Moreton, 1837
 Dudley, William Ward, 1860.
 Durham, Geo. Fred. D'Arcy Lambton, 1833
 Effingham, Henry Howard, 1837
 Eldon, John Scott, 1821
 Ellenborough, Edward Law, 1844
 Ellesmere, G. Granville Fras. Egerton, 1846
 Erne, John Creighton, 1789, *b*
 Essex, Arthur Algernon Capel, 1661
 Ferraers, Sewallis Edw. Shirley, 1711
 Fitzwilliam, Wm. Thos. Spencer Went-
 worth Fitzwilliam, 1746, *o*
 Fortescue, Hugh Fortescue, 1789
 Gainsborough, Charles Noel Noel, 1841
 Graham, J. Graham, 1722 (Montrose, D.*)
 Granville, G. G. Leveson-Gower, 1833
 Grey, Henry George Grey, 1806
 Guilford, Rev. Francis North, 1752
 Haddington, G. Baillie Hamilton, 1619, *a*
 Hardwicke, Charles Philip Yorke, 1754
 Harewood, Henry Thynne Lascellles, 1812
 Harrington, L. F. C. Stanhope, 1741
 Harrowby, Dudley Ryder, 1809
 Hillsborough, A. W. B. S. T. W. Hill,
 1772 (Downshire, M., *o*)
 Home, C. Alex. Ramey-Home, 1605, *a*
 Howe, R. Wm. Penn Howe Curzon, 1821
 Huntingdon, F. T. H. Hastings, 1529
 Ilchester, William Thomas Horner Fox-
 Strangways, 1756
 Innes, J. H. R. I. Ker, 1837 (Roxburgh, D.*)
 Jersey, Victor Albert Geo. Child-Villiers,
 1697, *o*
 Lanesborough, G. J. D. Butler-Danvers,
 1756, *b*
 Leicester, T. W. Coke, 1837
 Lichfield, Thomas George Anson, 1831
 Lindsey, G. A. F. A. Bertie, 1626
 Lonsdale, William Lowther, 1807

Lovelace, William King, 1838
 Lucan, Geo. Chas. Bingham, 1795, *b*
 Macclesfield, T. A. W. Parker, 1721
 Malmesbury, James Howard Harris, 1800
 Mansfield, Wm. David Murray, 1776 *
 Manvers, Sydney W. Herbert Pierrepont,
 1806
 Mayo, Robert Bourke, 1785, *b*
 Minto, W. Hugh E. M. Kyninmound, 1813
 Morley, Edmund Parker, 1815
 Morton, Shelto John Douglas, 1458, *a*
 Mountcashel, Stephen Moore, 1781, *b*
 Mount Edgcumbe, E. A. Edgcumbe, 1789
 Munster, Wm. George Fitz-Clarence, 1831
 Nelson, Horatio Nelson, 1805
 Onslow, Arthur George Onslow, 1801
 Orford, Horatio Wm. Walpole, 1806
 Orkney, Thos. J. H. Fitzmaurice, 1696, *a*
 Pembroke and Montgomery, Robt. Henry
 Herbert, 1551
 Pomfret, Geo. Wm. Rich. Fermor, 1721
 Portarlington, H. J. R. Dawson-Damer,
 1785, *b*
 Portsmouth, Isaac Newton Fellowes-Wal-
 lop, 1743
 Poulett, John Poulett, 1706
 Powis, Edw. James Herbert Clive, 1804, *o*
 Radnor, William Pleydell-Bouverie, 1765
 Romney, Charles Marsham, 1801
 Rosse, Wm. Parsons, 1806, *b*
 Rosslyn, J. A. St. Clair Erskine, 1801
 Saint Germans, Edw. Granville Eliot, 1815
 Sandwich, John William Montagu, 1660
 Scarborough, R. G. Lumley-Savile, 1690, *o*
 Selkirk, Dunbar James Douglas, 1646, *a*
 Shaftesbury, Anthony Ashley Cooper, 1672
 Shrewsbury and Talbot, 1442 and 1784,
 Henry John Chetwynd Talbot
 Somers, Charles Somers Cocks, 1821
 Spencer, John Poyntz Spencer, 1765
 Stamford and Warrington, G. H. Grey, 1628
 Stanhope, Philip Henry Stanhope, 1718
 Stradbroke, J. E. Cornwallis Rous, 1821
 Strafford, George Stevens Byng, 1847
 Strange, G. A. F. J. Murray, 1786 (Atholl,
 D.*)
 Strathmore, T. G. L. Bowes, 1606, *a*
 Suffolk & Berkshire, Chas. J. Howard, 1603
 Tankerville, Charles Bennett, 1714
 Vane, G. H. R. C. Vane-Tempest, 1823
 Verulam, John Walter Grimston, 1815, * *o*
 Waldegrave, Wm. Fred. Waldegrave, 1729
 Westmoreland, Fras. W. Henry Fane, 1624
 Wicklow, William Howard, 1793, *b*
 Wilton, Thos. Egerton, 1801
 Winchilsea and Nottingham, Geo. James
 Finch-Hatton, 1628
 Winton, Arch. Wm. Montgomerie, 1859
 (Eglintoun, E. *)
 Yarborough, C. A. Worsley Pelham, 1837
 Zetland, Thomas Dundas, 1838
 VISCOUNTS.
 Bangor, Edw. Ward, 1781 *b*.
 Bolingbroke & St. John, H. St. John, 1712
 Canterbury, Ch. John Manners Sutton, 1835
 Clancarty, W. T. le Poer Trench, 1823, *o*
 Combermere, Stapleton S. Cotton, 1826
 De Vesci, Thos. Vesey, 1776, *b*
 Doneraile, Hayes St. Leger, 1785, *b*
 Dungannon, A. Hill-Trevor, 1766, *b*
 Eversley, C. S. Lefevre, 1857
 Exmouth, Edward Pellew, 1816
 Falmouth, Evelyn Boscawen, 1720
 Gordon, G. Hamilton, 1814 (Aberdeen, E. *)

Gough, Hugh Gough, 1849
 Hardinge, Chas. Stewart Hardinge, 1846
 Hereford, Rob. Devereux, 1549
 Hill, Rowland Hill, 1842
 Hood, Francis Wheler Hood, 1796, *o*
 Hutchinson, R. John H. Hutchinson, 1821
 (Donoughmore, E. *o*)
 Leinster, Augustus Frederick Fitzgerald,
 1747, *o* (Leinster, D.)
 Lifford, James Hewitt, 1781, *b*
 Maynard, Henry Maynard, 1766
 Melville, Henry Dundas, 1802
 St. Vincent, Carnegie R. J. Jervis, 1801
 Sidmouth, Rev. W. L. Addington, 1805
 Stratford de Redcliffe, S. Canning, 1832
 Strathallan, W. H. Drummond, 1836, *a*
 Sydney, John Robert Townshend, 1789
 Torrington, George Byng, 1721

BISHOPS.

Bangor, C. Campbell, 1859
 Bath and Wells, Lord Auckland, 1847
 Carlisle, Hon. S. Waldegrave, 1856
 Chester, John Graham, 1848
 Chichester, A. T. Gilbert, 1842
 Cork, W. Fitzgerald, 1857, *b*
 Down, R. Knox, 1849, *b*
 Durham, H. M. Villiers, 1856
 Ely, Thomas Turton, 1845
 Exeter, Henry Phillpotts, 1830
 Gloucester and Bristol, Chas. Baring, 1856
 Hereford, R. D. Hampden, 1847
 Lichfield, John Lonsdale, 1843
 Lincoln, J. Jackson, 1853
 Llandaff, A. Ollivant, 1849
 London, A. C. Tait, 1856
 Manchester, J. P. Lee, 1847
 Norwich, Hon. J. T. Pelham, 1857
 Ossory, Jas. T. O'Brien, 1842, *b*
 Oxford, Samuel Wilberforce, 1845
 Peterborough, G. Davys, 1839
 Ripon, Robert Bickersteth, 1855
 Rochester, Joseph Cotton Wigram, 1860
 St. Asaph, T. Fowler Short, 1846
 St. David's, Connop Thirlwall, 1840
 Salisbury, W. Kerr Hamilton, 1854
 Winchester, Chas. Rich. Sumner, 1827
 Worcester, (vacant)

BARONS.

Abercromby, G. Ralph Abercromby, 1801
 Abinger, Robert Campbell Scarlett, 1835
 Arundell of Wardour, H.B. Arundell, 1650
 Ashburton, W. B. Baring, 1835
 Audley, Geo. E. Thicknesse Tuchet, 1296
 Aveland, J. G. Heathcote, 1856
 Bagot, William Bagot, 1780
 Bateman, Wm. B. Bateman Hanbury, 1837
 Bayning, Rev. Henry W. Powlett, 1797
 Beaumont, Henry Stapleton, 1433
 Belper, Edw. Strutt, 1856
 Berners, H. W. Wilson, 1455
 Berwick, Richard Noel Hill, 1781
 Blantyre, Charles Stuart, 1606, *a*
 Blayney, Cadwallader D. Blayney, 1621 *b*
 Bolton, William Henry P. O. Powlett, 1797
 Boston, George Ives Irby, 1761
 Boyle, R. Edm. St. Lawrence Boyle, 1711
 (Cork & Orrery, E. *o*)
 Braybrooke, R. C. Neville-Griffin, 1788
 Brodrick, C. Brodrick, 1796 (Middleton, V. *o*)
 Brougham and Vaux, H. Brougham, 1830
 Broughton de Gyfford, J. C. Hobhouse, 1851
 Byron, George Anson Byron, 1643

Calthorpe, Fred. Gough Calthorpe, 1796
 Camoys, Thos. Stonor, 1344
 Campbell, John Campbell, 1841, *Ld. Chan.*
 Carew, Robert Shapland Carew, 1838, *o*
 Carington, Robert John Carington, 1797, *o*
 Carleton, Rich. Boyle, 1786 (Shannon, E. *o*)
 Carysfort, Granville Leveson Proby, 1801
 (Carysfort, E. *o*)
 Castlemaine, R. Handcock, 1812, *b*
 Chaworth, Wm. Brabazon, 1831 (Meath,
 E. *o*)
 Chelmsford, Fred. Thesiger, 1858
 Chesham, Chas. Compton Cavendish, 1858
 Churchill, Francis George Spencer, 1815
 Churston, J. B. Yarde Buller, 1858
 Clanbrassill, R. Jocelyn, 1821 (Roden, E. *o*)
 Clandeboye, F. Temple Blackwood, 1850
 (Dufferin, L. *o*)
 Clanwilliam, Richard Meade, 1828 (Clan-
 william, E. *o*)
 Clarina, Eyre Massey, 1800, *b*
 Clements, Wm. Sydney Clements, 1831
 Leitrim, E. *o*)
 Clifford of Chudleigh, C. Hugh Clifford, 1672
 Clifton, John Bligh, 1608 (Darnley, E. *o*)
 Clinton, Chas. Rodolph Trefusis, 1299
 Clonbrock, Robert Dillon, 1790, *b*
 Cloncurry, Edw. Lawless, 1831, *o*
 Clyde, Colin Campbell, 1858
 Colchester, Charles Abbot, 1817
 Colville of Culross, J. Colville, 1604, *a*
 Congleton, John Parnell, 1841
 Conyers, G. Sackville Lane Fox, 1509
 Cranworth, R. M. Rolfe, 1850
 Crewe, Hungerford Crewe, 1806
 Crofton, Edward Crofton, 1797, *b*
 Dacre, Thos. Trevor Brand, 1321
 Dartrey, R. Dawson, 1847 (Cremorne, L. *o*)
 De Freyne, Rev. John French, 1851
 Delamere, Hugh Cholmondeley, 1821
 De L'Isle and Dudley, P. Foulis, 1835
 De Mauley, W. F. Spencer Ponsonby, 1838
 Denman, Thomas Denman, 1834
 De Ros, W. L. L. Fitzgerald de Ros, 1264
 De Saumarez, Rev. J. Saumarez, 1831
 De Tabley, George Warren, 1826
 Digby, Edw. H. Vincent Digby, 1765
 Dorchester, Guy Carleton, 1786
 Dormer, Joseph Thaddeus Dormer, 1615
 Downes, Ulysses Burgh, 1822, *b*
 Dunfermline, Ralph Abercromby, 1839
 Dunmore, Chas. Adolphus Murray, 1831 *
 Dunsandle and Clanconal, D. St. George
 Daly, 1845, *b*
 Dynvor, Geo. R. Rice Trevor, 1780
 Elury, Robert Grosvenor, 1857
 Egerton, Wm. Tatton Egerton, 1839
 Elgin, James Bruce, 1849, *
 Erskine, Thos. Americus Erskine, 1806
 Farnham, Henry Maxwell, 1756, *b*
 Feversham, William Duncombe, 1826
 Fingall, A. J. Plunket, 1831 (Fingall, E. *o*)
 Fisherwick, Geo. Hamilton Chichester, 1790
 (Donegal, M. *o*)
 Fitzgibbon, Robert H. Fitzgibbon, 1799
 (Clare, E. *o*)
 Foley, Thomas Henry Foley, 1776
 Forester, J. G. Weld Forester, 1821
 Fortescue, Hugh Fortescue, 1746 [E. *o*]
 Foxford, W. T. H. Pery, 1815 (Limerick,
 Gage, Henry Hall Gage, 1790 (Gage, V. *o*)
 Gardner, Alan Legge Gardner, 1806
 Gifford, R. Francis Gifford, 1824
 Glenelg, Charles Grant, 1835

- Granard, Geo. Arthur Hastings Forbes, 1806 (Granard, E. o)
 Grantley, Fletcher Norton, 1782
 Gray, John Gray, 1443, *a*
 Grinstead, W. Willoughby Cole, 1815, (Enniskillen, E. o)
 Hamilton, Robert Montgomery, 1831 (Belhaven and Stenton, L. *)
 Harris, Geo. Francis Robert Harris, 1815
 Hastings, Jacob H. Delaval Astley, 1290
 Hatherton, E. J. Littleton, 1835
 Hawke, Edw. W. Harvey-Hawke, 1776
 Hay, Thos. Robert Hay-Drummond, 1711 (Kinnoul, E. *)
 Heytesbury, W. H. A'Court Holmes, 1828
 Hopetoun and Niddry, John Alexander Hope, 1809 (Hopetoun, E. *)
 Howard de Walden and Seaford, Charles Aug. Ellis, 1597
 Howden, John Hobart Caradoc, 1831, *o*
 Hunsdon, Lucius Cary, 1832 (Falkland, V. *)
 Keane, E. A. Wellington Keane, 1839
 Kenlis, T. Tylour, 1831 (Headfort, M. o)
 Kenmare, T. Browne, 1841, (Kenmare, E. o)
 Kenyon, Lloyd Kenyon, 1788
 Ker, W. S. R. Ker, 1821 (Lothian, M. *)
 Kilmaine, J. C. Browne, 1789, *b*
 Kilmarnock, W. H. Hay, 1831 (Errol, E. *)
 Kingsdown, Thos. Pemberton Leigh, 1838
 Kingston, R. King, 1821 (Kingston, E. o)
 Kinnaird and Rossie, G. W. Fox Kinnaird, 1860 and 1831 *
 Kintore, F. A. Keith-Falconer, 1838, *
 Lauderdale, Anthony Maitland, 1806 (Lauderdale, E. *)
 Leconfield, George Wyndham, 1859
 Leigh, Wm. Henry Leigh, 1839
 Lilford, Thomas Atherton Powys, 1797
 Lismore, George Ponsonby O'Callaghan, 1838 (Lismore, V. o)
 Llanover, Benjamin Hall, 1859
 Loftus, J. H. W. G. Loftus, 1801 (Ely, M. o)
 Londesborough, W. H. Forester Denison, 1850
 Lovat, Thomas Alexander Fraser, 1837
 Lovel and Holland, George Jas. Perceval, 1762 (Egmont, E. o)
 Lurgan, Charles Brownlow, 1839
 Lyndhurst, John Singleton Copley, 1827
 Lyons, Rich. B. P. Lyons, 1856
 Lyttelton, G. W. Lyttelton, 1794, *o*
 Lyveden, Rob. Vernon Smith, 1859
 Manners, John Thomas M. Sutton, 1807
 Maryborough, W. R. A. Pole-Tylney-Long-Wellesley, 1821 (Morningson, E. o)
 Meldrum, C. Gordon, 1815 (Huntly, M. *)
 Mendip and Dover, Henry Agar Ellis, 1794 (Clifden, V. o)
 Methuen, Fred. H. Paul Methuen, 1838
 Middleton, Henry Willoughby, 1711
 Minster, Francis Nathaniel Conyngham, 1821 (Conyngham, M. o)
 Monson, William John Monson, 1728
 Monteagle, G. J. Browne, 1806 (Sligo, M. o)
 Monteagle of Brandon, T. Spring Rice, 1839
 Moore, H. F. S. Moore, 1801 (Drogheda, M. o)
 Mostyn, Edward M. Lloyd Mostyn, 1831
 Northwick, George Rushout, 1797
 Oriel, John Skeffington Foster, 1821 (Ferrard and Massareene, V. o)
 Ormonde, J. E. W. T. Butler, 1821 (Ormonde, M. o)
 Overstone, S. Jones Loyd, 1850 [E. *)
 Oxenford, North Dalrymple, 1841 (Stair, Panmure, Fox Maule, 1831
 Penshurst, Percy Ellen Frederic William Smythe, 1825 (Strangford, V. o)
 Petre, William Bernard Petre, 1603
 Plunket, T. Plunket, 1827 (Bp. of Tuam)
 Poltimore, A. F. G. Bampfylde, 1831
 Polwarth, H. F. H. Scott, 1690, *a*
 Ponsonby, Geo. John Brabazon Ponsonby, 1749 (Bessborough, E. o)
 Ponsonby of Imokilly, Wm. Ponsonby, 1806
 Portman, Edw. Berkeley Portman, 1827
 Raglan, R. F. Somerset, 1852
 Ranfurly, T. Granville Henry Stuart Knox, 1826 (Ranfurly E. o)
 Ravensworth, Henry Thos. Liddell, 1821
 Rayleigh, John James Strutt, 1821
 Redesdale, John Thomas F. Mitford, 1802
 Ribblesdale, Thomas Lister, 1797
 Rivers, George Pitt Rivers, 1802
 Rodney, Robert Deinet Rodney, 1782
 Rollo, John Rogerson Rollo, 1651, *a*
 Rosebery, A. J. Primrose, 1828 (Rosebery, E. *)
 Ross, Jas. Carr-Boyle, 1815 (Glasgow, E. *)
 Rossmore, H. R. Westenra, 1838, *o*
 St. John of Bletso, St. Andrew Beauchamp St. John, 1558
 St. Leonards, E. B. Sugden, 1852
 Saltersford, James George Henry Stopford, 1796 (Courtown, E. o)
 Saltoun, Alex. Fraser, 1445, *a*
 Sandys, Arthur M. Cecil Hill, 1802
 Saye and Sele, Rev. F. Twisleton-Wykeham-Fiennes, 1603
 Scarsdale, A. Nathaniel H. Curzon, 1761
 Seaton, John Colborne, 1839
 Sefton, W. P. Molyneux, 1831 (Sefton, E. o)
 Sheffield, Geo. Augustus Fred. Charles Holroyd, 1802 (Sheffield, E. o)
 Sherborne, John Dutton, 1784
 Silchester, Wm. Lyon Pakenham, 1821 (Longford, E. o)
 Skelmersdale, E. Bootle Wilbraham, 1828
 Skene, James Duff, 1857 (Fife, E. o)
 Somershill, Ulick John de Burgh, 1826 (Clanricarde, M. o)
 Sondes, George John Milles, 1760
 Southampton, Charles Fitzroy, 1780
 Stafford, Henry V. Jernyngham, 1640
 Stanley of Alderley, Edw. J. Stanley, 1839
 Stewart, F. W. R. Stewart, 1814 (London-derry, M. o)
 Stewart of Garlies, Randolph Stewart, 1796 (Galloway, E. *)
 Stourton, Charles Stourton, 1448
 Stratheden, Wm. Ford, Campbell, 1836
 Strathspey, J. C. Ogilvie-Grant, 1858 (Seafield, E. *)
 Stuart de Decies, H. V. Stuart, 1839
 Stuart of Castle Stuart, John Stuart, 1796 (Moray, E. *)
 Sudeley, Thos. Chas. Hanbury Tracy, 1838
 Suffield, Charles Harbord, 1786
 Sundridge and Hamilton, George Douglas Campbell, 1776 (Argyll, D. *)
 Talbot de Malahide, James Talbot, 1856, *o*
 Taunton, Henry Labouchere, 1859
 Templemore, H. Spencer Chichester, 1831
 Tenterden, John Henry Abbott, 1827
 Teynham, G. H. Roper-Curzon, 1616
 Thurlow, Edw. Thomas Thurlow, 1792
 Tredegar, Chas. M. Robinson Morgan, 1859
 Truro, C. R. C. Wilde, 1850
 Tyrone, Rev. John de la Poer Beresford, 1786 (Waterford, M. o)
 Vaux of Harrowden, George Mostyn, 1523

Vernon, George John Warren, 1762
 Vivian, C. Crespigny Vivian, 1841
 Walsingham, Thomas De Grey, 1780
 Wemyss, Fras. Wemyss-Charteris-Douglas, 1821 (Wemyss, E.*)
 Wenlock, Beilby Richard Lawley, 1839
 Wensleydale, James Parke, 1856
 Wentworth, Byron Noel King, 1529.¹
 Wharmcliffe, E. M. Stuart-Wortley, 1826
 Wigan, Jas. Lindsay, 1825 (Crawford and Balcarras, E.*)

Willoughby de Broke, Robert John Barnard, 1492
 Willoughby de Eresby, Peter Robt. Drummond-Willoughby, 1313
 Wodehouse, John Wodehouse, 1797
 Worlingham, Archibald Acheson, 1835 (Gosford, E. o.)
 Wrottesley, John Wrottesley, 1838
 Wycombe, H. P. Fitzmaurice, 1760
 Wynford, William Samuel Best, 1829

PEERESSES.

Braye, *Baroness*, 1529-47, Cave-Otway
 De Clifford, *Baroness*, 1269, Russell
 De la Zouche, *Baroness*, 1308, Curzon
 Grey de Ruthyn, *Baroness*, 1322, Hastings-Yelverton
 Inverness, *Duchess of*, 1840, Underwood

Keith, *Baroness*, 1803, Elphinstone-Flahault
 Le Despencer, *Baroness*, 1269, Boscawen
 Lucas, *Baroness*, 1663, Cowper
 North, *Baroness*, 1554, North
 Wenman, *Baroness*, 1834, Wykeham
 Windsor, *Baroness*, 1682, Windsor-Clive.

* * * To obviate the difficulty of finding the names of those Scotch and Irish Peers who sit in Parliament under English Titles, but who are not commonly addressed by them, we subjoin the following List of them; as also of English Peers who have a higher title by courtesy.

Aberdeen, E. (see Gordon, B.)
 Argyll, D. (see Sundridge and Hamilton)
 Atholl, D. (see Strange)
 Balcarras, E. (see Wizan)
 Belhaven, L. (see Hamilton)
 Bessborough, E. (see Ponsonby)
 Buccleuch, D. (see Doncaster)
 Clanricarde, M. (see Somerhill)
 Clare, E. (see Fitzgibbon)
 Clifden, V. (see Mendip)
 Conyngham, M. (see Minister)
 Cork, E. (see Boyle)
 Courtown, E. (see Saltersford)
 Cremorne, V. (see Dartrey)
 Danley, E. (see Clifton)
 Donegal, M. (see Fishervick)
 Donoughmore, E. (see Hutchinsoul)
 Downshire, M. (see Hillsborough)
 Drogheda, M. (see Moore)

Dufferin, L. (see Clandeboyne)
 Eglintoun, E. (see Winton)
 Egmont, E. (see Lovel)
 Ely, M. (see Loftus)
 Enniskillen, E. (see Grinstead)
 Errol, E. (see Kilmarnock)
 Falkland, V. (see Hunsdon)
 Fife, E. (see Skene)
 Galloway, E. (see Stewart of Garlies)
 Glasgow, E. (see Ross)
 Gosford, E. (see Worlingham)
 Hamilton, D. (see Brandon)
 Headfort, M. (see Kenlis)
 Hundey, M. (see Meldrum)
 Kinnaird, L. (see Rossie)
 Kinnoull, E. (see Ilay)
 Leitrim, E. (see Clements)
 Limerick, E. (see Foxford)
 Londonderry, M. (see Stewart)
 Longford, E. (see Silchester)

Lothian, M. (see Ker)
 Massareene, V. (see Oriel)
 Meath, E. (see Chaworth)
 Middleton, V. (see Brodrick)
 Montrose, D. (see Graham)
 Moray, E. (see Stuart of Castle Stuart)
 Mornington, E. (see Maryboro')
 Ormonde, M. (see Ormonde, B.)
 Roden, E. (see Clanbrassill)
 Roxburgh, D. (see Innes)
 Seafield, E. (see Strathspye, B.)
 Shannon, E. (see Carleton)
 Shelburne, E. (see Wycombe)
 Sligo, M. (see Montague)
 Stair, E. (see Oxenford)
 Strangford, V. (see Penhurst)
 Talbot de Malahide (see Furnival)
 Waterford, M. (see Tyrone)

OFFICERS OF THE HOUSE OF PEERS.

Chairman of Committees, Lord Redesdale.
Clerk of the Parliaments, Sir J. G. S. Lefevre.
Clerk Assistant, William Rose.
Reading Clerk, and Clerk of Private Committees, Leonard Edmunds.
Counsel to the Chairman of Committees, Robert Palk.
Examiners for Standing Orders, S. Smith and Chas. Frere.
Chief Clerk, Henry Stone Smith.
Principal Clerk for Bills, W. E. Walmisley.

Principal Clerk (Private Bill Office), B. S. R. Adam.
Short-hand Writer, Joseph Gurney.
Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, Vice-Adm. Sir Augustus W. Clifford, Bart.
Yeoman Usher Col. R. C. S. Clifford.
Sergeant-at-Arms, Hon. Lt.-Col. W. P. M. C. Talbot; *Deputy*, George Goodbody.
Receiver of Fees, J. Oldrini.
Librarian, John Frederick Leary.
Assistant ditto, J. H. Pulman

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—ELECTED MAY, 1859.

Speaker—Right Hon. John Evelyn Denison.

ENGLAND AND WALES.

- 1 Abingdon, J. T. Norris
- 2 Andover, Ald. W. Cubitt, Hon. Dudley F. Fortescue
- 3 Angleseyshire, Sir R. B. W. Bulkeley, Bt.
- 4 Arundel, Lord E. G. F. Howard
- 5 Ashburton, John H. Astell
- 6 Ashton-under-Lyne, Rt. Hon. T. Milner Gibson
- 7 Aylesbury, T. T. Bernard, S. G. Smith
- 8 Banbury, Sir C. E. Douglas
- 9 Barnstaple, Lt.-Col. J. D. Davie, Geo. Potts
- 10 Bath, Wm. Tite, Arthur Edw. Way
- 11 Beaumaris, Hon. W. O. Stanley
- 12 Bedfordshire, F. C. Hastings Russell, Col. R. T. Gilpin
- 13 Bedford, S. Whitbread, Maj. W. Stuart

- 14 Berkshire, John Walter, Hon. P. P. Bouverie, Richard Benyon.
- 15 Berwick-upon-Tweed, Capt. C. W. Gordon, D. C. Marjoribanks
- 16 Beverley, Maj. H. Edwards, J. R. Walker
- 17 Bewdley, Sir T. E. Winnington, Bt.
- 18 Birmingham, W. Scholefield, John Bright
- 19 Blackburn, James Pilkington, W. H. Hornby
- 20 Bolton, Hon. E. F. Gower, James Wyld
- 21 Bolton, Capt. W. Gray, Jos. Crook
- 22 Boston, Meaburn Staniland, J. Wingfield Malcolin
- 23 Bradford, Henry W. Wickham, Titus Salt
- 24 Breconshire, Major H. G. Morgan
- 25 Brecknock, Col. J. L. V. Watkins
- 26 Bridgnorth, H. Whitmore, J. Pritchard

- 27 *Bridgwater*, Col. C. J. K. Tynte, A. W. Kinglake
- 28 *Bridport*, T. A. Mitchell, K. D. Hodgson
- 29 *Brighton*, W. Coningham, James White
- 30 *Bristol*, Hon. F. H. F. Berkeley, W. H. G. Langton
- 31 *Buckinghamshire*, Hon. W. G. Cavendish, C. G. Dupré, Rt. Hon. B. Disraeli
- 32 *Buckingham*, Sir H. Verney, Bt., John Hubbard
- 33 *Durw, Lancashire*, Rt. Hon. Fred. Peel
- 34 *Edw. St. Edmunds*, Lord Alfred Hervey, J. A. Hatfield
- 35 *Caernarvonshire*, D. Jones, D. Pugh
- 36 *Caermarthen, &c.*, David Morris
- 37 *Caernarvonshire*, Hon. Col. E. G. D. Pennant
- 38 *Caernarvon, &c.*, Chas. Wynne
- 39 *Calne*, Rt. Hon. R. Lowe
- 40 *Cambridgeshire*, E. Ball, H. J. Adeane, Hon. E. T. Yorke
- 41 *Cambridge University*, Rt. Hon. Spencer H. Walpole, Chas. J. Selwyn
- 42 *Cambridge*, K. Macaulay, A. Stenart
- 43 *Canterbury*, Hon. H. B. Johnstone, Rt. Hon. Sir J. Wm. Somerville, Bart.
- 44 *Cardiff, &c.*, Lt.-Col. J. F. D. C. Stuart
- 45 *Cardiganshire*, Lieut.-Col. W. Powell
- 46 *Cardigan, &c.*, Capt. E. L. Pryse
- 47 *Carlisle*, Rt. Hon. Sir Jas. R. G. Graham, Bt., Wilfrid Lawson
- 48 *Chatham*, Maj.-Gen. Sir J. M. F. Smith
- 49 *Cheltenham*, Col. F. W. F. Berkeley
- 50 *Cheshire (North)*, Wilbraham Egerton, Geo. Cornwall Legh
- 51 *Cheshire (South)*, Sir P. D. M. G. Egerton, Bart., John Tollemache
- 52 *Chester*, Earl Grosvenor, Philip Humbersstone
- 53 *Chichester*, Lord H. G. Lennox, Humphrey Freeland
- 54 *Chippenharn*, W. John Lysley, Richard P. Long
- 55 *Christchurch*, Adm. J. E. Walcott
- 56 *Cirencester*, Allen Alex. Bathurst, Hon. A. Ponsonby
- 57 *Clitheroe*, J. T. Hopwood
- 58 *Cockermouth*, John Steel, Rt. Hon. Lord Naas
- 59 *Colchester*, T. J. Miller, Phil. O. Papillon
- 60 *Cornwall (East)*, Thomas J. Agar Roberts, N. Kendall
- 61 *Cornwall (West)*, R. Davey, John St. Aubyn
- 62 *Coventry*, Rt. Hon. E. Ellice, Sir J. Paxton
- 63 *Cricklade, &c.*, A. L. Goddard, Lord Ashley
- 64 *Cumberland (East)*, Hon. Charles W. G. Howard, W. Marshall
- 65 *Cumberland (West)*, Capt. H. Lowther, Hon. Percy Wyndham
- 66 *Dartmouth, &c.*, John Hardy
- 67 *Denbighshire*, Sir W. W. Wynn, Bart., Col. R. M. Biddulph
- 68 *Denbigh, &c.*, T. Mainwaring
- 69 *Derbyshire (North)*, Hon. G. H. Cavendish, Wm. Pole Thornhill
- 70 *Derbyshire (South)*, T. W. Evans, Wm. Mundy
- 71 *Derby*, M. T. Bass, Sam. Beale
- 72 *Devizes*, C. D. Griffith, Capt. J. Gladstone
- 73 *Devonport*, Rear-Admiral Sir Michael Seymour, Sir Arthur Wm. Buller, Bart.
- 74 *Devonshire (North)*, J. W. Buller, Hon. C. H. R. Trefusis
- 75 *Devonshire (South)*, Lawrence Palk, Sam. Trehawke Kekewich
- 76 *Dorchester*, R. Brinsley Sheridan, Capt. C. N. Sturt
- 77 *Dorsetshire*, W. H. B. Portman, Henry Gerard Sturt, Henry Ker Seymour
- 78 *Dover*, Rear-Adm. Sir H. Leeke, Wm. Nicol
- 79 *Droitwich*, Rt. Hon. Sir J. Somerset Pakington, Bart.
- 80 *Dudley*, H. B. Sheridan
- 81 *Durham (North)*, R. D. Shafto, Lord Adolphus Vane-Tempest
- 82 *Durham (South)*, Henry Pease, James Farrer
- 83 *Durham (City)*, Sir Wm. Atherton, John Robert Mowbray
- 84 *East Retford*, Visc. Galway, F. J. S. Foljambe
- 85 *Essex (North)*, Rt. Hon. W. Beresford, C. DuCane
- 86 *Essex (South)*, T. W. Bramston, J. W. Watlington
- 87 *Evesham*, Sir H. P. Willoughby, Bt., Edw. Holland
- 88 *Exeter*, E. Divett, R. S. Gard
- 89 *Eye*, Sir E. C. Kerrison, Bart.
- 90 *Finsbury*, Thos. Slingsby Duncombe, Sir S. M. Peto, Bart.
- 91 *Flintshire*, Hon. T. E. M. L. Mostyn
- 92 *Flint, &c.*, Sir John Hanmer, Bart.
- 93 *Frome*, Lord Edw. Thynne
- 94 *Gateshead*, William Hutt
- 95 *Glamorganshire*, C. R. M. Talbot, H. H. Vivian
- 96 *Gloucestershire (East)*, Sir C. W. Codrington, Bart., R. Stayner Holford
- 97 *Gloucestershire (West)*, Lieut.-Col. R. N. F. Kingscote, J. Rolt
- 98 *Gloucester (vacant)*
- 99 *Grantham*, W. E. Welby, Hon. F. J. Tollemache
- 100 *Great Grimsby*, Ld. Worsley
- 101 *Greenwich, &c.*, Ald. D. Salomons, Wm. Angerstein
- 102 *Guildford*, W. Bovill, G. Onslow
- 103 *Halifax*, Right Hon. Sir C. Wood, Bt., James Stansfeld
- 104 *Hampshire (North)*, W. W. B. Beach, G. Selater Booth
- 105 *Hampshire (South)*, Hon. H. R. Dutton, Sir J. C. Jervoise, Bt.
- 106 *Harwich*, Capt. H. J. Jervis, Col. Rowley
- 107 *Hastings*, Fredk. North, Lord H. G. Vane
- 108 *Haverfordwest, &c.*, John Hen. Phillips
- 109 *Helston*, John Jope Rogers
- 110 *Herefordshire*, J. King King, Ld. Wm. Graham, H. Fras. Mildmay
- 111 *Hereford*, Col. H. M. Clifford, Geo. Clive
- 112 *Hertfordshire*, Right Hon. Sir E. B. Lytton, Bart., C. W. Puller, Abel Smith
- 113 *Hertford*, Hon. W. F. Cowper, Sir W. M. T. Farquhar, Bart.
- 114 *Honiton*, J. A. D. R. Cochrane, G. Moffatt
- 115 *Horsham*, Wm. R. S. V. Fitzgerald
- 116 *Huddersfield*, Edw. A. Leatham
- 117 *Huntingdonshire*, E. Fellowes, Lord R. Montague

- 118 *Huntingdon*, T. Baring, Maj.-Gen. J. Peel
- 119 *Hythe*, Baron M. A. de Rothschild
- 120 *Ipswich*, J. C. Cobbold, H. E. Adair
- 121 *Ives, St.*, Henry Paull
- 122 *Kendal*, G. C. Glyn
- 123 *Kent (East)*, Sir B. W. Bridges, Bart., Wm. Deedes
- 124 *Kent (West)*, Visc. Holmesdale, Sir Edm. Filmer, Bart.
- 125 *Kidderminster*, Alfred R. Bristow
- 126 *King's Lynn*, Lord Stanley, J. H. Gurney
- 127 *Kingston-upon-Hull*, J. Clay, Joseph Somes
- 128 *Knaresborough*, Basil T. Woodd, T. Collins, Jun.
- 129 *Lambeth*, Wm. Williams, Wm. Roupell
- 130 *Lancashire (North)*, Col. J. W. Patten, Marquis of Hartington
- 131 *Lancashire (South)*, Hon. A. F. Egerton, Wm. John Legh
- 132 *Lancaster*, S. Gregson, W. J. Garnett
- 133 *Launceston*, T. C. Haliburton
- 134 *Leeds*, Edw. Baines, G. S. Beecroft
- 135 *Leicestershire (North)*, Lord J. J. R. Manners, E. B. Hartopp
- 136 *Leicestershire (South)*, C. W. Packe, Viscount Curzon
- 137 *Leicester*, John Biggs, J. Wm. Noble
- 138 *Leominster*, Gathorne Hardy, Hon. Capt. C. S. B. Hanbury
- 139 *Lewes*, Hon. H. B. W. Brand, John George Blencowe
- 140 *Lichfield*, Lord A. H. Paget, Capt. Hon. A. H. A. Anson
- 141 *Lincolnshire (North)*, J. B. Stanhope, Sir J. M. J. Cholmeley, Bt.
- 142 *Lincolnshire (South)*, Rt. Hon. Sir J. Trollope, Bart., Geo. Hussey Parke
- 143 *Lincoln*, Major G. T. W. Sibthorp, G. F. Heneage
- 144 *Liskeard*, R. Bernal Osborne
- 145 *Liverpool*, T. B. Horsfall, J. C. Ewart
- 146 *London*, Sir J. Duke, Ld. John Russell, R. W. Crawford, Baron L. N. de Rothschild
- 147 *Ludlow*, B. Botfield
- 148 *Lyme Regis*, Col. W. Pinney
- 149 *Lymington*, W. A. Mackinnon, jun., Lord George C. G. Lennox
- 150 *Macclesfield*, John Brocklehurst, Edw. C. Egerton
- 151 *Maidstone*, Wm. Lee, Chas. Buxton
- 152 *Maldon*, Geo. M. Peacocke, T. S. Western
- 153 *Malmesbury*, Visc. Andover
- 154 *Malton*, Hon. C. W. Fitzwilliam, Jas. Brown
- 155 *Manchester*, Thos. Bazley, J. A. Turner
- 156 *Marlborough*, Lord Ernest A. C. B. Bruce, H. B. Baring
- 157 *Marlow (Great)*, Lt.-Col. T. P. Williams, Lt.-Col. B. W. Knox
- 158 *Marylebone*, Edwin John James, Lord Fermoy
- 159 *Merionethshire*, W. W. E. Wynne
- 160 *Merthyr Tydvil*, Henry Austin Bruce
- 161 *Middlesex*, R. Hanbury, Viscount Enfield
- 162 *Midhurst*, Wm. T. Mitford
- 163 *Monmouthshire*, C. O. S. Morgan, Col. G. P. H. Somerset
- 164 *Monmouth, &c.*, Crawshay Bailey
- 165 *Montgomeryshire*, Lt.-Col. H. W. W. Wynn
- 166 *Montgomery, &c.*, David Pugh
- 167 *Morpeth*, Rt. Hon. Sir George Grey, Bt.
- 168 *Newark-upon-Trent*, Earl of Lincoln, John Handley
- 169 *Newcastle-under-Line*, W. Jackson, W. Murray
- 170 *Newcastle-on-Tyne*, T. E. Headlam, George Ridley
- 171 *Newport (I. of Wight)*, Rob. Wm. Kennard, Philip Lybbe Powys
- 172 *Norfolk (East)*, Hon. Lt.-Col. W. C. W. Coke, Edw. Howes
- 173 *Norfolk (West)*, Geo. W. P. Bentinck, B. Gurdon
- 174 *Northallerton*, W. B. Wrightson
- 175 *Northamptonshire (North)*, Lord Burghley, George Ward Hunt
- 176 *Northamptonshire (South)*, R. Knightley, Col. Henry Cartwright
- 177 *Northampton*, C. Gilpin, Lord Henley
- 178 *Northumberland (North)*, Lord Lorraine, Sir Matt. Ridley, Bart.
- 179 *Northumberland (South)*, W. B. Beaumont, Hon. H. G. Liddell
- 180 *Norwich*, E. Warner, Sir Wm. Russell
- 181 *Nottinghamshire (North)*, Lord R. R. P. Clinton, Rt. Hon. J. E. Denison
- 182 *Nottinghamshire (South)*, W. H. Barrow (vacant)
- 183 *Nottingham*, Chas. Paget, John Mellor
- 184 *Oldham*, J. M. Cobbett, W. J. Fox
- 185 *Oxfordshire*, G. G. V. Harcourt, Rt. Hon. J. W. Henley, Lt.-Col. J. Sidney North
- 186 *Oxford City*, J. H. Langston, Rt. Hon. Edw. Cardwell
- 187 *Oxford University*, Rt. Hon. W. E. Gladstone, Sir W. Heathcote, Bt.
- 188 *Pembrokeshire* (vacant)
- 189 *Penbroke, &c.*, Sir John Owen, Bart.
- 190 *Penryn and Falmouth*, T. G. Baring, Sam. Gurney
- 191 *Peterborough*, Thomson Hankey, Geo. H. Whalley
- 192 *Petersfield*, Sir W. G. H. Jolliffe, Bt.
- 193 *Plymouth*, R. P. Collier, Visc. Valletor
- 194 *Pontefract*, R. M. Milnes, H. C. E. Childers
- 195 *Poole*, H. Danby Seymour, G. Woodroffe Franklyn
- 196 *Portsmouth*, Sir J. D. H. Elphinstone, Bt., Rt. Hon. Sir F. T. Baring, Bt.
- 197 *Preston*, C. P. Grenfell, R. A. Cross
- 198 *Radnorshire*, Sir J. B. Walsh, Bart.
- 199 *Radnor, &c.*, Rt. Hon. Sir G. C. Lewis, Bart.
- 200 *Reading*, Sir Francis Henry Goldsmid, Bart. (vacant)
- 201 *Reigate*, Hon. W. J. Monson
- 202 *Richmond*, H. Rich, M. Wyvill
- 203 *Ripon*, J. Greenwood, J. A. Warre
- 204 *Rochdale*, Richard Cobden
- 205 *Rochester*, P. W. Martin, Serj. J. A. Kinglake
- 206 *Rutlandshire*, Hon. G. J. Noel, Hon. G. H. Heathcote
- 207 *Rye*, W. A. Mackinnon
- 208 *Salford*, W. N. Massey
- 209 *Salisbury*, Lieut.-Gen. E. P. Buckley, M. H. Marsh
- 210 *Sandwich*, E. H. K. Huguessen, Rear-Adm. Lord C. E. Paget

- 211 *Scarborough*, Sir John V. B. Johnstone, Bart., John Dent Dent
 212 *Shaftesbury*, G. G. Glyn
 213 *Sheffield*, J. A. Roebuck, G. Hadfield
 214 *Shorcham* (New), Sir C. M. Burrell, Bart., Stephen Cave
 215 *Shrewsbury*, G. Tomline, R. A. Slaney
 216 *Shropshire* (North), Hon. R. C. Hill, J. R. Ormsby Gore
 217 *Shropshire* (South), Visc. Newport, Sir Baldwin Leighton, Bart.
 218 *Somersetshire* (East), W. Miles, Lt.-Col. W. F. Knatchbull
 219 *Somersetshire* (West), C. A. Moody, Sir A. B. Hood, Bart.
 220 *Southampton*, W. Digby Seymour, E. M. Willcox
 221 *South Shields*, Robert Ingham
 222 *Southwark*, John Locke (vacant)
 223 *Staffordshire* (North), Rt. Hon. C. B. Adderley, Viscount Ingestre
 224 *Staffordshire* (South), H. J. W. H. Foley, W. O. Foster
 225 *Stafford*, T. Salt, jun., Alderman T. Sidney
 226 *Stamford*, Lord R. G. Cecil, Sir Stamford Henry Northcote, Bt.
 227 *Stokeport*, Jas. Kershaw, J. B. Smith
 228 *Stoke-upon-Trent*, J. L. Ricardo, Ald. W. T. Copeland
 229 *Stroud*, G. P. Scrope, Right Hon. E. Horsman
 230 *Suffolk* (East), Sir Fitzroy Kelly, Lord Henniker
 231 *Suffolk* (West), Earl Jermyn, Major W. Parker
 232 *Sunderland*, Hen. Fenwick, William Schaw Lindsay
 233 *Surrey* (East), Hon. P. J. L. King, Thomas Alcock
 234 *Surrey* (West), J. I. Briscoe, George Cubitt
 235 *Sussex* (East), J. G. Dodson, Visc. Pevensey
 236 *Sussex* (West), Capt. Henry Wyndham (vacant)
 237 *Swansea*, &c., L. L. Dillwyn
 238 *Tamworth*, Sir R. Peel, Bt., Visc. Raynham
 239 *Taunton*, A. Mills, Geo. Cavendish Bentinck
 240 *Tavistock*, Sir J. Trelawny, Bart., Arthur Russell
 241 *Tewkesbury*, J. Martin, Hon. F. Lygon
 242 *Thetford*, Earl of Euston, Alex. Hugh Baring
 243 *Thirsk*, Sir W. Payne Gallwey, Bart.
 244 *Tiverton*, Right Hon. Visc. Palmerston, Hon. Geo. Denman
 245 *Totnes*, T. Mills, Earl of Gifford
 246 *Tower Hamlets*, A. S. Ayrton, C. S. Butler
 247 *Truro*, Aug. Smith, Montague E. Smith
 248 *Tynemouth*, Hugh Taylor
 249 *Wakfield* (vacant)
 250 *Wallingford*, Richard Malins
 251 *Walsall*, Chas. Forster
 252 *Wareham*, John J. W. S. Drax
 253 *Warrington*, Gilbert Greenall
 254 *Warwickshire* (North), R. Spooner, C. N. Newdegate
 255 *Warwickshire* (South), E. P. Shirley, Sir Charles Mordaunt, Bart.
 256 *Warwick*, G. W. J. Repton, E. Greaves
 257 *Wells*, Rt. Hon. Sir W. G. Hayter, Bt., Capt. H. H. Jolliffe
 258 *Wenlock*, Rt. Hon. G. C. W. Forester, J. Milnes Gaskell
 259 *Westbury*, Sir M. Lopes, Bart.
 260 *Westminster*, Lt.-Gen. Sir De Lacy Evans, Sir J. Villiers Shelley, Bart.
 261 *Westmoreland*, Lieut.-Col. Hon. H. C. Lowther, Earl of Bective
 262 *Weymouth*, &c., Robert Brooks, Visc. Grey de Wilton
 263 *Whitby*, Henry S. Thompson
 264 *Whitehaven*, George Lyall
 265 *Wigan*, Col. Hon. James Lindsay, H. Woods
 266 *Wight*, Isle of, C. Cavendish Clifford
 267 *Wilton*, Edmund Antrobus
 268 *Wiltshire* (North), W. Long, Rt. Hon. T. H. S. Sotherton Estcourt
 269 *Wiltshire* (South), Rt. Hon. S. Herbert, Lord Henry F. Thynne (vacant)
 270 *Winchester*, Sir J. B. East, Bt., J. Bonham-Carter
 271 *Windsor*, W. Vansittart, Geo. Wm. Hope
 272 *Wolverhampton*, Hon. C. P. Villiers, Sir Richard Bethell
 273 *Woodstock*, Lord A. S. Churchill
 274 *Worcestershire* (East), J. H. H. Foley, Hon. F. H. W. G. Calthorpe
 275 *Worcestershire* (West), Visc. Elmley, F. W. Knight
 276 *Worcester*, O. Ricardo, Rich. Padmore
 277 *Wycombe*, Sir G. H. Dashwood, Bart., M. Tucker Smith
 278 *Yarmouth*, Sir E. H. Lacon, Bart., Sir H. J. Stracey, Bart.
 279 *Yorkshire* (East Rid.), Lord Hotham, Rear-Adm. Hon. A. Duncombe
 280 *Yorkshire* (West Rid.), Sir Wm. Ramsden, Bart., Frank Crossley
 281 *Yorkshire* (North Rid.), E. S. Cayley, Hon. W. E. Duncombe
 282 *York*, J. P. B. Westhead, Col. J. G. Smyth

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- 283 *Antrim Co.*, Lt.-Col. T. H. Pakenham, Major-Gen. Hon. G. F. Upton
 284 *Armagh County*, Sir W. M. Verner, Bt., M. C. Close
 285 *Armagh*, J. W. M^g. Bond
 286 *Athlone*, John Ennis
 287 *Bandonbridge*, Lt.-Col. Hon. W. S. Bernard
 288 *Belfast*, Sir H. M^c. Cairns, Samuel G. Getty
 289 *Carlow Co.*, Capt. W. B. M^c. Bunbury, Henry Bruen
 290 *Carlow*, Sir J. E. E. D. Acton, Bart.
 291 *Carrickfergus*, Robert Torrens
 292 *Cashel*, John Lanigan
 293 *Cavan Co.*, Lt.-Col. Hon. J. P. Maxwell, Capt. Hon. H. Annesley
 294 *Clare Co.*, Col. C. M. Vandeleur, Francis Macnamara Calcutt
 295 *Clonmel*, John Bagwell
 296 *Coleraine*, John Boyd
 297 *Cork County*, R. Deasy, Vincent Scully
 298 *Cork*, Fras. B. Beamish, Dr. Lyons
 299 *Donegal Co.*, Thomas Conolly, Viscount Hamilton
 300 *Down Co.*, Lord A. E. Hill, Lt.-Col. W. B. Forde
 301 *Downpatrick*, David Stewart Ker

- 302 *Drogheda*, Jas. M'Caun
 303 *Dublin*, Sir E. Grogan, Bt., John Vance
 304 *Dublin University*, Anthony Lefroy,
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 305 *Dublin County*, J. H. Hamilton, Lt.-Col.
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 306 *Dundalk*, Sir Geo. Bowyer, Bart.
 307 *Dungannon*, Maj. Hon. W. Stuart Knox
 308 *Dungarvan*, John F. Maguire
 309 *Ennis, Clare*, Capt. William Stacpoole
 310 *Enniskillen*, Hon. John L. Cole
 311 *Fermanagh Co.*, Capt. Mervyn E. Arch-
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 312 *Galway Co.*, Sir T. J. Burke, Bart.,
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 313 *Galway*, J. Orrell Lever, Lord Dunkellin
 314 *Kerry Co.*, Rt. Hon. H. A. Herbert,
 Rt. Hon. Visc. Castlerosse
 315 *Kildare Co.*, Wm. H. F. Cogan, Rt.
 Hon. R. More O'Ferrall
 316 *Kilkenny Co.*, Capt. Hon. L. G. F. A.
 Ellis, Capt. John Greene
 317 *Kilkenny*, Michael Sullivan
 318 *King's County*, John Pope Hennessy,
 Patrick O'Brien
 319 *Kinsale*, John Arnott
 320 *Leitrim County*, J. Brady, W. R. O.
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 321 *Limerick County*, Rt. Hon. William
 Monsell, Lieut.-Col. S. A. Dickson
 322 *Limerick*, F. W. Russell, Major Geo.
 Gavin
 323 *Lisburn*, J. Richardson
 324 *Londonderry County*, Rob. Peel Daw-
 son, Sir F. W. Heygate, Bart.
 325 *Londonderry*, William McCormick
 326 *Longford County*, Col. H. White, Col.
 Fulke S. Greville
 327 *Louth County*, C. S. Fortescue, R. M.
 Bellew
 328 *Mallow*, Robert Longfield
 329 *Mayo County*, R. W. H. Palmer
 Lord John Thomas Browne
 330 *Meath County*, M. E. Corbally, E.
 M'Evoy
 331 *Monaghan County*, Col. C. Powell
 Leslie, Sir G. M. Forster, Bt.
 332 *New Ross*, Charles Tottenham
 333 *Newry*, Peter Quinn
 334 *Portarlington*, Capt. L. S. W. D. Damer
 335 *Queen's County*, Michael Dunne, Lieut.-
 Col. Fras. P. Dunne
 336 *Roscommon County*, Col. Fitz. French,
 Charles Owen O'Connor Don, Fran-
 cis Macdonough
 337 *Sligo*, Rt. Hon. John A. Wynne
 338 *Sligo County*, Sir R. Gore Booth, Bart.,
 Chas. W. Cooper
 339 *Tipperary County*, D. O'Donoghoe, L.
 Waldron
 340 *Tralee*, Capt. Daniel O'Connell
 341 *Tyrone County*, Right Hon. Henry T.
 Lowry Corry, Lord Claud Hamilton
 342 *Waterford County*, John Esmonde,
 Hon. W. Cecil Talbot
 343 *Waterford*, J. A. Blake, M. D. Hassard
 344 *Westmeath*, Sir R. G. A. Levinge, Bt.,
 Wm. Pollard Urquhart
 345 *Wexford Co.*, P. M'Mahon, J. George
 346 *Wexford*, John Edw. Redmond
 347 *Wicklow County*, W. W. F. Hume,
 Lord Proby
 348 *Youghal*, Isaac Butt
 SCOTLAND.
 349 *Aberdeen County*, Lord Haddo
 350 *Aberdeen*, Col. Wm. H. Sykes
 351 *Andrew's, St.*, &c., Edw. Ellice, jun.
 352 *Argyle County*, A. S. Finlay
 353 *Ayr County*, Sir Jas. Fergusson, bt
 354 *Ayr, &c.*, Edw. H. J. Craufurd
 355 *Banff County*, Maj. L. Gordon Duff
 356 *Berwick Co.*, David Robertson
 357 *Bute County*, Rt. Hon. David Mure
 358 *Caithness County*, G. Traill
 359 *Clackmannan and Kinross-shires*, Wm.
 Patrick Adam
 360 *Dumbarton County*, Pat. B. Smollett
 361 *Dumfries County*, J. J. H. Johnstone
 362 *Dumfries, &c.*, William Ewart
 363 *Dundee*, Sir J. Ogilvie, Bart.
 364 *Edinburgh County*, Earl of Dalkeith
 365 *Edinburgh*, Adam Black, Rt. Hon. Jas.
 Moncrieff
 366 *Elgin & Nairnshires*, Maj. C. L. C. Bruce
 367 *Elgin, &c.*, Mountstuart E. Grant Duff
 368 *Falkirk, &c.*, James Merry
 369 *Fife County*, J. H. E. Wemyss
 370 *Forfar County*, Hon. Charles Carnegie
 371 *Glasgow*, W. Buchanan, R. Dalglish
 372 *Greenock*, Alex. M. Dunlop
 373 *Haddington County*, Lord Elcho
 374 *Haddington, &c.*, Sir H. R. F. Davie, Bt.
 375 *Inverness County*, H. J. Baillie
 376 *Inverness, &c.*, Alex. Matheson
 377 *Kilmarnock, &c.*, Hon. Edw. Pleydell
 Bouverie
 378 *Kincardineshire*, Gen. Hon. Hugh Ar-
 buthnott
 379 *Kirkaldy, &c.*, Lt.-Col. R. Ferguson
 380 *Kirkcudbright Stewartry*, J. Mackie
 381 *Lanark Co.*, Sir T. E. Colebrook, Bart.
 382 *Leith, &c.*, Wm. Miller
 383 *Linlithgow Co.*, Major W. F. Hamilton
 384 *Montrose, &c.*, Wm. Edw. Baxter
 385 *Orkney & Shetland*, Fred. Dundas
 386 *Paisley*, H. E. Crum Ewing
 387 *Peebles Co.*, Sir G. G. Montgomery, Bt.
 388 *Perth County*, Wm. Stirling
 389 *Perth*, Hon. A. F. Kinnaird
 390 *Renfrew Co.*, Sir M. R. S. Stewart, Bt.
 391 *Ross and Cromartyshires*, Sir Jas. Ma-
 theson, Bart.
 392 *Roxburgh County*, Sir Wm. Scott, Bt.
 393 *Selkirk County*, Allan Elliott Lockhart
 394 *Stirling County*, Peter Blackburn
 395 *Stirling, &c.*, James Caird
 396 *Sutherland Co.*, Marquess of Stafford
 397 *Wick, &c.*, (vacant)
 398 *Wigton County*, Sir And. Agnew, Bt.
 399 *Wigton, &c.*, Sir W. Dunbar, Bart.

English	County Members	144	} 467
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H., Bt.	192	Müller, T. J.	50	J. W., Bart.	290	Thynne, Lord Hen. F.	269
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Lewis, Rt. Hon. Sir	199	O'Donoghue, D.	315	Shelley, Sir J. V. Bt.	60	Welby, W. Earl	99
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OFFICERS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Chief Clerk, Sir Denis Le Marchant, bart.
Clerk Assistant, T. Erskine May.
Second Clerk Assistant, Henry Ley.
Clerk of Public Bills, &c., Arthur Jones
Clerk of Committees, G. W. Dyson.
Clerk of Journals and Papers, C. Rowland.
Clerk of Private Bills, R. K. Gibbons.
Accountants, J. J. Wilkinson and G. Broom.
Examiner of Election Recognisances.—G. K. Rickards.
Examiners of Petitions on Private Bills—S. Smith and C. Frere.

Taxing-master, C. E. Leftroy.
Counsel to Speaker, &c., G. K. Rickards.
Shorthand-writer, Joseph Gurney.
Serjeant-at-Arms, Lord C. J. Fox Russell.
Deputy, Capt. R. A. Gossett.
Chaplain, Rev. Henry Drury.
Secretary to the Speaker, Hon. G. Waldegrave.
Librarian, T. Vardon.
Printer of Journals, &c., H. Hansard.
Printer of Votes, J. B. Nichols and Son.

ENGLISH BISHOPS AND DEANS OF CATHEDRAL CHURCHES.

<i>Consec.</i>	<i>BISHOPS.</i>	<i>Sees.</i>	<i>An.</i>	<i>In room of</i>	<i>DEANS.</i>
1828	J. B. Sumner, D.D., <i>Primate of all England</i> ..	<i>Canterbury</i> ..	1848	Howley, <i>dec.</i> ..	Henry Alford, D.D.
1836	C. T. Longley, D.D., <i>Primate of England</i> ..	<i>York</i>	1860	Musgrave, <i>dec.</i>	{ Hon. and Rev. A. Duncombe, M.A. H. H. Milman, D.D. St. Paul's.
1856	C. A. Tait, D.D.....	<i>London</i>	1856	Blomfield, <i>res.</i>	R. Chenevix Trench, D.D. Westminster.
1856	Montague Villiers, D.D.	<i>Durham</i>	1860	Longley, <i>tr.</i> ..	G. Waddington, D.D.
1826	C. R. Sumner, D.D.....	<i>Winchester</i> ..	1827	Tomline, <i>dec.</i> ..	William Goode, D.D.
1830	Henry Phillpotts, D.D.	<i>Exeter</i>	1830	Carey, <i>tr.</i>	T. H. Lowe, M.A.
1839	G. Davys, D.D.....	<i>Peterborough</i>	1839	Marsh, <i>dec.</i>	A. P. Saunders, D.D.
1840	Connop Thirlwall, D.D.	<i>St. David's</i> ..	1840	Jenkinson, <i>d.</i> ..	P. Llewellyn, D.C.L.
1841	T. Vowler Short, D.D...	<i>St. Asaph</i>	1846	Carey, <i>dec.</i>	R. M. Bonnor, M.A.
1812	A. T. Gilbert, D.D.....	<i>Chichester</i> ...	1842	Shuttleworth, <i>d.</i>	W. F. Hook, D.D.
1843	John Lonsdale, D.D. ...	<i>Lichfield</i>	1843	Bowstead, <i>d.</i> ..	H. Howard, D.D.
1845	Thomas Turtton, D.D...	<i>Ely</i>	1845	Allen, <i>dec.</i> ...	H. Goodwin, D.D.
1845	Saml. Wilberforce, D.D.	<i>Oxford</i>	1845	Bagot, <i>tr.</i>	G. Liddell, D.D.
1847	Robert Lord Auckland.	<i>Bath & Wells</i>	1854	Bagot, <i>dec.</i>	G. H. S. Johnson, <i>Wells</i>
1818	Jas. Prince Lee, D.D. ...	<i>Manchester</i> ..	<i>See created in 1847..</i>		
1848	R. D. Hampden, D.D...	<i>Hereford</i>	1847	Musgrave, <i>tr.</i> ..	R. Dawes, M.A.
1848	John Graham, D.D.....	<i>Chester</i> ..	1848	Sumner, <i>tr.</i> ...	F. Anson, D.D.
1849	Alfred Ollivant, D.D...	<i>Llandaff</i>	1849	Copleston, <i>dec.</i> ..	T. Williams, M.A.
1853	John Jackson, D.D. ...	<i>Lincoln</i>	1853	Kaye, <i>dec.</i>	T. Garnier, B.C.L.
1854	W. Kerr Hamilton, D.D	<i>Salisbury</i> ..	1854	Denison, <i>dec.</i> ..	H. P. Hamilton, M.A.
1856	Charles Baring, D.D...	<i>Glouc. & Brist.</i>	1856	Monk, <i>dec.</i>	{ E. Rice, D.D., <i>Gl.</i> G. Elliott, M.A., <i>Br.</i>
1857	Robt. Bickersteth, D.D.	<i>Ripon</i>	1856	Longley, <i>tr.</i> ..	Wm. Goode.
1857	Hon. J. T. Pelham, D.D.	<i>Norwich</i>	1857	Hinds, <i>res.</i> ...	G. Pellew, D.D.
1859	C. Campbell, D.D.....	<i>Bangor</i>	1859	Bethell, <i>dec.</i> ..	J. II. Cotton, B.C.L.
1860	Jos. Cotton Wigram, D.D.	<i>Rochester</i> ...	1860	Murray, <i>dec.</i> ..	R. Stevens, D.D.
1860	Saml. Waldegrave, D.D.	<i>Carlisle</i>	1860	Villiers, <i>tr.</i>	Francis Close, M.A.
1854	Horatio Powys,	<i>Sodor & Man</i>	1854	Auckland, <i>tr.</i> ..	
(Vacant)	.....	<i>Worcester</i> ..	1860	Pepys, <i>dec.</i>	John Peel, D.D.

The Bishops of London, Durham, and Winchester, rank next to the Archbishops; the rest according to priority of Consecration. The Bishopric of Worcester is vacant at present; the Bishop of Sodor and Man has no seat in the House of Lords.

COURTS OF LAW.

COURT OF CHANCERY.
Lord High Chancellor—Lord Campbell.
Chief Sec., Henry R. V. Johnson.—*Reg. in Lunacy*, C. N. Wilde.
Master of the Rolls, Rt. Hon. Sir John Romilly—*Chief Sec.*, W. G. Brett—*Under Sec.*, A. Cox.
Accountant-General, Wm. Russell.
Lords Justices of Appeal—Rt. Hon. Sir J. L. Knight Bruce, Rt. Hon. Sir G. J. Turner.
Vice-Chancellors, Sir R. T. Kindersley, Sir John Stuart, Sir W. P. Wood.
Masters in Chancery, Richard Richards, W. H. Tinney, J. Humphry (office to be abolished as soon as the existing business is closed).

COURTS OF LAW.

Queen's Bench—*Lord Chief Justice*, Sir A. J. E. Cockburn—*Judges*, Sir Wm.

Wightman, Sir Charles Crompton, Sir Hugh Hill, and Colin Blackburn.
Common Pleas—*Lord Chief Justice*, Sir Wm. Erle—*Judges*, Sir E. Vaughan Williams, Sir J. S. Willes, Sir John Barnard Byles, Sir Henry S. Keating.
Exchequer—*Lord Chief Baron*, Right Hon. Sir F. J. Pollock—*Barons*, Sir S. Martin, Sir G. W. W. Bramwell, Sir W. F. Channell, James P. Wilde—*Queen's Remembrancer*, Wm. Henry Walton.

LAW OFFICERS.

Attorney-General, Sir Richard Bethell.
Solicitor-General, Sir Wm. Atherton.

ECCLESIASTICAL COURTS.

Vicar-General's Office—*Vicar-General*, T. Twiss, LL.D.—*Registrar*, F. H. Dyke.
Court of Arches—*Official Principal*, Rt. Hon. S. Lushington—*Registrar*, J. Shephard.

Court of Probate, and Court of Divorce and Matrimonial Causes.—*Judge Ordinary*, Rt. Hon. Sir Cresswell Cresswell.

Chief Registrars, Dr. Aug. Fred. Bayford, Charles John Middleton, Edward Fras. Jenner, and Henry Linwood Strong.

Faculty Office—*Master*, Rt. Hon. S. Lushington—*Registrar*, Hon. J. H. T. Mannors-Sutton—*Deputy*, Edm. C. Currey.

ADMIRALTY COURT.

Judge of the Admiralty, Right Hon. S. Lushington—*Queen's Advocate-General*, Sir J. D. Harding—*Admiralty Advocate*, Dr. R. J. Phillimore—*Registrar*, H. C. Rothery—*Marshal*, Evan Jones.

COURT OF BANKRUPTCY.

Lords Justices of Appeal, Rt. Hon. Sir J. L. Knight Bruce, Rt. Hon. Sir G. J. Turner. *Commissioners*, J. Evans, J. S. M. Fonblanque, R. G. C. Fane, E. Holroyd, Mr. Serj. Goulburn.

Country Commissioners.—*Birmingham*, G. W. Sanders—*Bristol*, M. D. Hill, Q.C.—*Exeter*, Biggs Andrews, Q.C.—*Leeds*, M. J. West, and Wm. S. Ayton—*Liverpool*, H. J. Perry—*Manchester*, — Nicholls, W. T. Jemmett—*Newcastle*, N. Ellison. *Chief Registrar*—W. H. Whitehead.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

Chief Commissioner, Wm. Jas. Law—*Commissioner*, William Nichols—*Provisional Assignee*, S. Sturgis. *Chief Clerk*, H. Simpson—*Clerk of the Rules*, C. V. White.

CITY OF LONDON—(SHERIFFS' COURT).

R. M. Kerr, LL.D.

COUNTY COURTS.

District Towns and Judges.

Circuit, No. 1: Alnwick, Belford, Bellingham, Berwick, Gateshead, Hexham, Morpeth, Newcastle, North Shields, Rothbury, Wooler—Wm. Henry Willes.

No. 2: Bishop's Auckland, Durham, Hartlepool, Seaham Harbour, Shotley Bridge, South Shields, Sunderland, Wolsingham—Henry Stapylton.

No. 3: Alston, Ambleside, Appleby, Brampton, Carlisle, Cockermouth, Keswick, Kirkby Kendal, Kirkby Lonsdale, Penrith, Settle, Ulverstone, Whitehaven, Wigton—T. Hastings Ingham.

No. 4: Blackburn, Chorley, Garstang, Kirkham, Lancaster, Poulton, Preston—Robert Segar.

No. 5: Oldham, Rochdale, Saddleworth, Salford, Todmorden—G. Temple.

No. 6: Liverpool, Ormskirk, St. Helens—J. K. Blair.

No. 7: Altrincham, Birkenhead, Chester, Nantwich, Northwich, Oswestry, Run-corn, Warrington, Whitechurch—John Wm. Harden.

No. 8: Manchester—Robert Brandt.

No. 9: Ashton, Chapel-en-le-Frith, Congleton, Glossop, Hyde, Macclesfield, Stockport—J. St. John Yates.

No. 10: Bacup, Bury, Haslingden, Leigh, Wigan—J. S. T. Greene.

No. 11: Bradford, Burnley, Clitheroe, Colne, Keighley, Otley, Skipton—J. J. Lonsdale.

No. 12: Dewsbury, Halifax, Holmfirth, Huddersfield—James Stansfeld.

No. 13: Rotherham, Sheffield—W. Walker.

No. 14: Barnsley, Goole, Leeds, Pontefract, Wakefield—Thos. Horncastle Marshall.

No. 15: Barnard Castle, Darlington, Easingwold, Helmsley, Knaresborough, Leyburn, Northallerton, Richmond, Ripon, Stockton, Stokesley, Tadcaster, Thirsk, York—Mr. Serj. Dowling.

No. 16: Beverley, Bridlington, Great Driffield, Hedon, Howden, Kingston-upon-Hull, New Malton, Pocklington, Scarborough, Whitby—W. Raines.

No. 17: Barton-on-Humber, Boston, Brigg, Caistor, Gainsborough, Great Grimsby, Horncastle, Lincoln, Louth, Market Rasen, Sleaford, Spilsby—J. G. Stapylton Smith.

No. 18: Bingham, Doncaster, East Retford, Mansfield, Newark, Nottingham, Thorne, Worksop—R. Wildman.

No. 19: Alfreton, Ashborne, Bakewell, Belper, Burton, Chesterfield, Derby, Wirksworth—Joseph Thomas Cantrell.

No. 20: Ashby de la Zouch, Grantham, Hincley, Leicester, Loughborough, Lutterworth, Market Bosworth, Market Harborough, Melton Mowbray, Nuneaton, Oakham, Uppingham—Mr. Serjeant Miller.

No. 21: Atherstone, Birmingham, Tamworth—Leigh Trafford.

No. 22: Alcester, Bromsgrove, Coventry, Daventry, Redditch, Rugby, Solihull, Southam, Stourbridge, Stratford-on-Avon, Warwick—Fred. Dinsdale.

No. 23: Bromyard, Droitwich, Dudley, Evesham, Kidderminster, Ledbury, Pershore, Tenbury, Upton, Worcester—Rupert Kettle.

No. 24: Abergavenny, Cardiff, Chepstow, Crickhowell, Monmouth, Newport, Pontypool, Ross, Tredegar, Usk—J. M. Herbert.

No. 25: Oldbury, Walsall, Wolverhampton—Allan Maclean Skinner.

No. 26: Cheadle, Drayton, Hanley, Leek, Lichfield, Newcastle-under-Lyne, Rugeley, Stafford, Stoke-upon-Trent, Stone, Uttoxeter—Sir W. B. Riddell, Bart.

No. 27: Bishop's Castle, Bridgenorth, Cleobury, Hereford, Leominster, Ludlow, Madeley, Newport, Shrewsbury, Wellington, Welshpool, Wem—U. Corbet.

No. 28: Aberystwyth, Bala, Builth, Corwen, Dolgelly, Hay, Kington, Knighton, Llanfyllin, Llanidloes, Machynlleth, Newtown, Portmadoc, Presteigne, Pwllheli, Radnor—A. J. Johns.

No. 29: Bangor, Caernarvon, Conway, Denbigh, Holywell, Llangefni, Llanrwst, Mold, Ruabon, Ruthin, St. Asaph, Wrexham—E. L. Richards.

No. 30: Aberdare, Brecknock, Bridgend, Merthyr Tydvil, Pontypridd, Swansea—T. Falconer.

No. 31: Aberystwyth, Caernarthen, Cardigan, Haverfordwest, Lampeter, Llandeilo-fawr, Llandovery, Llanelly, Narberth, Neath, Newcastle-in-Emlyn, Pembroke—John Johns.

No. 32: Aylsham, Downham Market, East

Dereham, Great Yarmouth, Holt, King's Lynn, Little Walsingham, North Walsham, Norwich, Swaffham, Wymondham—T. J. Birch.

No. 33: Attleborough, Beccles, Bungay, Bury St. Edmund's, Eye, Framlingham, Halesworth, Harleston, Ipswich, Lowestoft, Mildenhall, Stowmarket, Thetford, Woodbridge—John Worledge.

No. 34: Amptill, Bourne, Holbeach, Kettering, Newport Pagnell, Northampton, Oundle, Peterborough, Spalding, Stamford, Thrapston, Towcester, Welton—Edw. Cooke.

No. 35: Bedford, Biggleswade, Cambridge, Ely, Haverhill, Hitchin, Huntingdon, March, Newmarket, Royston, Saffron Walden, St. Neots, Soham, Wisbeach—J. Collyer.

No. 36: Abingdon, Banbury, Bicester, Buckingham, Chipping Norton, Faringdon, Oxford, Shipston, Stow, Thame, Wantage, Witney, Woodstock—J. B. Parry.

No. 37: Aylesbury, Barnet, Chesham, Henley-on-Thames, High Wycombe, Leighton Buzzard, Luton, St. Albans, Wallingford, Watford, Windsor, Uxbridge—J. H. Koe.

No. 38: Bishop Stortford, Braintree, Brentwood, Chelmsford, Colchester, Dunmow, Edmonton, Hadleigh, Halstead, Harwich, Hertford, Maldon, Rochford, Romford, Sudbury, Waltham—Wm. Gurdon.

No. 39: Whitechapel (Court, Gt. Prescott-street, N.E.)—Mr. Serjeant Manning.

No. 40: Shoreditch (Court, Old-street-road, E.C.), Bow (Court, Fairfield-road, E.)—J. B. Dasent.

No. 41: Clerkenwell (Court, Duncanterrace, City-road, N.)—Serjeant H. G. Jones.

No. 42: Bloomsbury (Court, 11, Portland-road, W.)—D. D. Heath.

No. 43: Brentford (Court, at the Townhall), Brompton (Court, Whitehead's Grove, S.W.), Marylebone (Court, Marylebone-road, near Lisson Grove, W.)—J. L. Adolphus.

No. 44: Westminster (Court, 83, St. Martin's-lane, W.C.)—Francis Bayley.

No. 45: Chertsey, Croydon, Epsom, Farnham, Godalming, Guildford, Hungerford, Kingston, Newbury, Reading, Wandsworth—J. F. Fraser.

No. 46: Southwark (Court, Swan-street, Borough, E.)—C. S. Whitmore.

No. 47: Greenwich (Court, Burney-street, S.E.), Lambeth (Court, Camberwell New Road, S.), Woolwich (Court, Brewer-street, S.E.)—J. Pitt Taylor.

No. 48: Bromley, Dartford, Gravesend, Maidstone, Rochester, Sevenoaks, Sheerness, Tonbridge, Tonbridge Wells—Jas. Espinasse.

No. 49: Ashford, Canterbury, Deal, Dover, Feversham, Folkstone, Hythe, Margate, Ramsgate, Romney, Sandwich, Sittingbourne, Tenterden—Charles Harwood.

No. 50: Arundel, Brighton, Chichester, Cuckfield, Dorking, East Grinstead, Hastings, Horsham, Lewes, Midhurst,

Petworth, Reigate, Rye, Worthing—Wm. Furner.

No. 51: Alton, Basingstoke, Bishop's Waltham, Lymington, Newport (I. W.), Petersfield, Portsmouth, Romsey, Southampton, Winchester—Charles Jas. Gale.

No. 52: Bath, Bradford, Calne, Chippenham, Devizes, Frome, Marlborough, Melksham, Swindon, Trowbridge, Warminster, Westbury—C. F. D. Caillard.

No. 53: Cheltenham, Cirencester, Dursley Gloucester, Malmesbury, Newent, Newnham, Northleach, Stroud, Tewkesbury, Winchcombe—James Francillon.

No. 54: Bristol, Chipping Sodbury, Thornbury—Sir J. E. Wilmot.

No. 55: Andover, Blandford, Bridport, Christchurch, Dorchester, Fordingbridge, Poole, Salisbury, Shaftesbury, Wareham, Weymouth, Wimborne Minster, Wincanton—Edw. Everett.

No. 56: Axbridge, Bridgewater, Chard, Crewkerne, Langport, Taunton, Temple Cloud, Wellington, Wells, Weston-super-Mare, Williton, Yeovil—C. Saunders.

No. 57: Axminster, Barustaple, Bideford, Crediton, Exeter, Honiton, South Molton, Tiverton, Torrington—John Tyrrell.

No. 58: Camelford, East Stonehouse, Holsworthy, Kingsbridge, Launceston, Newton Abbot, Oakhampton, Tavistock, Totnes—M. Fortescue.

No. 59: Bodmin, Falmouth, Helston, Liskeard, Penzance, Redruth, St. Austell, St. Colomb Major, Truro—C. D. Bevan.

POLICE OFFICE.

Whitehall-place and Scotland-yard.
Chief Commissioner—Sir Rich. Mayne;
Assistant Commissioners—Capt. Labalmondiere and Capt. W. C. Harris; for Inspection of Public Carriages—Lieut.-col. G. F. Paschal; for Licensing Drivers and Conductors—John Searle and Edw. Martin; for Registering Common Lodging-Houses and Inspecting Dangerous Structures—Richard Reason and Jas. Fras. Bunday.

METROPOLITAN POLICE COURTS.

City { Mansion House—Lord Mayor.
Guildhall—An Alderman.
Bow-street—T. J. Hall, T. Henry, and Wm. Corrie.
Westminster—T. J. Arnold and T. Paynter.
Marlborough-street—W. F. Beadon and R. P. Tyrwhitt.
Marylebone—Isaac O. Secker and J. S. Mansfield.
Clerkenwell—L. C. T. D'Eyncourt and John Henry Barker.
Worship-street—Alex. A. Knox and John Leigh.
Lambeth—Hon. G. C. Norton and G. P. Elliott.
Southwark—Boyce Combe and T. B. Burcham.
Thames Police—E. Yardley & H. S. Selfe, Greenwich and Woolwich—J. Traill and D. Maude.
Wandsworth and Hammersmith—C. O. Dayman and J. T. Ingham.
N.B. The City Police is under the control of the city authorities, directed by D. W. Harvey.

LORDS LIEUTENANT, &c., OF THE SEVERAL COUNTIES OF ENGLAND AND WALES.

ENGLAND.

Bedford, Duke of Bedford
 Berks, Earl of Abingdon
 Bucks, Lord Carrington
 Cambridge, Earl of Hardwicke
 Chester, Marquess of Westminster
 Cornwall, Lord Vivian — Lord Warden,
 H. R. H. Prince Consort.
 Cumberland, Earl of Lonsdale
 Derby, Duke of Devonshire
 Devon, Earl Fortescue
 Dorset, Earl of Shaftesbury
 Durham, Earl of Durham
 Essex, Viscount Maynard
 Gloucester, Earl of Ducie
 Hereford, Lord Bateman
 Hertford, Earl of Verulam
 Huntingdon, Earl of Sandwich
 Kent, Viscount Sydney
 Lancashire, Earl of Sefton
 Leicester, Duke of Rutland
 Lincoln, Earl of Yarborough
 Middlesex, Marquess of Salisbury
 Monmouth, C. H. Leigh
 Norfolk, Earl of Leicester
 Northampton, Marquess of Exeter
 Northumberland, Earl Grey
 Nottingham, Duke of Newcastle
 Oxford, Duke of Marlborough

Rutland, Marquess of Exeter
 Shropshire, Viscount Hill
 Somerset, Lord Portman
 Southampton, Marquess of Winchester
 Stafford, Lord Hatherton
 Suffolk, Earl of Stradbroke
 Surrey, Earl of Lovelace
 Sussex, Earl of Chichester
 Tower-Hamlets, Viscount Combermere
 Warwick, Lord Leigh
 Westmorland, Earl of Lonsdale
 Wilts, Marquess of Lansdowne
 Worcester, Lord Lyttelton
 York, East-Riding, Earl of Carlisle
 — West-Riding, Earl Fitzwilliam
 — North-Riding, Earl of Zetland

WALES.

Anglesey, Marquess of Anglesey
 Brecon, Lloyd Vaughan Watkins, M.P.
 Caernarthen, (vacant).
 Caernarvon, Sir R. B. W. Bulkeley, Bt., M.P.
 Cardigan, Edw. Lewis Pryse, M.P.
 Denbigh, Middleton Biddulph, M.P.
 Flint, Sir Stephen Richard Glynne, Bart.
 Glamorgan, C. R. M. Talbot, M.P.
 Merioneth, Lord Mostyn
 Montgomery, Lord Sudeley
 Pembroke, Sir John Owen, Bart., M.P.
 Radnor, Sir John Walsh, Bart., M.P.

FOREIGN MINISTERS IN ENGLAND, AND QUEEN'S MINISTERS ABROAD

Countries sending or receiving Ministers.	Ministers from, at London.	British Ministers at.
America, United States of.....	Hon. G. M. Dallas, Env. Ext. and Min. Plen.	Lord Lyons, Env. Ext. and Min. Plen.
Argentina Confederation....	P. N. Dallas, Sec. of Leg.	Hon. Wm. D. Irvine, Sec. of Leg.
Austria.....	Don J. B. Alberdi, Ch. d'Affaires	Edw. Thornton, Min. Plen.
Bavaria.....	Count d'Apponyi, Env. Ext. and Min. Plen.	Edw. Robert Lytton, Sec. of Leg.
Belgium.....	Count Chotek, Sec. to Leg.	Lord A. Loftus, Env. Ext. and Min. Plen.
Bolivia.....	Baron de Cetto, Env. and Extr. Min. Plen.	Hon. J. H. C. Fane, Sec. of Leg.
Brazil.....	Count Baumgarten, Sec. of Leg.	Sir J. R. Milbanke, Bt., Env. Ext. and Min. Plen.
Chili.....	S. Van de Weyer, Env. Ext. and Min. Plen.	A. G. Bonar, Sec. of Leg.
China.....	M. Maurice Delfosse, Sec. of Leg.	Lord Howard de Walden and Seaford, Env. Ext. and Min. Plen.
Denmark.....	Gen. Santa Cruz.....	Edw. Herries, Sec. of Leg.
France.....	Com. de Carvalho Moreira, Env. Ext. and Min. Plen.	W. Dougal Christie, Env. Ext. and Min. Plen.
Germanic Confederation.....	Chev. Aguiar de Andrada, Sec. of Leg.	Evan M. Baillie, Sec. of Leg.
Greece.....	Gen. Blanco, Env. Ext. & Min. Plen.	Hon. W. T. Thomson, Ch. d'Aff.
Guatemala and Central America	.....	Hon. F. W. A. Bruce, Amb. Extr.
Hanover.....	Thorben de Bille, Env. Ext. and Min. Plen.	E. St. John Neale, Sec. of Leg.
Hanseatic Towns, Lübeck, Bremen, and Hamburg }	Capt. Falbe, Sec. of Leg.	Aug. B. Paget, Env. Ex. and Min. Plen.
Hayti.....	Count Persigny, Env. Ext. & M. Pl.	W. Campbell Manley, Sec. of Leg.
	Marquis de Chateaurenard, 1st Sec. of Emp.	Earl Cowley, Amb. Extr.
	.....	Hon. W. G. Grey, Sec. of Emb.
	.....	Sir Alex. Malet, Bart., Env. Ex. and Min. Plen.
	.....	Fred. Hamilton, Sec. of Leg.
	S. Tricoupi, Env. Ex. and Min. Plen.	Sir Thos. Wyse, Min. Plen.
	Don Juan de Francisco Martin, Min. Plen.	Hon. W. G. C. Eliot, Sec. of Leg.
	Count von Kielmansegge, Envoy Ext. and Min. Plen.	George Fagan, Charge d'Affaires.
	Herr C. Klingemann, Sec. of Leg.	Hon. H. F. Howard, Env. Ext. and Min. Plen.
	Alfred Rucker, Chargé d'Affaires and Cons. Gen.	G. Glynn Petre, Sec. of Leg.
	Gen. Dupuy, Min. Pl., Ch. d'Aff. ..	John Ward, Chargé d'Affaires.
		T. W. Ussher, Ch. d'Aff.

Countries sending or receiving Ministers.	Ministers from, at London.	British Ministers at.
Honduras	Señor Carlos Gutierrez, M. Plen.	[Min. Pl.
Japan.....		Rutherford Alcock, Env. Ext. and
Mexico	{ Gen. Almonte, Env. Ext. and	{ Chas. L. Wyke, En. Ex. & Mn. Pl.
	{ Min. Plen.	{ G. B. Mathew, Sec. of Leg.
Morocco	Seyeed Moham. el Shamee, En. Ex.	J. H. Drummond Hay, Min. Res.
Netherlands	{ Baron Bentinck, Env. Ex. and	{ Lord Napier, Env. Ext. and Min.
	{ Min. Plen.	{ Plen.
	{ Chevalier Berg, Sec. of Leg.	{ W. R. Ward, Sec. of Leg.
New Granada ...	{ Don J. de Francis, Martin, E. Ext.	{ Philip Griffith, Ch. d'Aff.
	{ Don E. C. Ordoñez, Sec. of Leg.	
Nicaragua.....	Don José de Marcoleta, Min. Plen.	F. Chatfield, Con. Gen.
Paraguay	Gen. Lopez, Min. Plen.	C. H. Henderson, Con. Gen.
Persia	{ Mirza Jaffir Khan, Env. Ext. &	{ Charles Alison, Env. Ext. & M. Pl.
	{ Min. Plen.	{ W. B. Eastwick, Sec. of Leg.
	{ Mirza Hassam Khan, Sec. of Emb.	
Peru.....	Don Juan de Osman, Min. Plen.	Hon. W. G. S. Jerningham, Ch. d'Aff.
Portugal.....	{ Count Lavradio, Env. Ext. and	{ Sir A. C. Mageniz, Env. Ext. and
	{ Min. Plen.	{ Min. Plen.
	{ J. Gomez de Oliveira, Sec. of Leg.	{ H. P. T. Barron, Sec. of Leg.
Prussia	{ Count Bernstorff, Envoy Ext. and	{ Lord Bloomfield, Env. Ext. and
	{ Min. Plen.	{ Min. Plen.
	{ Count Brandenburg, Sec. of Leg.	{ W. Lowther, Sec. of Leg.
Russia.....	{ Baron Brunnow, Env. Ext. and	{ Sir J. F. Crampton, Env. Ext. and
	{ Min. Plen.	{ Min. Plen.
	{ Cons. de Grote, Sec. of Leg.	{ Hon. E. M. Erskine, Sec. of Leg.
Sardinia	{ Marq. d'Azeglio, Env. Ext. and	{ Sir Jas. Hudson, Env. Ext. and
	{ Min. Plen.	{ Min. Plen.
	{ Count Louis Corti, Sec. of Leg.	{ Hon. L. S. West, Sec. of Leg.
Saxony	{ Count von Vizthum d'Eckstädt	{ Hon. Ch. Aug. Murray, Env. Ext.
	{ Env. Ext. and Min. Plen.	{ and Min. Plen.
		{ C. T. Barnard, Sec. of Leg.
Sicilies (Two)....	{ Count Ludolf, Env. Ext. and	{ Hon. H. G. Elliot, Env. Ext. and
	{ Min. Plen.	{ Min. Plen.
	{ Chev. Ulisse Barbolani, S. of Leg.	{ Hon. Wm. Stuart, Sec. of Leg.
Spain	{ Don X. de Isturitz, Env. Ext.	{ Sir A. Buchanan, Env. Ext. and
	{ and Min. Plen.	{ Min. Plen.
	{ Don A. Conte, Sec. of Leg.	{ Hon. Rich. Edwardes, Sec. of Leg.
Sweden	{ Count von Platen, Env. Ex. and	{ Hon. G. S. S. Jerningham, Env.
	{ Min. Plen.	{ Ext. and Min. Plen.
	{ Baron Hochschild, Sec. of Leg.	{ Edwin Corbett, Sec. of Leg.
Switzerland	John Rapp, Ag. and Cons. Gen.	{ Hon. Capt. E. A. J. Harris, Min. Pl.
		{ J. Hume Burnley, Sec. of Leg.
Turkey	{ Prince A. Vagorides, En. Ex. &	{ Sir H. Lytton Bulwer, Amb. Ext.
	{ Min. Pl.	{ and Min. Plen.
	{ Khalib Effendi, Sec. of Leg.	{ Hon. J. S. Lumley, Sec. of Emb.
Tuscany		{ Hon. P. Campbell Scarlett, Env.
		{ Ext. and Min. Plen.
Venezuela	Señor J. S. Rodriguez, Min. Plen.	Fred. D. Orme, Ch. d'Aff.
Uruguay.....		W. G. Lettsom, Ch. d'Aff.
Württemberg.....	B. Hebel, Con. Gen.	{ G. J. R. Gordon, En. Ex. & M. Pl.
		{ Hon. W. Geo. Eden, Sec. of Leg.

LORD MAYOR AND ALDERMEN OF LONDON.

The dates refer to their election as Aldermen.

<i>Lord Mayor</i> , Rt. Hon. W. Cubitt, M.P., 1851, Langbourn.	Queenhithe.... 1854*W. A. Rose
Aldersgate 1826 Sir P. Laurie	Bread Street .. 1855*Wm. Lawrence
Bishopsgate.... 1829 W. T. Copeland	Coleman Street 1856*Warren S. Hale
Bridge Without 1831 Samuel Wilson	Farringdon Within 1857*B. S. Phillips
Aldgate	Vintry
1835 J. Humphrey	1857*Thomas Gabriel
Candlewick 1839 Sir G. Carroll	Cheap
Farringdon	1858*W. F. Allen
Without ..	Lime Street.... 1858*J. J. Mechi
Broad Street .. 1842 Sir J. Musgrove, bt.	Bassishaw 1859*Edward Conder,
Cripplegate .. 1843 T. Challis.	Bridge Within.. 1859 James Abbiss
Billingsgate.... 1844 Thos. Sidney	Walbrook
Portsoken	(vacant)
1844 Sir F. G. Moon, bt.	
Cordwainers 1847 D. Salomons, M.P.	*All before the Recorder have passed the
Tower	Chair. Those also below the Recorder,
1848 T. Q. Finnis	marked thus*, have served the office of
Dowgate	Sheriff.
1849 Sir R. W. Carden	
Cornhill	<i>Sheriffs</i> , Ald. Abbiss and Andrew Lusk.
1851 James Carter.	<i>Chamberlain</i> , Benjamin Scott
<i>Recorder</i> , Russell Gurney, Q.C.	<i>Town Clerk</i> , Fred. Woodthorpe
astle Baynard 1853*Sir H. Muggieridge	<i>Common Serjeant</i> , T. Chambers, Q.C.

SCOTLAND.

OFFICERS OF STATE AND
HOUSEHOLD.

Hereditary Lord High Constable, Earl of Erroll — *Knight Marischal*, Duke of Hamilton — *Herced. Royal Standard Bearer*, F. L. S. Wedderburn — *Keeper of the Great Seal*, Earl of Selkirk — *Keeper of the Privy Seal*, Lord Panmure — *Lord Clerk Register*, Marq. of Dalhousie — *Hereditary Master of Household*, Duke of Argyll — *Herced. Standard Bearer*, Earl of Lauderdale.

dale — *Herced. Armour Bearer*, Lady Seton Stenart of Touch-Seton — *Herced. Usher of White Rod*, Miss Walker of Coates. — *Physicians in Ordinary*, Robert Christison, M.D., J. Begbie, M.D. — *Deans of Chapel Royal*, Norman M'Leod D.D., Robt. Lee, D.D. — Thomas J. Crawford, D.D. — *Dean of the Thistle*, William Muir, D.D. — *Captain-General of Queen's Body Guard*, Duke of Buccleuch. — *Commander of the Forecs*, Maj.-Genl. D. A. Cameron.

PEERS.

- Abercorn, *Earl of*, 1606, Hamilton*o [Gordon*]
Aberdeen, *Earl of*, 1682,
Airlie, *E. of*, 1639, Ogilvy, a
Arbuthnott, *Visc.* 1641
Argyll, *D. of*, 1701, Campbell*
Athole, *D. of*, 1703, Murray*
Belhaven and Stenton, *L.* 1647, Hamilton*
Blantyre, *Ld.* 1606, Stuart, a
Breadalbane, *Earl of*, 1677, Campbell*
Buccleuch, *Duke of*, 1663, and Queensberry, 1684, Douglas-Scott*
Buchan, *E. of*, 1469, Erskine
Caithness, *Earl of*, 1455, Sinclair, a [Dalzell
Carnwath, *Earl of*, 1639,
Cassillis, *Earl of*, 1511, Kennedy*
Cathcart, *L.* 1447*
Colville of Culross, *L.* 1604, a
Cranstoun, *L.* 1609
Crawford, 1398, & Balcarres, 1651, *Earl of*, Lindsay*
Dalhousie, *Earl of*, 1633, Ramsay*
Dumfries, *E. of*, 1633, and Bute, *E.*, 1703, Crichton-Stuart*
Dunblane, *V.* 1673, Osborne*
Dumondal, *Earl of*, 1669, Cochrane [Murray*
Dunmore, *Earl of*, 1686,
Dysart, *E. of*, 1643, Talmash
Eglinton, *Earl of*, 1508, Montgomerie*
Elgin, *E. of*, 1633, and Kin-cardine, 1647, Bruce*
Elibank, *L.* 1643, Murray
Elphinstone, *L.*, 1509 Fleming
Erroll, *E. of*, 1452, Hay*
Fairfax, *L.* 1627
Falkland, *Visc.* 1620, Cary*
Forbes, *Ld.* 1442
Forrester, *Ld.* 1633, Grimston*o [Stewart*
Galloway, *Earl of*, 1623,
Glasgow, *E. of*, 1703, Boyle*
Gray, *Lord*, 1445, a
Haddington, *Earl of*, 1619, Hamilton a [Douglas*
Hamilton, *Duke of*, 1643,
Herries, *L.* 1491, Maxwell
Home, *E. of*, 1605, a
Hopetoun, *E. of*, 1703, Hope*
Huntly, *M. of*, 1599, Gordon*
Kinnaird, *Lord*, 1682*
Kinnoull, *E. of*, 1633, Hay*
Kintore, *E. of*, 1677, Keith-Falconer* [Maitland*
Lauderdale, *Earl of*, 1624,
Lennox, *Duke of*, 1675*
Leven, *E. of*, 1641, & Melville, 1690, Leslie-Melville,
Lothian, *Mar. of*, 1701, Ker*
London, *Earl of*, 1633, Rawdon-Hastings* o
Lovat, *L.* 1472, Fraser*
Mar, *E. of*, 1457, and Kellie, *E. of*, 1619, Erskine [ham*
Montrose, *D. of*, 1707, Glamoray, *E. of*, 1562, Stuart*
Morton, *E. of*, 1458, Douglas a
Napier, *Lord*, 1627
Newburgh, *Countess of*, 1660
Giustiniani
Northesk, *E. of*, 1617, Carnegie
Orkney, *Earl of*, 1696, Fitzmaurice, a
Perth, *E. of*, 1605, and Mel-fort, 1686, Drummond
Polwarth, *Lord*, 1690, Scott, a
Queensberry, *Mar. of*, 1682, Douglas
Reay, *Lord*, 1628, Mackay
Rollo, *Lord*, 1651
Rosebery, *Earl of*, 1703, Primrose* [Leslie
Rothes, *Countess of*, 1457,
Roxburghe, *D. of*, 1707, Ker*
Ruthven, *Baroness*, 1651, Hore
Saltoun, *Ld.* 1445, Fraser, a
Seafield, *E. of*, 1701, Grant-Ogilvie, a [Las, a
Selkirk, *Earl of*, 1646, Douglas
Sempill, *Baroness*, 1489
Sinclair, *L.* 1489
Somerville, *L.* 1424
Sonthesk, *E. of*, 1633, Carnegie
Stair, *E. of*, 1703, Dalrymple*
Stormont, *V.* 1621, Murray*
Strathallan, *V.* 1686, Drummond, a
Strathmore, *Earl of*, 1606, Bowes, a
Sutherland, *Earl of*, 1228, Gower*
Torphichen, *Ld.* 1564, Sandilands
Traquair, *Earl of*, 1633, Stuart [Hay, a
Tweeddale, *Marq. of*, 1694,
Wemyss and March, *E. of*, 1633, Wemyss-Charteris-Douglas*

* Marked thus are Peers of the United Kingdom. o Marked thus are Peers of Ireland.
a Marked thus are Representative Peers.

COURTS OF LAW.

COURT OF SESSION.

Inner House—First Division.

- † The Lord President — Rt. Hon. Duncan McNeill, Lord Colonsay.
† James Ivory, Lord Ivory; John Marshall, Lord Curriehill; † Sir Geo. Deas, Lord Deas.

Second Division.

- † The Lord Justice Clerk — Rt. Hon. John Inglis, Lord Glencorse.
Alex. Wood, Lord Wood; † John Cowan, Lord Cowan; H. J. Robertson, Lord Benholme.
Principal Clerks, Cosmo Innes, Alexander Currie, Archibald McNeill, Harry Maxwell Inglis.

Outer House—Permanent Ordinaries attached equally to both Divisions of the Court—†Charles Neaves, Lord Neaves; †James Craufurd, Lord Ardmillan; †Thomas Mackenzie, Lord Mackenzie; William Penney, Lord Kinloch; Hon. Charles Baillie, Lord Jerviswoode.

The Judges marked thus† are Lords of the Justiciary, or chief criminal court.

Lord Ordinary in Exchequer—Lord Ardmillan; *on Teinds*—Lord Kinloch.

Judge in Summary Petitions—Lord Jerviswoode.

Queen's Remembrancer—J. Henderson.

LAW OFFICERS.

Lord Advocate, James Moncreiff.

Solicitor-General, Edw. Fras. Maitland.

Advocates-Depute, D. Mackenzie, D. Hector,

F. L. M. Heriot, and Wm. Ivory.

Crown Agent, Andrew Murray, jun., W. S.

Scotland is divided into three Criminal Circuits—namely, the South, West, and North, which take place in spring and autumn. An additional Court is held at Glasgow at Christmas.

CHURCH.

The CHURCH OF SCOTLAND is governed by one General Assembly, 16 Synods, and 84 Presbyteries.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.—Lord Belhaven, *Lord High Commissioner*; James Maitland, D.D., *Moderator*; Robert Bell and Alex. S. Cook, *Procurators and Cashiers for the Church*.

Agent in Edinburgh, John Featson Bell W.S.

LORDS LIEUTENANT AND SHERIFFS OF SCOTLAND.

<i>County.</i>	<i>Lord Lieutenant.</i>	<i>Sheriff Depute.</i>
Aberdeen	Earl of Aberdeen	Archibald Davidson
Argyle	Marquess of Breadalbane	Thos. Cleghorn.
Ayr	Earl of Eglinton and Winton	John Christison
Banff	Earl of Fife	Benj. R. Bell
Berwick	Earl of Gifford	George Young
Bute	Lieut.-Col. J. F. D. C. Stuart ..	Robert Hunter
Caithness	Earl of Caithness	Geo. D. Fordyce
Clackmannan	Earl of Mansfield	John Tait
Cromarty	Marquess of Stafford	Alexander Shank Cook
Dumbarton	Sir James Colquhoun, Bart.	Robert Hunter
Dumfries	Earl of Dalkeith	Mark Napier.
Edinburgh	Duke of Buccleuch	John Thomson Gordon
Elgin or Moray	Hon. George Skene Duff	Benj. R. Bell
Fife	Earl of Elgin	Alexander Earle Monteith
Forfar	Lord Panmure	Alexander Stuart Logan
Haddington	Marquess of Tweeddale	George Young
Inverness	Lord Lovat	Andrew R. Clark
Kincardine	Earl of Kintore	John Montgomerie Bell
Kinross	Sir Graham Montgomery, Bt.	John Tait
Kirkcudbright } Stewartry }	Earl of Selkirk	Erskine Douglas Sandford
Lanark	Duke of Hamilton	Sir Archibald Alison, Bt.
Linlithgow	Earl of Rosebery	John Cay
Nairn	William Brodie, of Brodie	Benj. R. Bell
Orkney and Zetland	Hon. J. C. Dundas	W. E. Aytoun
Peebles	Earl of Wemyss and March ..	George Napier
Perth	Earl of Kinnoull	Edw. Strathearn Gordon
Renfrew	Earl of Glasgow	Robert Macfarlane
Ross	Hugh Duncan Baillie	Alexander Shank Cook
Roxburgh	Duke of Buccleuch	Wm. Oliver Rutherford
Selkirk	Lord Polwarth	George Dundas
Stirling	Duke of Montrose	George Moir
Sutherland	Duke of Sutherland	Geo. D. Fordyce
Wigton	Viscount Dalrymple	Adam Urquhart

IRELAND.

VICE-REGAL COURT.

Lord Lieutenant, Earl of Carlisle.

Private Secretary, John Hatchell.

Lord High Chancellor, Rt. Hon. Maziere Brady.

Chief Secretary and Keeper of Privy Seal, Right Hon. Edw. Cardwell.

Private Sec., Thos. H. Burke.

Und. Sec., Maj.-Gen. Sir T. A. Larcom, K.C.B.

OFFICERS OF STATE AND HOUSEHOLD.

Lord Almoner, Archbishop of Armagh.

State Steward, Viscount St. Lawrence.

Comptroller, George Bagot.

Chamberlain, Paget Butler.
Gentleman Usher, Fred. Willis.
Keeper of Records and Ulster King at
Arms, Sir Bernard Burke.
Dean of the Chapel, Very Rev. C. Graves, D.D.
Master of the Horse, Capt. Fied. Marshall.

Com. of the Forces, Gen. Sir Geo. Brown.
Military Secretary, Lieut.-Col. E. A. Whit-
more.
Commander of the Artillery, Colonel
Ormsby.
Commander of the Engineers, Col. Frome.

PEERS.

Aldborough, *Earl*, 1777,
 Stratford
 Annesley, *Earl*, 1789
 Antrim, *Earl of*, 1785, Kerr
 Armagh, *Arch.* 1822, Lord J.
 G. de la Poer Beresford *b*
 Armagh, *Earl of*, 1799,
 King of Hanover *
 Arran, *Earl*, 1762, Gore
 Ashbrook, *V.*, 1751, Flower-
 Walker
 Ashtown, *Ld.*, 1800, Trench
 Auckland, *L.*, 1789, Eden *
 Avonmore, *Vis.*, 1800, Yel-
 iverton
 Aylmer, *Ld.*, 1718
 Bandon, *Earl of*, 1800, Ber-
 nard *b*
 Bangor, *Vis.* 1781, Ward *b*
 Bantry, *E. of*, 1816, White *b*
 Barrington, *Vis.* 1720
 Bellew, *Lord*, 1848
 Belmore, *E. of*, 1797, Corry *b*
 Bessborough, *Earl of*, 1730,
 Ponsonby *
 Blayney, *Lord*, 1621 *b*
 Bloomfield, *Lord*, 1825
 Boyle, *Vis.* 1717, Hamilton
 Bridport, *Ld.*, 1794, Hood
 Caledon, *Earl of*, 1800,
 Alexander [Freke
 Carbery, *Ld.* 1715, Evans-
 Carew, *Ld.* 1834 *
 Carrick, *E. of*, 1748, Butler
 Carrington, *Lord*, 1796,
 Smith *
 Carysfort, *E. of*, 1789, Proby *
 Cashel, Emly, Waterford,
 and Lismore, *B. of*, 1842,
 Robt. Daly *b*
 Castlemaine, *L.*, 1822,
 Handcock *b* [Stuart
 Castle Stuart, *E. of*, 1800,
 Cavan, *E. of*, 1647, Lambart
 Charlemont, *Earl of*, 1763,
 Canfield * *b*
 Charleville, *Earl of*, 1806,
 Bury [wynd
 Chetwynd, *V.*, 1717, Chet-
 Cholmondeley, *Vis.*, 1661 *
 Clancarty, *E.* 1803,
 Trench * [Bingham
 Clanmorris, *Lord*, 1800,
 Clanricarde, *Mar. of*, 1825,
 De Burgh *
 Clanwilliam, *E. of*, 1776,
 Meade * [gibbon *
 Clare, *E. of*, 1795, Fitz-
 Clermont, *L.*, 1852, For-
 tescue
 Clarina, *L.* 1800, Massey *b*
 Clifden, *Vis.* 1781, Ellis *
 Clive, *Lord*, 1762 *

Clonbrock, *L.* 1790, Dillon *b*
 Cloncurry, *L.* 1789, Lawless *
 Clonmel, *E. of*, 1793, Scott
 Conway, *L.* 1703, Seymour *
 Conyngham, *Mar.* 1816 *
 Cork and Orrery, *Earl of*,
 1620, Boyle *
 Cork, Cloyne, and Ross, *E.*
 of, 1857, W. Fitzgerald *
 Courtown, *E. of*, 1762, Stop-
 ford *
 Cremorne, *L.* 1797, Dawson *
 Crofton, *Lord*, 1797 *b*
 Darnley, *E. of*, 1725, Bligh *
 De Blaquiere, *Lord*, 1800
 Decies, *L.* 1812, Beresford
 Derry and Raphoe, *E. of*,
 1853, Wm. Higgins *b*
 Desert, *E. of*, 1793, Cuffe *b*
 Desmond, *Earl of*, 1622,
 Fielding
 De Vesci, *Vis.* 1776, Vesey *b*
 Digby, *Lord*, 1620 *
 Dillon, *Vis.* 1622, Dillon Lee
 Donegal, *Marquess of*, 1791,
 Chichester * [Leger *b*
 Doneraile, *Vis.*, 1785, St.
 Donoughmore, *E. of*, 1800,
 Hutchinson *
 Down, &c., *Bishop of*, 1849,
 R. Knox *b*
 Downe, *Vis.* 1680, Dawnay
 Downes, *Lord*, 1822, Burgh *b*
 Downshire, *Marq. of*, 1789,
 Hill *
 Drogheda, *Marq. of*, 1791,
 Moore *
 Dublin, *Archb. of*, 1831, R.
 Whately
 Dufferin and Clandeboye,
Lord, 1800, Blackwood *
 Dunalley, *L.* 1800, Prittie
 Dunboyne, *Ld.* 1541, Butler
 Dungannon, *V.*, 1766, Hill-
 Trevor *b* [Quin
 Dunraven, *E. of*, 1822,
 Dunsany, *Ld.*, 1461, Plun-
 kett
 Dunsandle and Clanconal,
Lord, 1845, Daly *b*
 Egmont, *Earl of*, 1733, Per-
 ceval *
 Ely, *Mar. of*, 1800, Loftus *
 Enniskillen, *Earl of*, 1789,
 Cole *
 Erne, *E. of*, 1789, Creighton *b*
 Farham, *L.*, 1756, Max-
 well *b*
 Fermoy, *Lord*, 1856, Roche
 Ffrench, *Ld.*, 1798
 Fife, *Earl of*, 1759, Duff *
 Fingall, *E.* 1628, Plunkett *

Fitzwilliam, *Earl*, 1716 *
 Frankfort De Montmorency
V. 1816, De Montmorency
 Gage, *Vicomte*, 1720 *
 Galway, *V.*, 1727, Arundel
 Monckton
 Gardner, *Lord*, 1800 *
 Garvagh, *L.*, 1818, Canning
 Gormanston, *Vis.*, 1478,
 Preston
 Gort, *Vis.*, 1816, Vereker
 Gosford, *E. of*, 1806, Ache-
 son *
 Granard, *E. of*, 1684, Forbes *
 Grandison, *V.* 1620, Villiers *
 Graves, *Lord*, 1794
 Grimston, *Viscount*, 1719 *
 Guillemaud, *Viscount*, 1831,
 O'Grady
 Harberton, *V.* 1791, Pomeroy
 Hawarden, *V.* 1793, Maude
 Headfort, *M. of*, 1800, Tay-
 lour *
 Headley, *Lord*, 1797, Winn
 Henley, *Lord*, 1799, Eden
 Henniker, *Lord*, 1800, Hen-
 niker-Major
 Hood, *Lord*, 1782 *
 Hotham, *Lord*, 1797
 Howden, *L.* 1819, Caradoc *
 Howth, *Earl of*, 1767, St.
 Lawrence [Vanneck
 Huntingfield, *Lord*, 1796,
 Inchiquin, *Ld.* 1536, O'Brien
 Keith, *Baroness*, 1797, El-
 phinstone-Flahault *
 Kenmare, *E. of*, 1800,
 Browne *
 Kensington, *Lord*, 1776,
 Edwardes
 Kerry, *Earl of*, 1723, Fitz-
 Maurice Petty *
 Killaloe, Kilfenora, Clon-
 fert, and Kilmacduagh,
Bp. of, 1839, Ludlow Ton-
 son, Lord Riversdale
 Kilmaine, *L.* 1789, Browne *b*
 Kinmore, Ardagh, and El-
 phin, *B. of*, 1854, M. G.
 Beresford
 Kilmorey, *Earl of*, 1822,
 Needham
 Kingston, *E. of*, 1768, King *
 Kingsale, *L.* 1181, De Courcy
 Langford, *L.* 1800, Rowley
 Lanesborough, *E. of*, 1756,
 Butler *b*
 Leinster, *Duke of*, 1766,
 Fitzgerald *
 Leitrim, *E.* 1795, Clements *
 Lifford, *Vis.* 1781, Hewitt *b*
 Limerick, &c., *Bishop of*,
 1853, Henry Griffin *b*

- Limerick, *Earl of*, 1803, Pery*
 Lisburne, *Earl of*, 1776, Vaughan
 Lisle, *Ld.* 1758, Lysaght
 Lismore, *Viscount*, 1806, O'Callaghan*
 Listowel, *E. of*, 1822, Hare
 Londonderry, *Mar. of*, 1816, Stewart*
 Longford, *Earl of*, 1785, Pakenham*
 Lorton, *Vis.*, 1806, King
 Louth, *Lord*, 1541, Plunkett
 Lucan, *E. of*, 1795, Bingham b
 Lumley, *Vis.* 1628, Lumley-Savile*
 Macdonald, *Lord*, 1776
 Massareene and Ferrard, *Vis.*, 1660, Skeffington-Foster*
 Massey, *Lord*, 1776
 Mayo, *E. of*, 1785, Bourke b
 Meath, *E. of*, 1627, Brabazon*
 Meath, *Bp. of*, J. H. Singer, 1852
 Mexborough, *E. of*, 1766, Saville
 Middleton, *V.* 1717, Brodrick*
 Milltown, *Earl of*, 1763, Leeson
 Moira, *E. of*, 1761, Hastings*
 Molesworth, *Viscount*, 1716
 Monck, *Viscount*, 1800
 Mornington, *E. of*, 1760, Wellesley*
 Mountcashel, *Earl of*, 1781, Moore b
 Mountgarrett, *Vis.* 1550, Butler
 Mountmorres, *Vis.* 1763, De Montmorency
 Mulgrave, *L.* 1768, Phipps*
 Muncaster, *Lord*, 1783, Pennington
 Muskerry, *L.* 1781, Deane
 Newborough, *L.* 1776, Wynn
 Norbury, *E. of*, 1827, Toler
 Normanton, *Earl of*, 1806, Agar
 Nugent, *Earl*, 1776, Grenville*
 Ongley, *Lord*, 1776
 Oranmore, *L.* 1836, Guthrie
 Ormonde, *Mof.* 1825, Butler*
 Ossory, &c., *Bp. of*, J. T. O'Brien, 1842
 Palmerston, *V.* 1722, Temple
 Portarlington, *E. of*, 1785, Dawson-Damer b
 Powerscourt, *V.* 1743, Wingfield
 Radstock, *Lord*, 1800, Waldegrave
 Ranelagh, *V.* 1628, Jones
 Ranfurly, *E.* 1831, Knox*
 Rendlesham, *Lord*, 1806, Thellusson
 Riversdale, *L.* 1783, Tonson (Bishop of Killaloe)
 Roden, *E. of*, 1771, Jocelyn*
 Rokeby, *L.* 1777, Montagu
 Rosse, *E. of*, 1806, Parsons b
 Rossmore, *Lord*, 1796, Weste-
 tenra*
 Sefton, *Earl of*, 1771, Molyneux*
 Shannon, *E. of*, 1756, Boyle*
 Sheffield, *Earl of*, 1816, Holroyd*
 Sherard, *Lord*, 1627
 Sligo, *Marquess of*, 1800, Browne*
 Strabane, *V.* 1701, Hamilton*
 Southwell, *V.* 1776, Southwell
 Strangford, *V.* 1628, Smythe*
 Taaffe, *Vis.* 1628
 Talbot de Malahide, *L.* 1831, Talbot*
 Teignmouth, *L.* 1797, Shore
 Templetown, *V.* 1806, Upton
 Trimlestown, 1641, Barnewall
 Tuam, &c., *Bp. of*, Lord Plunket, 1839*
 Valentia, *V.* 1662, Annesley
 Ventry, *Lord*, 1800, Mullins
 Wallscourt, *L.* 1800, Blake
 Waterford and Wexford, *Earl of*, 1446, Talbot*
 Waterford, *Mar. of*, 1789, Beresford*
 Waterpark, *Lord*, 1792, Cavendish
 Westcote, *Lord*, 1776, Lyttelton*
 Westmeath, *Mar. of*, 1822, Nugent b
 Wicklow, *Earl of*, 1793, Howard b
 Winterton, *Earl of*, 1766, Turnour

* Marked thus are Peers of the United Kingdom. † Marked thus are Peers of Scotland. b Marked thus are Representative Peers.

COURTS OF LAW.

COURT OF CHANCERY.

Lord Chancellor, Rt. Hon. Maziere Brady
Secretary, Mark Perrin
Master of the Rolls, Rt. Hon. T. B. C. Smith
Deputy Keeper of the Rolls, John Reilly
Masters in Chancery, Edward Litton, Wm. Brooke, J. J. Murphy, and Gerald Fitzgibbon
Accountant-Gen., Digby P. Starkey
Clerk of the Crown and Hanaper, Ralph S. Cusack

COURT OF APPEAL.

Lord Justice, Rt. Hon. Fras. Blackburne

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH.

Lord Chief Justice, Rt. Hon. Thos. Le-
 froy.—*Judges*, James O'Brien, Rt. Hon.
 Edm. Hayes, Rt. Hon. J. D. Fitzgerald
Clerk of the Crown, James Nagle

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

Lord Chief Justice, Rt. Hon. Jas. H. Mo-
 nahan.—*Judges*, Rt. Hon. Nicholas Ball,
 Rt. Hon. W. Keogh, Rt. Hon. Jonathan
 Christian

COURT OF EXCHEQUER.

Lord Chief Baron, Rt. Hon. David R. Pigot
Barons, Rt. Hon. R. W. Greene, Rt. Hon.
 F. Fitzgerald, Hon. H. G. Hughes

LANDED ESTATES COURT.

Judges, M. Longfield, C. J. Hargreave
 W. C. Dobbs,

ECCLESIASTICAL COURTS.

Judge of the Court of Probate, Rt. Hon.
 R. Keatinge, LL.D.
Registrars, Maurice Keatinge, W. M.
 Wiley, LL.D.
Vicar-Gen. of the Commercial Courts of
Dublin, Jos. Radcliff, LL.D.
Registrar, John Samuels, Esq.

COURT OF ADMIRALTY.

Judge, Dr. T. F. Kelly
Surrogate, Joseph Radcliff, LL.D.
Queen's Advocate Gen., Sir T. Staples, bart.
Registrar, John Anster, LL.D.

COURT OF BANKRUPTCY AND INSOLVENCY.

Judges, Walter Berwick and David
 Lynch.—*Chief Registrar*, Cheyne
 Brady.—*Assistant Registrars*, Thomas
 Battley and Wm. Perrin.—*Chief Clerk*,
 Thomas Farrell

LAW OFFICERS.

Attorney-Gen., Rt. Hon. Rickard Deasy
Solicitor-Gen., Thos. O'Hagan
Serjeants, J. Howley, Jas. Anthony Law-
 son, and Edward Sullivan

LIEUTENANTS OF COUNTIES, AND CUSTODES ROTULORUM.

Antrim, Marquess of Donegal
Armagh, Col. Jas. M. Caulfeild
Carlow, Earl of Bessborough
Cavan, Marquess of Headfort
Clare, Lord Inchiquin
Cork, Lord Fermoy
Donegal, Marquess of Abercorn
Down, Marquess of Londonderry
Dublin, Earl of Howth, Lieut.
Fermanagh, Earl of Erne
Galway, Marquess of Clanricarde
Kerry, Rt. Hon. H. A. Herbert, M.P.
Kildare, Duke of Leinster
Kilkenny, Right Hon. William F. Fownes
 Tighe
King's County, Earl of Rosse
Leitrim, Earl of Granard

Limerick, Earl of Clare
Londonderry, Acheson Lyle
Longford, Col. Henry White, M.P.
Louth, Lord Bellew, Lieut.; Earl of Roden, Custos
Mayo, Earl of Lucan
Meath, Earl of Fingall
Monaghan, Col. Chas. Leslie, M.P.
Queen's County, Rt. Hon. J. W. Fitzpatrick
Roscommon, Edw. King Tenison
Sligo, Col. Arthur F. Knox Gore
Tipperary, Viscount Lismore
Tyrone, Earl of Charlemont
Waterford, Lord Stuart de Decies
Westmeath, Marquess of Westmeath
Wexford, Lord Carew
Wicklow, Earl of Wicklow.

IRISH BISHOPS, AND DEANS OF CATHEDRAL CHURCHES.

Consec.	Archbishops.	Sees.	Anno.	In room of.	Deans.
1805	Lord J. G. Beresford, D.D., Primate of all Ireland	Armagh & Clogher . . }	1822	Stuart . .	{ B. W. Disney, Arm. Hon. R. W. H. Mande, M.A., Cl.
1831	Rt. Hon. Richard Whately, D.D., Primate of Ireland	Dublin and Kildare . . }	1831	Magee . .	{ Hon. H. Pakenham, St. Pa- trick's and Christ Church. John Wolseley, A.M., Kil- dare.
<i>Bishops.</i>					
1852	J. H. Singer, D.D.	Meath . .	1852	Townsend .	{ Rich. Butler, Clonmacnoise. J. Head, D.D., Kiltaloe. M. J. Keating, A.M., Kilfenora
1839	Lord Riversdale, D.D. . .	{ Killaloe, Kil- fenora, Clon- fert, and Kil- macduagh . }	1839	Sandes . .	{ R. M. Kennedy, Clonfert. J. A. Bermingham, Kilmac- duagh.
1839	Lord Plunket, D.D. . . .	{ Tuam, Kil- lala, and Achnarry . }	1839	Trench . .	{ Hon. R. Plunket, Tuam. J. Collins, D.D., Kiltala. Lord Mountmorres, Achnarry.
1842	James T. O'Brien, D.D. . .	{ Ossory, Ferns, and Leighlin . }	1842	Fowler . .	{ James Lyster, A.M., Leighlin. H. Newland, D.D., Ferns. Charles Vignoles, D.D., Ossory.
1842	Robert Daly, D.D.	{ Cashel, Emly, Wa- terford, and Lismore . }	1842	Sandes . .	{ Ogle Moore, Cashel. Edw. N. Hoare, Waterford. Denis Browne, Emly.
1849	R. Knox, D.D.	{ Owen, Con- nor, and Dromore . }	1848	Mant . .	{ Hon. H. Browne, Lismore. T. Woodward, M.A., Down. Edw. Bull, M.A., Connor.
1849	Wm. Higgin, D.D.	{ Derry and Raphoe . }	1853	Ponsonby .	{ Dan. Bagot, B.D., Dromore. H. U. Tighe, D.D., Derry. Lord E. Cluchester, Raphoe.
1853	Henry Griffin, A.M. . . .	{ Limerick, Ardfert, & Aghadoe . }	1853	Higgin . .	{ A. L. Kirwan, Limerick. A. Irwin, A.M., Ardfert and Aghadoe.
1854	M. G. Beresford, D.D. . . .	{ Kilmore, Ar- dagh, and Elphin . }	1854	Leslie . .	{ W. Warburton, D.D., Elphin. Chas. Graves, D.D., Ardagh. Thomas Carson, M.A., Kil- more.
1857	W. Fitzgerald, D.D. . . .	{ Cork, Cloyne and Ross . }	1857	Wilson . .	{ H. T. Newman, Cork. J. Stannus, M.A., Ross. J. Howie, Cloyne.

The Bishop of Meath takes precedence of all other Bishops, and is a Privy Councillor in right of his See; the rest take precedence according to priority of Consecration. The Representative Bishops for 1861 are the Archbishop of Dublin, the Bishops of Down, Ossory, and Cork.

BRITISH COLONIES AND FOREIGN POSSESSIONS.

COLONIAL BISHOPS.

BISHOPS.	Sees.	An.	In room of.
G. L. Cotton, D.D.	Calcutta	1858	Wilson, dec.
J. Harding, D.D.	Bombay	1851	Carr, res.
T. Dealtry, D.D.	Madras	1849	Spencer, res.
James Chapman, D.D. . .	Columbia	1845	See created.
V. W. Ryan, D.D.	Mauritius	1854	Hawkins, res.
F. Barker, D.D.	Sydney, Metrop.	1854	Broughton, res.
F. R. Nixon, D.D.	Tasmania	1842	See created.
William Tyrrell, D.D. . .	Newcastle	1847	Do.

BISHOPS.	Sees.	An.	In room of.
Aug. Short, D.D.	Adelaide	1847	See created.
Charles Perry, D.D. . .	Melbourne	1847	Do.
M. B. Hale, D.D.	Perth, West Australia. .	1856	Do.
Edw. W. Tulfnell, M.A. .	Brisbane, Moreton Bay .	1859	Do.
G. A. Selwyn, D.D.	New Zealand	1841	Do.
H. J. C. Harper, D.D. . .	Christchurch, New Zeal. .	1856	Do.
Edmund Hobhouse, D.D. .	Nelson, New Zealand.	1858	Do.
Chas. J. Abraham, B.D. .	Wellington	1858	Do.
Wm. Williams, DCL.	Waiaapu, New Zealand. .	1858	Do.
J. C. Patteson, M.A.	Pacific Islands.	1860	Do.
Aubrey Geo. Spencer, D.D.	Jamaica, &c.	1843	Lipscomb, dec.
Thomas Parry, D.D.	Barbados & Leeward Isles .	1812	Coleridge, res.
W. W. Jackson, D.D.	Antigua	1859	Rigaud, dec.
W. P. Austen, D.D.	Guiana	1842	Do.
G. J. Mountain, D.D.	Quebec	1836	Stewart, dec.
Francis Fulford, D.D.	Montreal	1850	See created.
John Strachan, D.D.	Toronto	1839	Do.
Benj. Cronyn, D.D.	Huron	1857	Do.
Hibbert Binney, D.D.	Nova Scotia	1857	Inglis, dec.
John Medley, D.D.	Fredericton	1845	See created.
Edw. Feild, D.D.	Newfoundland	1814	A. G. Spencer, tr.
George Hills, M.A.	British Columbia.	1858	See created.
David Anderson, D.D. . .	Prince Rupert's Land . .	1849	Do.
George Tomlinson, D.D. .	Gibraltar	1812	Do.
Robert Gray, D.D.	Cape Town.	1847	Do.
(Vacant)	Natal	1860	Colenso, res.
Piers Claughton, D.D.	St. Helena (Cape)	1859	See created.
Henry Cotterill, D.D. . .	Graham's Town	1856	Armstrong, dec.
George Smith, D.D.	Victoria (Hong Kong) ...	1849	See created.
E. H. Beccles, D.D.	Sierra Leone	1859	Bowen, dec.
F. T. M'Dougall, D.D. . .	Labuan.	1855	See created.

GOVERNORS.

Europe.

Gibraltar.—Lieut.-Gen. Sir W. J. Codrington, Governor.

Malta.—Lieut.-Gen. Sir J. Gaspard le Marchant, Governor.

Ionian Islands.—Col. Sir H. K. Storks, bart., Lord High Commissioner.

Heligoland.—Richard Pattinson, Lt.-Gov.

America.

Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward's Island.—Sir E. W. Head, Bt., Capt.-Gen. & Gov.-in-Chief.

Nova Scotia.—Earl of Mulgrave, Lt.-Gov.

New Brunswick.—Hon. J. H. T. Manners Sutton, Lieut.-Governor.

Prince Edward's Island.—George Dundas, Lieut.-Governor.

British Columbia and Vancouver Island.—James Douglas, Gov.; Col. Moody, Lieut.-Gov.

Newfoundland.—Sir Alexander Bannerman, Governor, and Com.-in-Chief.

Bermuda.—Col. Freeman Murray, Gov.

Falkland Islands.—Capt. T. E. L. Moore, R.N., Governor and Com.-in-Chief.

West India Islands.

Jamaica and Dependencies.—C. H. Darling, Governor-in-Chief.

Bahama Islands.—C. J. Bayley, Governor.

Barbadoes and Windward Islands.—Francis Hincks.

St. Vincent.—Edw. John Eyre, Lieut.-Gov.

Grenada.—Cornelius Kortright, Lt.-Gov.

Tobago.—J. V. Drysdale, Lieut.-Gov.

Antigua and Leeward Islands.—Ker Bailie Hamilton, Governor.

St. Christopher's.—Sir B. C. C. Pine, Lieut.-Governor.

Dominica.—Lieut.-Col. H. St.-George Ord, Lieut. Governor.

St. Lucie.—H. H. Breen.

Trinidad.—R. W. Keate, R.N., Gov.

British Guiana (Demerara, Essequibo, and Berbice).—P. E. Wodehouse, Governor.

Honduras.—F. Seymour, Superintendent.

Africa.

Cape of Good Hope.—Sir George Grey, Governor and Com.-in-Chief.—Lieut.-Gov., Lieut.-Gen. R. H. Wynyard.

Natal, South Africa.—John Scott, Lt.-Gov.

Sierra Leone.—Col. S. J. Hill, Gov.-in-Chief.

Gambia.—Col. G. A. K. D'Arcy, Gov.

Gold Coast.—E. B. Andrews, Gov. and Com.-in-Chief.

Mauritius.—W. Stevenson, Gov.

St. Helena.—Sir Edw. Drummond Hay, Gov.

Asia.

Bengal.—Earl Canning, Gov.-Gen. of India.

Madras.—Col. Sir W. T. Denison.

Bombay.—Sir G. Clerk, bart., Governor.

Ceylon.—Sir Chas. J. M'Carthy, Governor.

Hong-Kong.—Sir Hercules G. R. Robinson, Governor.

Aden.—Col. Coghlan.

Labuan.—Hon. G. W. Edwardes, Gov.

Australia.

New South Wales.—Captain-General and Gov.-in-Chief (vacant).

Victoria.—Sir Henry Barkly, Governor.

Western Australia (Swan River).—Arthur Edw. Kennedy, Governor.

Southern Australia.—Sir R. G. M'Donnell, Lieut.-Governor.

Queensland.—Sir G. F. Bowen, Governor.

Tasmania.—Sir H. E. F. Young, Governor.

New Zealand.—Col. T. Gore Browne, Gov. and Com.-in-Chief.

ROYAL NAVY.

FLAG OFFICERS.

Admiral of the Fleet—Sir John West, GCB.*Vice-Admiral of the United Kingdom*—Sir Wm. Hall Gage, GCH.*Rear-Admiral of the United Kingdom*—*Admirals of the Red.*

1846.

Sir Wm. Hall Gage, GCH.

1847.

Sir G. Eden Hamond, bart.,
GCB.

1848.

Sir F. Wm. Austen, GCB.

1849.

Sir E. Durnford King, KCH.

Sir George Mundy, KCB.

1851.

Sir Wm. Parker, bart., GCB.

1860.

Sir Lucius Curtis, bart., CB.

Admirals of the White.

1855.

John Ayscough

Sir Thos. J. Cochrane, GCB.

1857.

Sir Geo. Fras. Seymour, GCB.

Earl of Lauderdale, KCB.

George Earl Cadogan

1860.

Sir E. Chetham Strode, KCB.

William Bowles

Admirals of the Blue.

1857.

Sir J. W. Deans Dundas, GCB.

1858.

Henry Hope, KCB.

Hon. Sir F. B. R. Pellew.

Sir Phipps Hornby, KCB.

1860.

Edward Harvey

Sir B. Reynolds, KCB.

Sir A. J. W. Clifford, bart.

Vice-Admirals of the Red.

1856.

Sir George Rose Sartorius

Robert Wauchope

Sir G. Gordon Sinclair, bart.

Right Hon. Sir M. F. F.

Berkeley, KCB.

Sir Fairfax Moresby, KCB.

1860.

Sir Charles Sullivan, bart.

Francis Erskine Loch

Sir Arthur Fanshawe

Sir Houston Stewart, KCB.

Vice-Admirals of the White.

1857.

Sir James Stirling

Sir P. W. P. Wallis, KCB.

Henry William Bruce

Sir J. H. Plumridge, KCB.

Sir Thomas Herbert, KCB.

1860.

Hon. Henry John Rous

Wm. Jas. Hope Johnstone

William Fanshawe Martin

Sir R. S. Dundas, KCB.

Vice-Admirals of the Blue.

1858.

Henry Dundas

Hon. Sir M. Stopford, KCB.

Sir Hen. Ducie Chads, KCB.

Sir Geo. R. Lambert, KCB.

1859.

Alex. Thos. Emeric Vidal

1860.

Sir H. J. Leeke, KCB.

Sir C. H. Fremantle, KCB.

Sir Michael Seymour, GCB.

Sir H. Byam Martin, KCB.

Rear-Admirals of the Red.

1854.

Henry Eden

James Scott

G. W. Conway Courtenay

1855.

Hon. Sir F. W. Grey, KCB.

Sir R. Lambert Baynes, KCB.

Thomas Bennett

Henry Smith

Sir S. Lushington, KCB.

John Alexander Duntze

Frederic Thomas Michell

Sir Thomas Hastings, KCB.

Chas. Ramsay D. Bethune

Charles Talbot

1856.

Thomas Wren Carter

Sir Thos. Sabine Pasley, bt.

1860.

Christopher Wyvill

Henry Francis Greville, CB.

Rear-Admirals of the White.

1856.

Rt. Hon. Lord Geo. Paulet

Rt. Hon. Lord Edw. Russell

Henry Wolsey Bayfield

Hon. George Grey

Sir James Clark Ross

1857.

Joseph Nias

Henry John Codrington

John M'Dougall

Michael Quin

Sir Thomas Maitland

Robert Smart

George Rodney Mundy

Hon. Sir H. Keppel, KCB.

John Jervis Tucker

John Kingcome

1860.

Frederick Bullock

J. Elphinstone Erskine

Rear-Admirals of the Blue.

1857.

James Hope

Horatio Thos. Austin

William Ramsay

1858.

Sir Baldwin W. Walker,

Bart., KCB.

Sir Alexander Milne, KCB.

Rt. Hon. Lord Clarence E.

Paget

Richard Laird Warren

George Elliot

Hon. Fred. Thos. Pelham

S. Colpoys Dacres

John Shepherd

Thomas Henderson

1859.

Lewis Tobias Jones

1860.

Robert F. Stopford

R. Spencer Robinson

T. M. C. Symonds, CB,

T. Leeke Massie

THE ARMY.

FIELD MARSHALS.

The King of the Belgians, KG., KCB.

His Royal Highness the Prince Consort,

KG., KT., KP., and GCB.

Generals.

1830.

Francis Moore

1851.

Sir J. Wright Guise, bt., KCB.

Richard Pigot

Sir James Watson, KCB.

Stapleton Viscount Combermere, GCB.

Jolin Lord Seaton, GCB.

Sir Howard Douglas, bart.,

GCB.

1854.

Dennis Herbert

Rt. Hon. Sir E. Blakeney,

GCB.

Sir Alex. Woodford, GCB.

Cosmo Gordon

Hugh Visc. Gough, KP.

Sir Jas. Wm. Sleigh, KCB.

Sir J. F. FitzGerald, KCB.

Sir Arthur B. Clifton, KCB.

Hon. H. Arbuthnot, CB.

Sir J. Douglas, GCB.

Sir J. Hanbury

Henry B. Earl Beauchamp

Sir Geo. Whitmore, KCH.

Henry Shadforth

Sir William Tuyl
Sackville H. Berkeley
Helier Touzel
Sir George Scovell, GCB.
Ulysses Lord Downes, GCB.
G. Marq. of Tweeddale, KT.
Sir Edward Bowater, KCH.
Joseph W. Tobin
Sir W. M. Gomm, GCB.
Sir H. D. Ross, GCB.
Sir R. W. Gardiner, GCB.

1855.

Thomas Evans, CB.
Sir A. MacLaine, KCB.
William Wood, CB.
Sir J. F. Burgoyne, bt., GCB.
Rt. Hon. Sir G. Brown, GCB.
Sir James Simpson, GCB.

1856.

C. Ashe A. Repington, CB.
George Duke of Cambridge,
KG., KP., GCB.

1857.

W. G. Power, CB.
Chas. Menzies
Henry James Riddell

1858.

Colin Lord Clyde, GCB.
J. R. Coryton

1859.

T. J. Forbes
Henry Chas. E. Vernon, CB.
Sir J. Archibald Hope, KCB.
Sir F. Stovin, GCB.
Fred. Campbell
John Reeve
Thomas Kenah, CB.

1860.

E. Buckley Wynyard, CB.
Sir Jas. Fergusson, bt., GCB.
Sir T. W. Brotherton, KCB.
Sir A. J. Dalrymple, bart.
Sir James Henry Reynett
Sir John Bell, GCB.
Sir S. B. Auchmuty
John Aitchison
William Jervois
Sir C. W. Pasley, KCB.

Lieutenant-Generals.

1851.

C. G. Ellicombe, CB.

1854.

Sir F. Cockburn
Richard Lluellyn, CB.
P. A. Lantour, CB.
Sir De Lacy Evans, GCB.
William Henry Scott
Sir T. Wilshire, bt., KCB.
Sir Philip Bainbrigge, KCB.
Sir T. Erskine Napier, KCB.
William H. Sewell, CB.
William Lindsay Darling
Sir John Macdonald, KCB.

George William Paty, CB.
Lord James Hay
Sir William Rowan, KCB.
James Shaw Kennedy, CB.
George Leith Goldie, CB.
George P. Higginson
Sir George Bowles, KCB.
Hon. H. F. C. Cavendish
T. W. Robbins
Roderick Macneil
William Sutherland, CB.
Henry Rainey, CB.
Hon. Sir C. Gore, KCB.
Wm. L. Walton
Charles R. Fox
Charles Augustus Shaw
George Turner, CB.
Peter M. Wallace
Richard Jones
John Michell, CB.

1855.

Mildmay Fane
Sir James M. Wallace
Hon. J. Finch, CB.
Sir Wm. G. Moore, KCB.

1856.

Sir E. C. Whinyates, KCB.
Sir Richard England, GCB.
Sir W. J. Codrington, KCB.

1857.

Sir Henry Somerset, KCB.
George Cobbe
Sir S. B. Ellis, KCB.
Thomas Wearing
Alexander C. Mercer
Sir G. Aug. Wetherall, KCB.
Sir J. F. Love, KCB.
Sir D. McGregor, KCB.

1858.

C. A. Ferd. Bentinck
C. G. J. Arlthnot
Alex. Fisher Mackintosh
Joseph Paterson
James L. Willes
John Spink
Sir James Jackson, KCB.
Robert C. Mansel
John Drummond
James Freeth
Sir C. R. O'Donnell
John Leslie
Robert B. Coles
Edward P. Buckley
Sir R. Doherty
Edward Byam
Geo. C. Earl of Lucan, KCB.

1859.

Sir Wm. M. G. Colebrooke,
CB.
Sir Charles Yorke, GCB.
Sir J. R. Eustace
J. Oldfield
Hon. Sir E. Cast
Dennis Daly
Jeremiah Taylor
Francis J. Davies
William Cator, CB.
John Fraser

Sir J. F. M. Smith
Marcus Beresford
Sir Jas. C. Chatterton, bart.
Jas. Alex. Earl of Rosslyn.

1860.

W. T. Knollys
Sir H. R. Ferguson Davie, bt.
E. F. Gascoigne
Sir L. B. Lovell, KCB.
St. John A. Clerke
Sir J. H. Schoedde, KCB.
Sir H. J. W. Bentinck, KCB.
Thomas Reed, CB.
Henry Visct. Melville, KCB.
A. K. Clark Kennedy, CB.
Horace G. Broke
Peter Edmonstone Craigie,
CB.
Alex. MacLachlan
Sir H. D. Jones, KCB.
E. F. Morris, CB.
Henry Colville
Everard W. Bouverie
Hon. T. Ashburnham, CB.
W. C. Ward.
J. Scott, CB.

Major-Generals.

1854.

Michael White, CB.
Sir J. L. Pennefather, KCB.
E. W. Bell
Thomas Burke
J. T. Earl of Cardigan, KCB
John Eden, CB.
Hon. Charles Grey
W. L. L. F. Lord de Ros
John Geddes
P. S. Stanhope
C. Murray Hay
Henry Lord Rokeby, KCB.
Hen. Edward Porter
J. D. Rawdon
William Beckwith
Henry William Breton
Allan T. Maclean
J. J. W. Angerstein
Thomas Marten
Thomas Ger. Ball
Eaton Monins
George M. Eden
George Dixon
Frederic Maunsell
Henry Alexander Scott
William Wylde, CB.
William Fludyer
John Wharton Frith
John Hall
Henry W. Gordon
George H. Lockwood, CB.
Sir Richard Airey, KCB.
Hon. Sir J. Y. Scarlett, KCB.
Sir George Buller, KCB.
W. Brereton, CB.

1855.

F. R. Chesney
John B. Gough, CB.
Hon. Arthur Upton
H. I. Delacombe

B. Orlando Jones
Sir A. J. Cloete, C.B.
G. Macdonald
John Cox

1856.

Edw. Sabine
James R. Cranford
W. S. Balfour
William Booth
Richard Greaves

1857.

Thomas G. Higgins
W. H. Elliott
J. A. Phillips
F. Graham, CB.
W. Freke Williams
Pringle Taylor
Thomas H. Johnston
S. R. Wesley
Henry A. Hankey
John Campbell
Plomer Young
William Bell
Henry D. Townshend
Thomas Wright, CB.

1858.

Thomas Wood
W. H. Eden
Joseph Clarke
Sir J. G. Le Marchant
Charles Gaseoyne
George Moncrieff
Sir T. H. Franks, KCB.
Poole V. England
Marcus J. Slade
J. T. Brown
G. H. McKinnon
B. F. Dalton Wilson
S. B. Boileau
Hon. G. F. Upton, CB.
Hon. A. A. Dalzell

Thos. S. Pratt, CB.
W. N. Hutchinson
H. F. Lockyer, CB.
Simcoe Baynes
M. C. Johnstone
W. Fred. Forster
Fred. Johnston
Edw. Macarthur, CB.
D. H. Macdowall
Sir R. Garrett, KCB.
A. H. Trevor
R. R. W. Brett
G. T. Colomb
Sir S. J. Cotton, KCB.
Maurice Barlow
J. N. Jackson
Botett Trydell
John Clark
E. H. D. E. Napier
Edward Harvey
James R. Young
Sir John Michel, KCB.
R. P. Douglas
Charles C. Hay
William L. Dames
Charles Warren, CB.
G. A. Malcolm, CB.
R. H. Wynyard, CB.
Richard Harding
Browne Willis
W. C. Anderson
Wm. R. Ord
Henry Eyre
Henry J. Savage
Lord Wm. Paulet, CB.
Philip M'Pherson, CB.

1859.

Richard S. Armstrong
C. W. Ridley, CB.
John Patton
Duncan A. Cameron, CB.
Thomas Matheson

George Bell, CB.
H. N. Vigors
Lewis A. Hall
R. R. Robertson, CB.
Samuel Braybrooke
Daniel Bolton
Robert Law
Sir C. T. Van Straubenzee
KCB.
Sir Alex. M'Tulloch, KCB.
John Bloomfield
William G. Gold
Thomas Foster
Hon. R. Bruce
A. C. Van Notten Pole
E. W. F. Walker, CB.

1860.

T. A. Drought
Charles Stuart
Hon. A. A. Spence, CB.
Charles Ashmore
Frank Wade, R. Art.
H. K. Bloomfield
John Lawrenson
S. J. Hodgson
C. Franklyn, CB.
W. A. McCleverty
Lewis D. Williams
Charles Wright, R. Eng.
R. B. Wood, CB.
Charles E. Gold
C. A. Lewis
W. B. Ingilby, R. Art.
Henry Sandham, R. Eng.
Richard French
William Parlbly
George Congreve
J. T. Hill
M. Williams, R. Eng.
John Longfield, CB.
R. J. Stotherd, R.E.
Fred. Horn, C.B.

EAST INDIAN ARMY.

Generals.

1854.

Sir Jas. L. Caldwell, GCB.
James Welsh
Richard Podmore
Sir Robert Houstoun, KCB.
George R. Kemp
J. A. P. Macgregor
Sir William Richards, KCB.
Jerry F. Dyson
Alexander Fair, CB.
William Gilbert

1855.

James Ahmuty

1856.

Mosem Boyd

1857.

H. G. A. Taylor, CB.
Brook Bridges Parlbly, CB.

1858.

J. Truscott
E. Millian Gullifer Showers
Patrick Cameron

1859.

George Jackson
George Swiney
Sir George Pollock, GCB.
Alexander Lindsay, CB.

1860.

James S. Fraser
Peter de la Motte, CB.
George B. Brooks

Lieutenant-Generals.

1851.

E. Frederick, CB.
Peter Lodwick
Suetonius H. Todd
John Briggs
Harry Thomson
Charles W. Hamilton

E. F. Waters, CB.
Richard C. Andrée
Sir Mark Cubbon, KCB.
Thomas Shubrick
William Cullen
David Barr
Thomas Marret
Thomas Henry Paul
Francis Farquharson

1855.

John Henry
Samuel Swinhoe
John Anderson

1856.

Frederick Young
T. M. Douglas, CB.
William R. C. Costley
Charles Herbert, CB.
Sir G. P. Wymer, KCB.
Alexander Dick
William Pattle, CB.
Thomas Fiddes
James Perry

1857.
Hugh Ross
James Ketchen
Abraham Roberts, CB.

1858.
John Morgan, CB.
C. A. Grenada Wallington
Thomas Oliver
Sir James Outram, Bt., GCB.
Duncan G. Scott
Henry Hall, CB.

1859.
Julius G. Griffith
Samuel Shaw
C. B. James
M. Coombs Paul
Sir John Cheape, KCB.
John Low, CB.
John Tulloch, CB.
Joseph Harris
Richard Powney
George E. Gowan, CB.
Patrick Montgomerie, CB.
William Henry Hewitt

1860.
G. W. Aylmer Lloyd, CB.
A. Tulloch, CB.
J. Wheeler Cleveland

Major-Generals.

1854.
A. Brown Dyce
Robert Blackall
David Capon, CB.
William Donald Robertson
Duncan Sim
George Sandys
James Eckford, CB.
Matthew Soppitt
Andrew Hervey, CB.
Sir S. Winde Steel, KCB.
Frederick Schuler
George Moore
Maurice Tweedie
C. M. Carmichael, CB.
H. Lechmere Worrall
Sir J. Bennet Hearsey,
KCB.

G. R. Pemberton
Donald Macleod
S. Davis Riley
C. Godby, CB.
David Cunningham
C. Dennis Dun
J. Parsons, CB.
George Warren
Henry F. Salter, CB.
T. Mathew Taylor
Howard Dowker
Henry Sargent
George J. Wilson

Joseph Garnault
Robert Hawkes
A. F. Richmond, CB.
James Bell
George Conran
Sir Patrick Grant, KCB.
C. Dixon Wilkinson, CB.
William Taylor
Westrop Watkins
John Laurie
J. Edwin Williams
F. Turnley Farrell
W. Henry Marshall
Robert Alexander
John Day Stokes
J. Kynaston Luard, CB.
Edward Garstin
Adolphus Derville
Richard Home
Sir R. J. H. Vivian, KCB.
T. Littleton Green
A. Carnegie, CB.
George Tomkyns
William Cayave
David Forbes
Francis Straton
C. R. W. Lane, CB.
W. J. Gairdner, CB.
George Brooke, CB.
John Yaldwyn
Benjamin R. Hitchins
W. L. G. Williams
Eyre E. Bruce
Henry Coningham
William Justice
H. C. M. Cox
John Hoggan, CB.
George Huyshe, CB.
J. Campbell, CB.
T. B. Forster
F. F. Whinyates
J. Adam Howden
Augustus Clarke
C. Hamilton, CB.
Edward Armstrong
M. Stack, CB.
W. Wyllie, CB.
W. John Browne, CB.

1855.
P. F. Story, CB.
G. Grantham
H. Cracklow
William Prescott
H. Lawrence
1856.
Richard Budd
George Hicks, CB.
Henry F. Caley
Hope Dick
Joseph Nash, CB.

Jas. Alexander, CB.
John T. Lane, CB.
George Hutton
Robert Stewart
Edward Pettingal
Henry Hancock

1857.
E. Huthwaite, CB.
Isaac C. Coffin
Sir Geo. C. Whitlock, KCB.
Frederick G. Lister
Sir A. Wilson, Bart., KCB.
David Downing
Thos. M. Cameron
W. N. T. Smee
Thos. C. Parr
Fred. H. Sandys
Henry Prior
Nicholas Johnson

1858.
L. S. Bird
John Moule
David Birrel
Thomas Polwhele
Sir R. J. H. Birch, KCB.
George Campbell
Peter Innes
Alex. W. Lawrence
John F. Bradford, CB.
H. Meggs Graves
A. Charles Grant, CB.
Archibald S. Logan
Eneas Shirreff
Edward Messiter

1859.
Stuart Corbett, CB.
Henry Macan
William Sage
Sir Justin Sheil, KCB.
Charles Wahab
James Manson
George Twemlow
Thomas A. Duke
N. Jones
J. C. C. Gray
Thos. D. Carpenter
Thos. A. A. Munsey
R. Thorpe
J. Scott
C. Holl
C. Hewetson
M. Cartlew

1860.
A. Abbott, CB.
J. E. G. Morris
C. Douglas
J. Hale
James Fitzgerald
Clement Clemons

BANK OF ENGLAND DIRECTORS.*

Governor—Bonamy Dobree.

Deputy—Alfred Latham.

Directors—Thomas Baring, John William Birch, Henry Wollaston Blake, Travers Buxton, Stephen Cave, Henry Edward Chapman, William Cotton, Robert Wigram Crawford, Henry Hucks Gibb, Chas. Pascoe Grenfell, Thomson Hankey, John Benjamin Heath, Kirkman

Dan. Hodgson, Henry Lancelot Holland, John Gellibrand Hubbard, Thos. Newman Hunt, Charles Frederick Huth, George Lyall, James Malcolmson, Thomas Masterman, Alexander Matheson, James Morris, Sheffield Neave, George Warde Norman.

Secretary—John Bentley.

Deputy-Secretary—James Stewart.

* The alterations in the Bank Direction take place in April.

BRANCH BANKS OF THE BANK
OF ENGLAND.

Birmingham — Bristol — Hull — Leeds —
Leicester — Liverpool — Manchester —
Newcastle-upon-Tyne — Plymouth —
Portsmouth — Swansea.

BANKERS IN LONDON.

Agra and United Service Bank, 27, Cannon-
street, E.C.
Bank of Australasia, 4, Threadneedle-
street, E.C.
Bank of Australia, 17, Cannon-street, E.C.
Bank of British North America, 7, St.
Helen's-place, Bishopsgate, E.C.
Bank of Egypt, 26, Old Broad-street, E.C.
Bank of England, Threadneedle-st., E.C.,
and Burlington Gardens, W.
Bank of India, 4, Prince's-street, E.C.
Bank of London, 52, Threadneedle-street,
E.C., and 450, West Strand, W.
Bank of New South Wales, 37, Cannon-st.,
E.C.
Barclay, Bevan, Tritton, and Co., 54,
Lombard-street, E.C.
Barnett, Hoares, & Co., 62, Lombard-st.,
E.C.
Bauer (A.) & Co., 113, Leadenhall-st., E.C.
Biggerstaff, W. and J., 63, West Smithfield,
E.C., and Metropolitan Cattle Market
Bosanquet, Franks, Whatman, and Har-
man, 73, Lombard-street, E.C.
Brown, Janson, & Co., 32 Abchurch-lane, E.C.
Brown, John, & Co., 25, Abchurch-lane, E.C.
Call (*Sir W. P. Bart.*), Marten and Co.,
25, Old Bond-street, W.
Challis and Son, 16, West Smithfield, E.C.,
and Metropolitan Cattle Market
Child and Co., 1, Fleet-street, E.C.
City Bank, Threadneedle-street, E.C.
Cocks, Biddulph, & Co., 43, Charing Cross,
S.W.
Colonial Bank, 13, Bishopsgate Within, E.C.
Commercial Bank of London, Lothbury,
E.C., and 6, Henrietta-street, Covent
Garden, W.C.
Commercial Bank of Sydney, 33, Cornhill,
E.C.
Coutts and Co., 59, Strand, W.C.
Cunliffe and Co., 24, Lombard-street, E.C.
Cunliffe, Roger, 24, Bucklersbury, E.C.
Curries and Co., 29, Cornhill, E.C.
Dimsdale, Drevett, Fowler, and Barnard,
72, Cornhill, E.C.
Drummond, Messrs., 49, Charing Cross, S.W.
English, Scottish, and Australian Char-
tered Bank, 73, Cornhill, E.C.
Fuller, Banbury, Nix, and Mathieson, 77,
Lombard-street, E.C.
Glyn, Mills, & Co., 67, Lombard-st., E.C.
Goslings and Sharpe, 19, Fleet-street, E.C.
Hanburys & Lloyds, 60, Lombard-st., E.C.
Hankeys & Co., 7, Fenchurch-street, E.C.
Herries, Farquhar, Davidson, Chapman,
and Co., 16, St. James's-street, S.W.
Heywood, Kennards, and Co., 4, Lomb-
ard-street, E.C.
Hill and Sons, 17, West Smithfield, E.C.,
and Metropolitan Cattle Market
Hoares, Messrs., 37, Fleet-street, E.C.
Hopkinson, Chas., & Co., 3, Regent-st., S.W.
Ionian Bank, 6, Great Winchester-street, E.C.

Johnston, H. and J., & Co., 28, Cannon-
street, E.C.
Jones Loyd and Co., Lothbury, E.C.
Lacy and Son, 60, West Smithfield, E.C.,
and Metropolitan Cattle Market
London and County Bank, 21, Lombard-st.,
E.C., 441, Oxford-street, W.C.; 21, Ha-
nover-sq., W.; St. George's-pl., Knights-
bridge, S.W.; Upper Berkeley-street,
Edgeware-road, W.; High-street, Ken-
sington, W.; High-street, Southwark,
S.; Shoreditch, N.E.; and Deptford, S.E.
London and Westminster Bank, Lothbury,
E.C.; 1, St. James's-sq., S.W.; 3, Well-
ington-street, Borough, S.E.; 214, High
Holborn, W.C.; 87, High-street, White-
chapel, E.; 4, Stratford-place, Oxford-
street, W.; and 217, Strand, W.C.
London Chartered Bank of Australia, 17,
Cannon-street, E.C.
London Joint-Stock Bank, 5, Princes-street,
Bank, E.C., and 69, Pall Mall, S.W.
Martins and Co., 68, Lombard-street, E.C.
Masterman, Peters, Mildred, Masterman,
and Co., 35, Nicholas-lane, Lombard-
street, E.C.
Mercantile Bank of India, 50, Old Broad-
street, E.C.
National Bank of Ireland, 13, Old Broad-
street, E.C.
National Provincial Bank of England, 112,
Bishopsgate Within, E.C.
North-Western Bank of India, 25, Old
Broad-street, E.C.
Olding, Sharpe, & Co., 29, Clement's-l., E.C.
Oriental Bank, South-Sea House, E.C.
Ottoman Bank, 26, Old Broad-street, E.C.
Praeds and Co., 189, Fleet-street, E.C.
Prescott, Grote, Cave, and Co., 62, Thread-
needle-street, E.C.
Price (*Sir C.*), Marryat, and Co., 3, King
William-street, E.C.
Provincial Bank of Ireland, 42, Old Broad-
street, E.C.
Puget, Bainbridges, and Co., 12, St. Paul's
Churchyard, E.C.
Ransom, Bouverie, and Co., 1, Pall Mall
East, S.W.
Roberts, Lubbock, & Co., 15, Lombard-
street, E.C.
Scotch Australian Banking Company, 54,
Old Broad-street, E.C.
Scott (*Sir S., Bt.*), & Co., 1, Cavendish-sq., W.
Smith, Payne, and Smiths, 1, Lombard-
street, E.C.
Spooner, Attwoods, and Co., 27, Grace-
church-street, E.C.
Stevenson, Salt, & Sons, 20, Lombard-st., E.C.
Stride, J. and W. S., 41, West Smithfield,
E.C., and Metropolitan Cattle Market
Twinings, 215, Strand, W.C.
Union Bank of Australia, 38, Old Broad-
street, E.C.
Union Bank of London, 2, Princes-street,
Bank, E.C.; Argyll-place, Regent-street,
W.; 4, Pall Mall East, S.W.; and 13,
Fleet-street, E.C.
Unity Joint Stock, 10, Cannon-street, E.C.,
and New Coventry-street, Leicester-
square, W.C.
Williams, Deacon, Labouchere, Thornton,
and Co., 20, Birch-in-lane, E.C.
Willis, Percival, & Co., 76, Lombard-st., E.C.

ARMY AGENTS.

Barron and Smith, 6, Duke-street, Westminster, S.W.
 Sir E. R. Borough, Armit, and Co., 4 Nassau-street, Dublin
 Cane, Rich. & Sons, Dawson-st., Dublin
 Clack, H. Tucker, 50, Leicester-sq., W.C.
 Codd, E. S., 35, Craven-street, W.C.
 Cox and Co., Craig's-court, Charing Cross, S.W.
 Downes, and Son, 14, Warwick-street, Charing Cross, S.W.
 Hopkinson and Co., 3, Regent-street, S.W.
 Kirkland, Sir J., 17, Whitehall-place, S.W.
 Lawrie, A., 10, Charles-st., St. James's-sq., S.W.
 McGrigor, Sir C. R. and W., 17, Charles-st., St. James's-square, S.W.
 Price and Boustead, 34, Craven-st., Strand, W.C.
 Ridgway and Sons, Leicester-square, W.C.

NAVY AGENTS.

Banton and Mackrell, 33, Abchurch-lane, E.C.
 Barwis, W. H. B., 1, New Boswell-court, W.C.
 Burnett & Co., 17, Surrey-st., Strand, W.C.

Case and Loudonsack, James-st., Adelphi, W.C.
 Chard, W. and E., 3, Clifford's Inn, Fleet-street, E.C.
 Chippendale, A., 10, John-street, Adelphi, W.C.
 Collier and Snee, 6, New Inn, Strand, W.C.
 Dufaur, Fred., 13, Clement's Inn, Strand, W.C.
 Goode and Co., 15 Surrey-st., Strand, W.C.
 Hallett, Mande, and Hallett, 14, Great George-street, S.W.
 O'Byrne Brothers, 9, Adelphi-terrace, W.C.
 Ommanney, Messrs., 40, Charing Cross, S.W.
 Slade, Wm., 21, Cecil-street, Strand, W.C.
 Smith, Jos., Marshall-st., Golden-square, W.
 Stilwell, J., G. & T., Arundel-st., Strand W.C.
 Tear, L. W., (*for Royal Marines*), 44, Hatton-garden, E.C.
 Tory and Hildreth, 41, Norfolk-st., Strand, W.C.
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Deputy High Steward—Roundell Palmer, M.A., Magdalen 1852
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Assessor of Chancellor's Court—Mountague Bernard, B.C.L., All Souls 1859
Colleges and Halls, and present Heads of Colleges.
 University, F. C. Plumtre, D.D., Mast. 1836

Elected
 Balliol, Robert Scott, D.D., Master 1854
 Merton, R. Marsham, D.C.L., Warden 1826
 Exeter, J. P. Lightfoot, D.D., Rector 1854
 Oriel, Edw. Hawkins, D.D., Provost 1828
 Queen's, W. Thomson, D.D., Provost 1855
 New, J. E. Sewell, D.D., Warden .. 1860
 Lincoln, J. Thompson, D. D., Rector 1851
 All Souls, Fras. K. Leighton, D.D., Warden 1858
 Magdalen, Fred. Bulley, D.D., Pres. 1855
 Brasenose, E. H. Cradock, D.D., Prin. 1853
 Corpus Christi, J. Norris, D.D., Pres., 1843
 Christ Church, H. G. Liddell, D.D., Dean 1855
 Trinity, J. Wilson, D.D., President . 1850
 St. John's, P. Wynter, D.D., President 1828
 Jesus, C. Williams, D.D., Principal 1857
 Wadham, B. P. Symons, D. D., Warden 1831
 Pembroke, F. Jeune, D.C.L., Master, Vice-Chancellor 1843
 Worcester, R. L. Cotton, D. D., Provost 1839
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 Magdalen Hall, J. D. Macbride, D.C.L., Principal 1813
 New-Inn Hall, H. Wellesley, D.D., Principal 1847
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Clare, E. Atkinson, D.D., Master....	1856
Pembroke, G. Ainslie, D.D., Master	1828
Gonville and Caius, Edwin Guest, LL.D., Master.....	1852
Trin. Hall, T. C. Geldart, LL.D., Master	1852
Corpus Christi, J. Pulling, D.D., Master	1850
King's, R. Okes, D.D., Provost	1850
Queen's, G. Phillips, D.D., President	1857
Catharine Hall, H. Philpott, D.D., Master	1845
Jesus, Geo. E. Corrie, D.D., Master	1849
Christ's, J. Cartmell, D.D., Master..	1849
St. John's, W. H. Bateson, D.D., Master	1857
Magdalene, Hon. and Rev. L. Neville, M.A., Master	1854
Trinity, Wm. Whewell, D.D., Master	1841
Emmanuel, G. Archdall, D.D., Master	1835
Sidney Sussex, R. Phelps, D.D., Mast.	1843
Downing, T. Worsley, D.D., Master	1836
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Jun. Proc.—B. Williams, M. A., St. John's.	
Pro-Proctors.—J. W. Pieters, St. John's; C. J. Evans, M.A., King's.	
Sen. Moderator.—H. W. Watson, M.A., Trinity.	
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<i>Regius Civil Law</i> .—J. T. Abdy, LL.D., Trinity Hall	1854
<i>Regius Physic</i> .—H. J. H. Bond, M.D.	1851
<i>Regius Hebrew</i> .—Thomas Jarrett, M.A., Trinity	1854
<i>Regius Greek</i> .—W. H. Thompson, M.A., Trinity	1853
<i>Margaret Divinity</i> .—Wm. Selwyn, B.D., St. John's	1855
<i>Hulscan Professor</i> .—J. Lamb, Caius	1860
<i>Lucasian</i> .—G. G. Stokes, M.A., Pembroke	1849
<i>Moral Philosophy</i> .—John Grote, B.D., Trinity	1855
<i>Arabic</i> .—H. G. Williams, B.D., Emmanuel.....	1854
<i>Ld. Alm. Arab</i> .—Theodore Preston, M.A., Trinity	1855
<i>Plumian Astron</i> .—Jas. Challis, M.A., Trinity	1836

Elected

<i>Lowndes's Astron</i> .—J. C. Adams, M.A., Trinity	1860
<i>Anatomy</i> .—W. Clark, M.D., Trinity	1817
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<i>Botany</i> .—J. S. Henslow, M.A., St. John's	1825
<i>Woodwardian</i> .—A. Sedgwick, M.A., F.R.S., Trinity	1818
<i>Lady Margaret's Preacher</i> .—A. Wolfe, M.A., Clare	1860
<i>Norristian Pro</i> .—E. H. Browne, B.D.	1854
<i>Jacksonian Profess</i> .—Robert Willis, M.A., F.R.S., Caius	1837
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<i>Medicine</i> .—W. W. Fisher, M.D., Downing	1841
<i>Mineralogy</i> .—W. H. Miller, M.A., St. John's	1832
<i>Archæology</i> .—John Howard Marsden, B.D., St. John's	1851
<i>Music</i> .—W. Sterndale Bennett, Mus. D. St. John's	1856

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<i>Esqre.-Bedels</i> .—G. Leapingwell, LL.D.	1826
W. Hopkins, M.A.	1827
Hugh Godfray, M.A.	1854

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

BURLINGTON HOUSE.

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Clerk of Convocation.—W. Shaen, M.A.
Registrar.—W. B. Carpenter, M.D.
Clerk to the Senate.—H. Moore.

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Mathematics and Nat. Phil.—W. H. Besant, M.A., Edw. John Routh, M.A.
Logic and Moral Philosophy.—A. Bain, M.A.; T. S. Baynes, LL.B.
Polit. Econ.—R. H. Hutton, M.A., Professor Waley, M.A.
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Chemistry.—Professor Alex. W. Williamson, Ph.D., and Professor Wm. Allen Miller, M.D.
English Language and History.—Rev. J. Angus, D.D., and J. Girdling Fitch, M.A.
French Language.—M. Charles Cassal and M. Antonin Roche.
German.—C. H. Schaible, M.D., and Rev. Rev. A. Walbaum.
Hebrew Text of the Old Testament, Greek Text of the New, and Scripture History.—Rev. W. Drake, M.A.; Rev. Professor Gotch, M.A.

FACULTY OF LAWS.

Law and Jurisprudence.—Herbert Broom, M.A., and Joseph Sharp, LL.D.

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Medicine.—Archibald Billing, A.M., M.D.; and Alex. Tweedie, M.D.

Surgery.—Thomas B. Curling, and Prof. Ferguson.

Anatomy and Physiology.—Francis Kierman, and Prof. Sharpey, M.D.

Physiology, Comparative Anatomy, and Zoology.—Professor George Busk, and T. H. Huxley.

Midwifery.—Charles West, M.D., and W. Tyler Smith, M.D.

Botany.—Joseph D. Hooker, M.D., and Professor Dr. John Lindley.

Geology and Palæontology.—Professor J. Morris, and Professor A. C. Ramsay.

Mat. Medica and Phar. Chem.—Alf. Baring Garrod, M.D., and G. O. Rees, M.D.

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University of Toronto.

University College, London.

King's College, London.

The Queen's Colleges in Ireland.

St. Cuthbert's College, Ushaw.

Stonyhurst College.

Manchester New College.

St. Mary's College, Oscott.

St. Patrick's College, Carlow.

St. Edmund's College, near Ware.

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The Regent's Park College.

College of St. Gregory the Great, Downside, near Bath. [hunt.]

Countess of Huntingdon's College at Ches-Baptist College at Bristol.

Airdale College, Undercliffe, near Bradford.

Protestant Dissenters' College, Rotherham.

Presbyterian College at Carmarthen.

St. Kyran's College, Kilkenny.

Huddersfield College.

Lancashire Independent College.

Wesley College, near Sheffield.

Queen's College, Birmingham.

Wesleyan Collegiate Institution at Taunton.

Western College, Plymouth.

West of England Dissenters' Proprietary School, Taunton.

St. Patrick's College, Thurles.

New College, London.

Owens College, Manchester.

Bedford Grammar Schools.

Brecon Independent College.

Horton College, Bradford, Yorkshire.

Hackney Theological Seminary.

Trevecca College, Brecon.

Springfield College, Ennis.

Bishop Stortford Preparatory School.

Working Men's College, London.

Queen's College, Liverpool.

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ENGLAND.

Bedford.—General Infirmary and Fever Hospital.

Birmingham.—Queen's College, General Hospital, and Sydenham College.

Bristol.—Medical School, Infirmary, and St. Peter's Hospital.

Cambridge.—University Medical School, and Addenbrooke's Hospital.

Haslar.—Royal Naval Hospital.

Hull.—and East Riding of York School of Medicine and Anatomy.

Leeds.—School of Medicine, and General Infirmary.

Leicester.—Infirmary.

Liverpool.—Infirmary School of Medicine; Infirmary; Fever Hospital; and Northern Hospital.

London.—University College, King's College, London Hospital, Middlesex Hospital, School of Anatomy adjoining St. George's Hospital, Charing Cross Hospital, St. Thomas's Hospital, St. Bartholomew's Hospital, Westminster Hospital, Guy's Hospital, St. George's Hospital, Physicians of the St. Marylebone Infirmary, Royal College of Chemistry, St. Mary's Hospital, Brompton Hospital for Consumption, South London Dispensary, Carey Street Dispensary.

Manchester.—Royal School of Medicine and Surgery; Union Hospital; Royal Infirmary; Cheetham-street School of Medicine; Owens College.

Newcastle-upon-Tyne.—College of Medicine in connexion with the University of Durham; College of Medicine and Practical Science; the Infirmary.

Northampton.—General Infirmary.

Nottingham.—General Hospital.

Sheffield.—Medical Institution.

York.—School of Medicine.

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Aberdeen.—King's College and University Royal Infirmary.

Edinburgh.—University; Royal Infirmary; and Extra Academical Medical School, Surgeons' Hall.

Glasgow.—University; Andersonian Institution; and Infirmary.

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The Queen's Colleges in Ireland.

Cork.—Recognised School of Medicine, and North and South Infirmaries.

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Maryborough.—Queen's County Infirmary.

Malta.—University.

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Greek.—Henry Malden, M.A.
Italian.—Count C. Arrivabene, LL.D.
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Hebrew.—Rev. D. W. Marks.
Chinese.—(vacant)

Arabic.—C. Rieu.

Tamil.—Baron Von Streng.

Hindustani.—Syed Abdoolah.

Gujarati.—Dādābhāi Naoroji.

Sanskrit.—Theodor Goldstücker, Ph.D.

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Zoology.—Robert Edmond Grant, M.D.

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KINGS AND QUEENS OF ENGLAND, FROM THE CONQUEST.

(Corrected by the Table of Regnal Years in Sir Harris Nicolas's "Chronology of History.")

Names.	Began to reign.	Names.	Began to reign.
William I.	1066 Dec. 25	Edward VI.	1547 Jan. 28
William II.	1067 Sept. 26	Mary I.	1553 July 6
Henry I.	1100 Aug. 5	Elizabeth	1558 Nov. 17
Stephen	1135 Dec. 26	James I.	1603 March 24
Henry II.	1154 Dec. 19	Charles I.	1625 March 27
Richard I.	1189 Sept. 3	Commonwealth; from the execution of Charles I., Jan. 30, 1649, to the restoration of Charles II.	
John	1199 May 27	Charles II. (restored)*	1660 May 29
Henry III.	1216 Oct. 28	James II.	1685 Feb. 6
Edward I.	1272 Nov. 20	William III. and Mary II. . . .	1689 Feb. 13
Edward II.	1307 July 8	William III. alone	1694 Dec. 28
Edward III.	1327 Jan. 25	Anne	1702 March 8
Richard II.	1377 June 22	George I.	1714 Aug. 1
Henry IV.	1399 Sept. 30	George II.	1727 June 11
Henry V.	1413 Mar. 21	George III.	1760 Oct. 25
Henry VI.	1422 Sept. 1	George IV.	1820 Jan. 29
Edward IV.	1461 March 4	William IV.	1830 June 26
Edward V.	1483 April 9	Victoria	1837 June 20
Richard III.	1483 June 26		
Henry VII.	1485 Aug. 22		
Henry VIII.	1509 April 22		

* In some historical, and in all legal documents, the reign of Charles II. is reckoned from his father's death.

SOVEREIGNS AND HEADS OF GOVERNMENTS.

	Born.	Access.
Austria Francis Joseph Charles Emperor	1830	1948
Baden Frederic Grand Duke	1826	1836
Bavaria Maximilian II. King	1811	1848
Belgium Leopold King	1790	1831
Brazil Pedro II. Emperor	1825	1831
Denmark—Holstein Frederic VII. King	1808	1848
England Victoria Queen	1819	1837
France Napoleon III. Emperor	1808	1852
Greece Otho King	1815	1832
Hanover George V. King	1819	1851
Hesse Darmstadt Louis III. Grand Duke	1806	1848
Hesse Cassel Frederick William Elector	1802	1847
Naples and Sicily Francis II. King	1836	1859
Netherlands William III. King	1817	1849
Persia Mohammed Mirza Shah	1814	1834
Portugal Pedro V. King	1837	1853
Prussia Frederick William IV. King	1795	1840
Rome Pius IX. Pope	1792	1846
Russia Alexander II. Emperor	1818	1855
Sardinia Victor Emmanuel King	1820	1849
Saxony John King	1801	1854
Spain Isabella II. Queen	1830	1853
Sweden and Norway Charles XV. King	1826	1859
Switzerland Frey Herosée Pres. of the Diet	—	1858
Turkey Abdul Medjid Grand Signior	1823	1839
Wurtemberg William King	1781	1816
United States James Buchanan President	—	1857

CIRCUITS OF THE JUDGES.

HOME.—*Herts*—Hertford, Lent & Summer
Essex—Chelmsford, L. and S.
Kent—Maidstone, L. and S.
Sussex—Lewes, L. and S.

Surrey— { Croydon, alternate, S.
 Guildford &

OXFORD.—*Berks*—Reading, L.—Abingdon, S.

Oxon—Oxford, L. and S.

Worcester & City—Worcester, L. & S.

Stafford—Stafford, L. and S.

Salop—Shrewsbury, L. and S.

Hereford—Hereford, L. and S.

Monmouth—Monmouth, L. and S.

Gloucester & City—Gloucester, L. & S.

MIDLAND.—*Northampton*—Northampton, L. and S.

Rutland—Oakham, L. and S.

Lincoln and City—Lincoln, L. and S.

Nottingham and Town—Nottingham, L. and S.

Derby—Derby, L. and S.

Leicester & Boro'—Leicester, L. & S.

Warwickshire—Warwick, L. and S.

NORFOLK.—*Bucks*—Aylesbury, L. and S.

Bedford—Bedford, L. and S.

Huntingdon—Huntingdon, L. and S.

Cambridge—Cambridge, L. and S.

Norfolk—Norwich, L. and S.

Suffolk— { Bury St. Edmunds, L.

{ Ipswich, S.

NORTHERN.—*York & City*—York, L. and S.

Durham—Durham, L. and S.

Newcastle and Town—Newcastle, L.

Cumberland—Carlisle, L. and S.

Westmorland—Appleby, L. and S.

Lancaster— { Lancaster, L. and S.

{ Liverpool, L. and S.

WESTERN—*Hants*—Winchester, L. and S.

Wills— { New Sarum, L.
 { Devizes, S.

Dorset—Dorchester, L. and S.

Devon and Exeter—Exeter, L. and S.

Cornwall—Bodmin, L. and S.

Somerset— { Taunton, L.—Bridgewater
 { & Wells, alternate, S.

Bristol—Bristol, S.

SOUTH WALES AND CHESTER.

Glamorgan—Swansea, L.; Cardiff, S.

Caermarthen and Borough—Caermarthen, L. and S.

Pembroke and Borough } Haverford-
 west, L. & S.

Cardigan—Cardigan, L. and S.

Brecon—Brecknock, L. and S.

Radnor—Presteigne, L. and S.

*Chester**—Chester, L. and S.

NORTH WALES AND CHESTER.

Montgomery { Welshpool, L.
 { Newtown, S.

Merioneth— { Bala (L.)
 { Dolgelly (S.)

Caernarvon—Caernarvon

Anglesey—Beaumaris

Denbigh—Ruthin

* The city has a separate jurisdiction, and tries by its own Recorder.

LAW AND OTHER PUBLIC OFFICES,

With Hours of Attendance.

Accountant-General's Office, Chancery-lane, W.C., 9 to 3, and 4 to 6; and for payments, 11 to 3

Accountant in Bankruptcy, Basinghall-street, E.C., 10 to 4, and on Saturdays 10 to 2; for payment of dividends, 11 to 3

Acknowledgment of Deeds by Married Women, 7, Lancaster-place, Waterloo Bridge, W.C., 11 to 5; vac. 11 to 3; long vac. 11 to 2

Adjutant-General's Office, Horse Guards, S.W., 11 to 5

Admiralty Court, College-square, Doctors' Commons, E.C., 11 to 4

Admiralty and Appeals-Courts' Registry Office, 11 & 12 Godliman-st., E.C., 10 to 4

Admiralty Naval Department, Whitehall, S.W., 10 to 5

Admiralty Civil Department, Somerset House, W.C., 10 to 4

Advocates, College of, Doctors' Commons, E.C., 10 to 4

Affidavit Office, Irish (Chancery), 10, Southampton-buildings, W.C., 10 to 4; in long vacation, 11 to 1

Alien Office, at the Home Office, 11 to 4

Allowance Office for spoiled Stamps, Somerset-house, W.C., and 35 Gresham House, Old Broad-street, E.C., Tues. Thurs. and Sat. 12 to 2

Apothecaries' Hall, Water-lane, Blackfriars, E.C., 9 to 8; Solicitor's Office, 1 to 3

Appearance Office (Q. B.), King's Bench Walk, Temple, E.C. Hours as Writ Office

Archdeacon of London's Office, 10, Great Knight-riders-street, E.C., 9½ to 5

Archdeacon of Middlesex's Office, 3, Godliman-street, E.C., 10 to 4

Archdeacon of Surrey's Office, 1 Bennet's Hill, E.C., 10 to 4

Flint—Mold

Chester—Chester

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.

The following are the sittings for 1860-61: 1860, Nov. 26, Dec. 17; 1861, Jan. 7, and 28, Feb. 25, April 8, May 6, June 10, July 8, Aug. 19, Sept. 25, Oct. 21. These sessions always commence on Monday. Mr. H. Amory is Clerk of the Court.

RATE OF ALLOWANCE TO WITNESSES.

For Attendance and Expenses.

	<i>In superior Law Courts.</i>	<i>per day.</i>
Surgeons, Surveyors, and Attorneys	2 2 0
Merchants	1 1 0
Tradesmen	0 15 0
Journeymen Mechanics	0 7 0

For Travelling. 1s. 0d. a mile

The Attorney in the cause 1 3

At Assizes and Quarter Sessions.

Professors in Law or Medicine giving evidence professionally but not otherwise 1 1 0

All other witnesses 0 3 6

Where witnesses reside in the town in which the courts are held, only half the above; but 2s. 6d. extra is to be paid to non-resident witnesses if detained during the night, and second-class railway fare, or 3d. per mile where no railway is available.

Archdeaconry of Rochester, 19, Bennet's-hill, E.C., 9½ to 5

Archdeacon Court, College-square, Doctors' Commons, E.C., sits at 11

Archdeacon's Registry, 3, Godliman-street, E.C., 10 to 4

Army Pay Office, see Paymaster-General

Attorney-General's Office, 3, Stone-buildings, W.C., 10 to 5; in vacation, 11 to 4

Audit Office for Public Accounts, Somerset House, W.C., 10 to 4; Saturday, 10 to 2

Auditor's Office for Land Revenue, 11, Spring-gardens, S.W., 10 to 4

Bankruptcy Ct., 82, Basinghall-street, E.C., 10 to 4

Bishop of London's Office, 3, Godliman-street, E.C., 10 to 4

Bishop of Winchester's Office for Surrey, 12, Great Knight-riders-st., E.C., 10 to 4

Board of Green Cloth, Buckingham Palace, S.W., 11 to 4

Board of Trade, Whitehall, S.W., 10 to 5

Bocking, registry of the Deanery of, 10, Great Knight-riders-street, E.C., 10 to 5

Chancery Enrolment Office, Chancery-lane, W.C., 10 to 4; vacation, 11 to 1

Chancery Office, Southampton-buildings, W.C., 11 to 4; vacation, 11 to 1

Church Building Commission, &c., 11, Whitehall Place, S.W., 10 to 5

City Court for Small Debts, Guildhall-buildings, E.C., 10 to 4; Saturday 10 to 2

City Police Commissioners' Office, 26, Old Jewry, E.C., 9 to 5

City Remembrancer's Office, Guildhall-yard, E.C., 9 to 6

City Solicitor's Office, Guildhall, E.C., 9½ to 5

Clerk of the Crown Office, Rolls-yard, Chancery-lane, W.C., during the sitting of Parliament 10 to 3, and at House of

Lords 4 to 6; at other times 10 to 2

Clerk of the Peace (City) Office, Sessions

- House, Old Bailey, E.C., 10 to 5; during sittings, 9 to 5
- Clerk of the Peace, for Surrey, North-street, Lambeth, S., 10 to 5
- Clerk of the Peace, Middlesex, Sessions-house, Clerkenwell, E.C., 10 to 5
- Coal Exchange, Lower Thames-street, E.C., 12 to 2.
- Colonial Land and Emigration Board, 8, Park-street, S.W., 11 to 5
- Colonial Office, 13 and 14, Downing-street, S.W.
- Commander-in-Chief's Office, Horse Guards, S.W., 10 to 5
- Commissary of Surrey's Office, 12, Great Knight-riders-street, E.C., 10 to 4
- Commissary of London Registry for Wills, 16, Knight-riders-street, E.C., 10 to 5
- Commissioners for Affidavits in Chancery, and other Law Courts in Ireland, 10, Southampton-buildings, W.C., 10 to 4
- Commissioners in Lunacy, 19, Whitehall-place, S.W., 10 to 4
- Commissioners of Police, 4, Whitehall-place, S.W., 10 to 4
- Commissioners of Sewers for City of London, Guildhall-yard, E.C., 10 to 5
- Common Pleas Office, Serjeant's Inn, W.C., 11 to 5 in term; 11 to 3 in vacation, except from Aug. 10 to Oct. 24, when 11 to 2 only.
- Comptroller of Corn Returns, 1 and 2 Parliament street, S.W., 10 to 4
- Consistory Court, Doctors' Commons, E.C., sits at 11
- Copyhold Commission, 3, St. James's-square, S.W., 10 to 4
- Corn Exchange, Mark-lane, Fenchurch-street, E.C., 11 to 3
- Coroner of West Middlesex's Office, Bedford-street, Covent-garden, W.C.
- Court of Review, Registrar's Office, Quality-court, W.C., 10 to 4; vacation, 11 to 3
- Crown Office (Q. B.), 2, King's Bench-walk, Temple, E.C., 11 to 5; in vacation, 11 to 3; in Rule Department, in Term, 11 to 3 and 6 to 8
- Crown Office, in Chancery, Rolls-yard, W.C., 10 to 3, and at House of Lords when sitting, 4 to 6.
- Custom-house, Lower Thames-street, E.C., In-door Offices 10 to 4; Waterside Offices, from 1st March to 31st Oct., 8 to 4; from 1st Nov. to 29th Feb. 9 to 4
- Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's Office, 3, Dean's Yard, S.W., and Chapter House, E.C., 10 to 4
- Dean and Chapter of Westminster's Office, 19, Bennet's-hill, E.C., 9½ to 5
- Duchy of Cornwall Office, Buckingham-gate, St. James's Park, S.W., 10 to 4
- Duchy of Lancaster Office, Lancaster-place, W.C., 10 to 4; Saturday 10 to 2
- East India House, Leadenhall-street, E.C., and Victoria-street, S.W., at the Bank, 9 to 3; other departments, 10 to 4
- Ecclesiastical Commission, 11, Whitehall-place, S.W., 10 to 4
- Education, Committee of Privy Council for, 28, Gt. George-street, S.W., 11 to 5
- Emigration Office, 18, Park-street, S.W., and 70, Lower Thames-st., E.C., 10 to 4
- Error Office for Allowance and Transcript (Q. B. and C. P.), Serjeants' Inn, W.C., 10 to 4 in Term; 11 to 3 in vacation
- Examiners' Office, Rolls-yd., W.C., 10 to 4 in Term, and 11 to 3 in vacation
- Exchequer of Pleas Office, 7, Stone-bldgs., W.C., 11 to 5 in Term; 11 to 3 in vacation, except from August 10 to Oct. 24, when 11 to 2 only; in Rule department, 11 to 3 and 6 to 8
- Exchequer Bill Office, Whitehall, S.W., 10 to 4
- Excise Export Office, 9 to 4; Import Office, summer 8 to 4, winter 9 to 4, Tower Dock, E.C.
- Factory Inspectors' Office, Home Office, Whitehall, S.W., 11 to 4
- Faculty Office, 10, Great Knight-riders-st., E.C., 9½ to 6
- Foreign Office, 15 & 16, Downing-st., S.W.
- Gazette-office, 45, St. Martin's-lane, W.C.
- General Register Office of Births, Deaths, and Marriages, 1, Somerset-place, Somerset House, W.C., 10 to 4
- Government Annuity Office, 19, Old Jewry, E.C., 10 to 3
- Greenwich Out-Pension Office, 49, Great Tower-street, E.C., 10 to 4
- Hackney Carriage Office, 24, Norfolk-st., W.C., 10 to 4
- Half-pay Office. See Paymaster-General's Office
- Harbour Master's Office, 41, Trinity-square, E.C., 10 to 4
- Hawkers' and Pedlers' Office, Somerset House, W.C., 10 to 4
- Heralds' College Office, St. Bennet's-hill, E.C., 10 to 4
- Home Office, Whitehall, S.W., 9 to 7
- Horse Guards, S.W., 10 to 5
- Indian Office (late Board of Control), Cannon-row, S.W., 10 to 4
- Inland Revenue Office, Somerset House, W.C., 10 to 4
- Insolvent Debtors' Court, Portugal-street, W.C., 10 to 4
- Irish Courts Affidavit and Deeds Registry Office, 10, Southampton-buildings, W.C., 10 to 4
- Irish Office, 10, Whitehall, S.W., 10 to 5
- Joint Stock Company's Registration Office, 13, Serjeants'-inn, E.C., 10 to 5
- Judge Advocate's Office, 35, Great George-street, S.W., 10 to 4
- Judges' Chambers, Rolls' Gardens, W.C., 11 to 5; vacation, 11 to 3; long vacation, 11 to 2
- Judgment Office (Queen's Bench Office), Inner Temple, E.C.; hours the same as the Writ Office
- Land Revenue Office. See Woods and Forests
- Land Tax Redemption Office, Somerset House, W.C., 10 to 4
- Legacy Duty Office, Somerset House, W.C., 10 to 4
- Lloyd's Rooms, Royal Exchange, E.C., 9 to 6; Underwriters' Room, 10 to 5
- Loan Office (Public Works), South Sea House, E.C., 10 to 4
- Local Government Act Office, 8, Richmond-terrace, S.W., 10 to 4
- Lord Advocate of Scotland's Office, 1, New-street, Spring-gardens, S.W.

- Lord Chamberlain's Office, Royal Court, Palace of Westminster, S.W., 11 to 4
- Lord Chancellor's Secretary's Office, Quality-court, W.C., 11 to 3
- Lord Mayor's Court Office, 1, Guildhall Chambers, Basinghall-street, E.C., 10 to 4
- Lunatics' Secretary's Office, Quality-court, W.C., 10 to 4, in vacation, 11 to 1
- Lunacy Master's Office, 45, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C., 10 to 4
- Marshal and Associate's Office, (Q.B., C.P., and Excheq.) 18 and 19, Chancery-lane, W.C., term and sittings after 11 to 5; in vacation, 11 to 2
- Masters in Chancery Office, 25, Southampton-bdgs., W.C., 10 to 4; vacation, 11 to 1
- Masters' Office, Q.B., Mitre-ct.-bgs., Temple, E.C.; C.P., Serjeants'-inn, W.C.; Exch., Stone-bgs., W.C., 11 to 5; in vacation, 11 to 3; from 10 Aug. to 23 Oct. 11 to 2
- Metropolitan Board of Works, 1, Greek-street, Soho, W., 9 to 4
- Metropolitan Roads, North of the Thames, 22, Whitehall-place, S.W., 10 to 4
- Metropolitan Police, 4, Whitehall-place, S.W., 10 to 4
- Middlesex Registry of Deeds, Bell-yard, Temple-bar, E.C., 10 to 3 for searches; 11 to 2 for registry
- Mint, Little Tower Hill, E., 9 to 4, Saturdays 10 to 2
- National Debt and Government Annuity Office, 19, Old Jewry, E.C., 10 to 3
- Navy Office, Somerset House, W.C., 10 to 4
- Patent Bill Office, 13, Serle-street, W.C., 10 to 4
- Patent Office, Great Seal, 25, Southampton-buildings, W.C., 10 to 3
- Paymaster-General's Office, Whitehall, S.W., 10 to 4
- Peculiar of Archb. of Canterbury's Office, 5½, Bell-yard, Doctors' Commons, E.C., 9½ to 5
- Pell Office, Westminster Hall, S.W., 10 to 1
- Petty Bag Office, Rolls-yard (C.), W.C., 10 to 4; after last seal, 10 to 2; in vacation, 11 to 1
- Police Offices, 10 to 5
- Poor Law Commission, Gwydyr House, Whitehall, S.W., 10 to 4
- Post Office, Gen., St. Martin's-le-Grand, E.C.
- Presentation Office, Quality-court, W.C., 11 to 3; vacation 11 to 1
- Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Society, 12, Pall Mall, S.W., 10 to 4
- Privy Council Office, Downing-street, S.W., 11 to 4
- Privy Seal and Signet Office, 1, New-street, Spring-gardens, S.W., 10 to 3
- Probate, Court of, Chief Registry, 6, Great Knight-riding-street, E.C., Feb. to Sept. 9 to 4; Oct. to Jan. 9 to 3
- Property-Tax Office, Somerset Ho., W.C., 10 to 4
- Public Record Office—Head Office, Rolls House, Chancery-lane. Branch Offices, Rolls Chapel, Chapter House, Poets' Corner, Carlton Ride, and 12, Duke-st., Westminster, 10 to 4
- Queen Anne's Bounty Office, Dean's-yard, S.W.; Treasurer's Department, 10 to 2; Secretary's and First Fruits and Tenths Department, 10 to 4; Saturday, 10 to 2
- Queen's Bench Office, Mitre-court-buildings, Temple, E.C., 11 to 5; vacation, 11 to 3; long vacation, 11 to 2
- Queen's Remembrancer Office, 58, Chancery-lane, W.C., 11 to 4; long vacation, 11 to 2
- Record and Writ Clerks' Office, Chancery-lane, W.C., 10 to 4 in Term and during the Seals, at other times 11 to 1
- Recruiting Office, 16 and 25, Duke-street, Westminster, S.W., 11 to 5
- Registrar Office, Chancery-lane, W.C. (C.) 10 to 3; for inspection, 9 to 3 and 5 to 6; in vacation, 11 to 1
- Registrar of Common Lodging Houses, 2, Palace-pl., Gt. Scotland-yd., S.W. 10 to 4
- Registry of Designs, 1, Whitehall, S.W., 10 to 4; for registering, 11 to 3
- Report and Entries Office, Chancery-lane, W.C., 10 to 3; vacation, 11 to 1
- Royal Marines Office, 7, New-st., Spring-gardens, S.W., 10 to 5
- Rule Office (Q.B.), Queen's Bench Office, Inner Temple, E.C., 11 to 5, in Term; vacation, 11 to 4; long vacation, 11 to 2
- Rule Office (C.P.), Serjeant's Inn, W.C., 11 to 5, in Term, 11 to 3; long vacation, 11 to 2
- Savings Banks' (Barristers') Office, 5, Bolton-street, Piccadilly, W., 10 to 4
- Scottish Corporation Office, Crane-court, Fleet-street, E.C., 10 to 4
- Secondary's Office, 5, Basinghall-st., E.C., 10 to 7
- Secretary's Office, Lord Chancellor's, Quality-court, W.C., 11 to 3; vacolls, Chancery-lane, W.C., 10 to 3; vacation, 11 to 1
- Sheriff of Middlesex's Office, Red Lion-sq. W.C., Court days, Thursdays, 11
- Sheriff's Court Basinghall-st., E.C., 10 to 4
- Signet Office. See Privy Seal
- Solicitor-General's Office, 1, Paper-buildings, Temple, E.C., Term and sittings after, 10 to 5; vacation 11 to 4
- Sons of the Clergy, 2, Bloomsbury-place, W.C.
- Stage Coach Duty Office, same as Hackney Carriage Office
- Stamp and Legacy Duty Office, Somerset House, W.C., 10 to 4. No money received after 3
- State Paper Office, 12, Duke-street, Westminster, S.W., 10 to 4
- Stationery Office, Princes-street, Storey's-gate, S.W., 10 to 4½
- Stock Exchange, Capel-court, E.C., 10 to 4
- Subpoena Office, Rolls-yard, W.C., 10 to 4 in Term, in vacation 11 to 1
- Tax Office, Somerset-place, W.C., 10 to 4
- Taxing Master's Office, Staple-inn, W.C., 10 to 4; vacation, 11 to 1
- Tenths Office. See Queen Anne's Bounty
- Tithe Commissioners' Office, 3, St. James's-square, S.W., 10 to 4
- Transport Office, Somerset House, W.C., 10 to 4
- Treasurer for the County of Middlesex's Office, Clerkenwell Sess.-ho., E.C., 11 to 3
- Treasury Office, Whitehall, S.W., 11 to 5
- Vicars-General and Peculiars' Office, Bell-yard, Doctors' Commons, E.C., 9½ to 5
- Victualling Office, Somerset House, W.C., 10 to 4

War Office, Pall Mall, S.W.; branches,
Horse Guards, S.W.; Tower, E.C.; and
7, Whitehall-gardens, S.W., 10 to 4
Wills Registry Office, Doctors' Commons
Wine Licence Office, Inland Revenue
Office, Somerset-house, W.C., 10 to 4
Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues, 1 & 2,

Whitehall-place, S.W., 10 to 4
Works and Public Buildings Office, 12,
Whitehall-place, S.W., 10 to 4
Writs Office (Q.B.), Queen's Bench Office,
King's Bench-walk, Temple, E.C., 10 to 4,
vacation, 11 to 3; long vacation, 11 to 1

IRON-MASTERS' QUARTERLY MEETINGS, 1860.

Walsall	Tuesday	January 8	April 8	July 9	October 8
Wolverhampton...	Wednesday..	— 9	— 10	— 10	— 9
Birmingham.....	Thursday....	— 10	— 11	— 11	— 10
Stourbridge	Friday.....	— 11	— 12	— 12	— 11
Dudley	Saturday	— 12	— 13	— 13	— 12

HACKNEY-CARRIAGE FARES.

All vehicles, whether on two or more wheels, plying for passengers in any part of the metropolis, within the limits of the Act 16 and 17 Vict. c. 33, which is defined to be the Metropolitan Police District and the City of London, with the exception of those licensed as stage-coaches, are deemed hackney-carriages within the provisions of the Act.

Fares by Distance.—For every description of carriage with four or two wheels, drawn by one horse for any distance within and not exceeding one mile, sixpence.

For any distance exceeding one mile, after the rate of sixpence for every mile, and for any part of a mile over and above any number of miles completed.

Fares by Time.—For any time within and not exceeding one hour, two shillings.

For every quarter of an hour, or portion of a quarter of an hour not completed, sixpence; but where hired by time the driver is not compellable to proceed at the rate of more than four miles an hour.

The above fares to be paid according to distance or time at the option of the hirer, to be expressed at the commencement of the hiring; if not otherwise expressed the fare to be paid according to distance. The driver, however, is not compellable to hire his carriage for a fare to be paid according to time at any time after 8 o'clock in the

evening, or before 6 o'clock in the morning.

When more than two persons shall be carried inside any hackney-carriage, one sum of sixpence is to be paid for each person above two for the whole hiring; two children under ten to be counted as one adult person.

A reasonable quantity of luggage is to be carried without charge, but when more than two persons are carried inside any hackney-carriage with more luggage than can be carried inside, a further sum of twopence for every package carried outside the carriage is to be paid by the hirer in addition to the above fares.

A driver may be required to proceed to any place not exceeding six miles from the place of hiring, but if discharged at any place exceeding four miles in a direct line from Charing Cross, he may charge one shilling per mile for the distance so exceeded, but not if he is brought back within the radius though he may have gone beyond it. If engaged by time he can be retained for any time not exceeding one hour.

Every driver is required to deliver a ticket to the hirer, with the number of the Stamp-office plate of such carriage. Official Tables of Fares are published by Knight and Co.

METROPOLITAN WATER COMPANIES, WITH THEIR OFFICES.

Chelsea—16, Great Queen-street, S.W.
East London—16, St. Helen's-place, E.C.
Grand Junction—7A, Brook-st., Grosvenor-square, W.
Hampstead—6, Hardwick-place, Hampstead-road, N.W.
Kent—Mill-lane, Deptford, S.E.

Lambeth—55, Newington-place, Kennington-road, S.
New River—New River Head, near Sadler's Wells, E.C.
Southwark and Vauxhall—Sumner-street, Southwark, S.E.
West Middlesex—19, Marylcbone-rd., N.W.

METROPOLITAN GAS-LIGHT COMPANIES, WITH THEIR OFFICES.

British—11, George-yard, Lombard-st. E.C.
Chartered—Horseferry-road, S.W.
City of London—Dorset-street, Salisbury-square, E.C.
Commercial—Ben Jonson's Fields, E.
County and General Consumers (*limited*), 76, King William-street, E.C.
Equitable—21, John-street, Adelphi, W.C.
European—3, Moorgate-street, E.C.
Great Central Gas Consumers—28, Coleman-street, E.C.
Hornsey (*limited*)—34, Cursitor street, Chancery-lane, E.C.

Imperial—33, John-st., Bedford-row, W.C.
Independent—Haggerston, N.E.
London—26, Southampton-street, Strand, W.C.
Phoenix—70, Bankside, S.E.
Ratcliff—189, Wapping High-street, E.
South Metropolitan—Canal Bridge, Old Kent-road, S.E.
Surrey Consumers—203, Rotherhithe-st. S.E.
United General—6, Austin Friars, E.C.
Western—28, Argyll-street, W.

LONDON FIRE ENGINE ESTABLISHMENT, 68, WATLING-STREET, E.C.

The following are the stations at which Engines are to be found, both Day and Night.

Ratcliffe—Wellelose-square, E.
 Cheapside—68, Watling-street, E.C.
 Holborn—No. 254, High Holborn, W.C.
 Oxford-street—76, Wells-street, W.
 Portman-square—33, King-st., Baker-st., W.
 Southwark Bridge-road, near Union-st., S.E.
 Westminster—Horseferry-road, S.W.
 Rotherhithe—Lucas-street, S.E.
 St. Mary Axe—Jeffrey-square, E.C.
 Finsbury—64, Whitecross-street, E.C.

Blackfriars—27½, Farringdon-street, E.C.
 Covent Garden—44, Chandos-street, W.C.
 St. Giles's—George-yard, Crown-st., W.C.
 Golden-square—39, King-street, W.
 Tooley-street, 147, S.E.
 Waterloo Bridge-road, near the New Cut, S.
 Shadwell—107, Broad-street, E.
 The Floating Engines lie off King's Stairs,
 Rotherhithe, and Southwark Bridge

Superintendent—Mr. J. Braidwood, 68, Watling-street, E.C.

GENERAL POST OFFICE, LONDON.

EVENING MAILS.

THE Receiving Houses are open for general post letters till half-past five, or till six P.M., if the letters bear an additional 1d. stamp as a fee; and at St. Martin's-le-Grand and the Branch Offices, at Charing Cross, Old Cavendish-street, Stones' End, Southwark, and Lombard-street, till six without fee; at the first three Branch Offices, till a quarter to seven; at Lombard-street and the General Post Office, St. Martin's-le-Grand, till seven, with an additional 1d. stamp; and at St. Martin's-le-Grand till half-past seven P.M., with a fee of 6d.

General post letters are charged by weight, as follows:—

Letters not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.,	one postage
Do.	1 oz., two postages
Do.	2 oz., four postages
Do.	3 oz., six postages;

and so on, adding two postages for every ounce; unless pre-paid by a stamp, the postage is charged double, and if the weight of the letter should exceed the value of the stamps attached, the excess will be charged double. Shilling, sixpenny, and fourpenny stamps are issued.

Every letter must be delivered to the person to whom it is directed, and to him alone; and no postmaster is allowed to return a letter to the writer or sender after it has once been deposited in the letter-office. No late letters are forwarded by the mail preparing for despatch unless fully prepaid with stamps. Re-directed letters and book parcels are subject to a new payment.

Newspapers, to go the same day, must be put into the General Post Office before six o'clock; but those put in before half-past seven o'clock will go the same evening by paying a halfpenny with each. In the Branch Offices they must be put in before half-past five, and at the Receiving Houses before five. They must be sent in covers open at the sides, and, to go free, no words or communication must be printed on such paper after the same shall have been published, nor any writing or marks upon such printed paper, or the cover thereof, other than the name and address of the person to whom it is sent. Stamped papers can be circulated free of postage at any time within fifteen days, as often as is desired. The impressed

stamp on newspapers is only available for circulation within the United Kingdom, and if sent abroad either to foreign countries or the colonies, newspapers must have affixed stamps to the amount of postage from 1d. to 3d., whether bearing an impressed stamp or not, except to those foreign countries where they are permitted to go free through the Foreign Post.

MORNING MAILS.

The Letter Boxes at the Receiving Houses will be open till ten P.M. previous evening for newspapers and letters; and those at the branch offices, Charing Cross, Old Cavendish-street, and the Borough, for the reception of newspapers until 6.45 A.M., and for letters until 7.15 A.M. At the General Post Office and the Branch Office in Lombard-street, the boxes will close for newspapers at seven A.M., and for letters at a quarter before eight A.M. Mail despatched at half-past nine A.M. Letters and newspapers for Ireland, posted at any receiving office before two or any branch office before three, or at St. Martin's-le-Grand by half-past three, are despatched at five, and reach Dublin early on the following morning.

Members of either House of Parliament are entitled to receive, free of charge, petitions addressed to either House of Parliament, provided they are sent without covers, or in covers open at the sides, and do not exceed the weight of 32 ounces.

Letters containing coin or articles of value are recommended to be registered. The fee in any case in Great Britain is 6d. and the postage, and to France double the postage.

Money orders for sums under 5l. are granted by every post-town upon every other post-town in the United Kingdom, on application at the various offices; and also by and upon certain offices in the metropolis, of which the postmasters are furnished with a list, for which a commission of 3d. for Two Pounds, and 6d. for any sum above Two Pounds and not exceeding Five Pounds, is charged. They must be presented for payment within the second calendar month after their issue or a fresh order will be charged for, and within the twelfth calendar month, or they will not be paid at all.

A money order granted upon London,

FOREIGN POSTAGE.

LONDON DISTRICT POST.

W.C. Western Central—126, High Holborn, corner of Southampton-st.

BOOK POST.

Any packet which shall not be open at the ends or sides, or shall have any written letter or any communication of the nature of a letter written in it, or upon its cover, will be charged with the unpaid letter-postage; if found to contain any written letter, whether closed or open, or any enclosure sealed or otherwise closed against inspection, or any other unauthorized enclosure, the letter or enclosure will be taken out and forwarded to the address on the packet, charged with the full postage as an unpaid letter, together with an additional rate; and the remainder of the packet, if duly prepaid with stamps, will then be forwarded to its address; if not sufficiently prepaid with stamps, but nevertheless bearing a stamp of the value of one rate, it is forwarded, charged with the deficient book-postage, together with an additional rate; but any packet which bears no postage-stamp is charged with the unpaid letter-postage. At the following rates, and on the same conditions as the foregoing (except that no packet weighing more than three pounds can be sent to the East Indies or to New South Wales, and that no book-packet can be sent direct to any other part of the Cape Colony than Cape Town, Port Elizabeth, and Mossel Bay), book-packets may be forwarded to India, Ceylon, New South Wales, Victoria, Tasmania (Van Diemen's Land), South Australia, Western Australia, New Zealand, Mauritius, and Hong Kong:—

	Viâ Southampton.
Not more than 4 oz.	4d.
Exceeding 4 oz., but not above 8 oz.	8d.
„ 8 oz., „	1 lb. 1s. 4d.
„ 1 lb., „	1½ lb. 2s. 0d.
„ 1½ lb., „	2 lb. 2s. 8d.

and so on; two rates being charged for every additional half-pound, or fraction of a half-pound. If by Marseilles one-half more.

To every other British colony, to Buenos Ayres and the other portions of the Argentine Confederation, to Monte Video and the rest of the republic of Uruguay, to Hayti, and to Liberia and other parts of the west coast of Africa:—

Not more than 4 oz.	3d.
Exceeding 4 oz., but not above 8 oz.	6d.
„ 8 oz., „	1 lb. 1s. 0d.
„ 1 lb., „	1½ lb. 1s. 6d.
„ 1½ lb., „	2 lb. 2s. 0d.
and so on; 6d. being charged for every additional half-pound, or fraction of a half-pound.	

Book parcels may also be sent prepaid to France, Belgium, Algeria, or the French offices in Turkey, Syria, and Egypt, at the same rate with the British colonies; to Spain, the Balearic Isles, Sardinia, Tuscany, Parma, Modena, and Venetian Lombardy, at the rates of those to India, Ceylon, &c.; but if through a Sardinian port, one-half more.

PRINCIPAL CLUB-HOUSES.

Army and Navy, 36, Pall Mall, S.W.
 Arthur's, 69, St. James's-street, S.W.
 Athenæum, 107, Pall Mall, S.W.
 Boodle's, 28, St. James's-street, S.W.
 Brooks's, 60, St. James's-street, S.W.
 Carlton, 94, Pall Mall, S.W.
 Cavendish, 307, Regent-street, W.
 City of London, 19, Old Broad-street, E.C.
 Conservative, 74, St. James's-street, S.W.
 East India United Service, 14, St. James's-sq. S.W.
 Farmers', 39, New Bridge-street, E.C.
 Garrick, 35, King-st., Covent-garden, W.C.
 Gresham, Gresham-place, E.C.
 Guards', 70, Pall Mall, S.W.
 Junior United Service, 11, Charles-st., S.W.
 Law Club, 103 to 109, Chancery-lane, W.C.
 National, 1, Whitehall-gardens, S.W.

Ottoman, 14, Regent-street, S.W.
 Oxford and Cambridge University, 71 Pall Mall, S.W.
 Parthenon, 16, Regent-street, S.W.
 Portland, 1, Stratford-place, Oxford-st., W.
 Reform Club, 104, Pall Mall, S.W.
 Royal Thames Yacht, 49, St. James's-street, S.W.
 St. George's Chess, 20, King-st., St. James's, S.W.
 Travellers', 106, Pall Mall, S.W.
 Union, Trafalgar-square, S.W.
 United Service, 116, Pall Mall, S.W.
 United University, Pall Mall East, S.W.
 Westminster, 23, Albemarle-street, W.
 White's, 37 and 38, St. James's-street, S.W.
 Whittington, 37, Arundel-st., Strand, W.C.
 Windham, 11, St. James's-square, S.W.

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

LONDON INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Duty paid in 1855.		Amount of Farm- ing Stock Insured, 1858.	Duty paid in 1858.		Amount of Farm- ing Stock Insured, 1858.
£	OFFICES.	£	£		£
45,834..	Alliance	2,842,806	51..	London, Bank of, &c..	—
41,084..	Atlas	1,297,234	134,348..	Phoenix	4,468,277
—	British Provident ...	2,900	37..	Preserver	—
4,540..	Church of England....	19,180	80,595..	Royal Exchange....	4,544,524
66,014..	County	7,986,081	12,098..	Royal Farmers'	4,531,632
571..	Emperor	5,045	4,798..	State	181,239
2,342..	Equitable	119,880	203,437..	Sun	8,794,960
15,650..	General	152,141	29,610..	Union	309,676
39,556..	Globe	1,172,748	1,158 {	United Kingdom Pro- }	8,412
33,034..	Guardian	368,135		vident	
10,900..	Hand-in-Hand	37,935	15,335..	Unity	701,304
55,371..	Imperial	1,032,732	32,438..	Westminster	222,513
33,919..	Law	152,866			
6,555..	Law Union	159,475			
31,996..	London	379,930			
			901,297	Total London	39,492,225

COUNTRY INSURANCE COMPANIES.

£	OFFICES.	£	£	OFFICES.	£
15,352..	Birmingham	792,528	3,190..	Midland Counties....	1,206,744
8,816..	Birmingham District..	299,970	5,889..	Newcastle-upon-Tyne .	487,323
6,960..	Essex and Suffolk	1,461,225	3,041..	Norwich Equitable....	281,401
2,335 {	Hants, Sussex, and }	166,220	80,640..	Norwich Union	10,149,636
	Dorset.....		4,883 {	Nottingham & Derby- }	502,147
15,135..	Kent	1,091,666		shire	
1,410..	Kent Mutual.....	16,300	5,737..	Provincial	1,778,471
22,605..	Lancashire	307,034	3,466..	Queen	10,760
26,272..	Leeds and Yorkshire..	703,333	47,419..	Royal Liverpool	696,836
55,938..	Liverpool and London	971,440	4,153..	Salop	569,005
40,427..	Manchester	1,043,569	3,430..	Sheffield	76,380

£	OFFICES.	£
2,030	{ Shropshire and North } Wales.....	356,257
52,250	West of England	1,434,103
22,139	Yorkshire.....	3,460,406
433,517	Total Country	27,862,754

£	SCOTCH OFFICES.	£
11,827	..Caledonian	778,216
6,562	..National.....	529,901
23,656	..North British	1,222,417
19,443	..Northern.....	1,188,318
6,679	..Scottish Provincial ..	477,746
30,012	..Scottish Union	1,719,494

98,179	Total Scotch	5,916,092
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Many of the Country Insurance Companies have offices in London also.

LONDON LIFE ASSURANCE OFFICES.

Accidental Death—7, Bank Buildings, E.C.
 Achilles—18, New Bridge-street, E.C.
 Albert and Medical Life and Guarantee—
 7, Waterloo-place, S.W., and 63, Moor-
 gate-street, E.C.
 Alliance—1, Bartholomew-lane, E.C.
 Amicable—50, Fleet-street, E.C.
 Argus—39, Throgmorton-street, E.C.
 Atlas—92, Cheapside, E.C.
 Bank of London and National Provincial—
 7, Threadneedle-street, E.C.
 Britannia—1, Princes-street, Bank, E.C.
 British Annuity Company—36, New Broad-
 street, E.C.
 British Commercial—38, New Bridge-st.,
 E.C.
 British Empire Mutual—75, Cannon-street,
 E.C.
 British Equitable—48, King William-st.,
 E.C.
 British Exchequer—156, Cheapside, E.C.
 British and Foreign Reliance—8, Moor-
 gate-street, E.C.
 British Industry—300, Regent-street, W.
 British Mutual—17, New Bridge-st., E.C.
 British Nation—291, Regent-street, W.
 British Protector—27, New Bridge-st., E.C.
 British Provident—4, Chatham-place, E.C.
 Briton—52, Moorgate-street, E.C.
 Caledonian—27, Moorgate-street, E.C.
 Church of England—5, Lothbury, E.C.
 City of Glasgow—12, King William-st, E.C.
 City of London—18, New Bridge-st., E.C.
 Clergy Mutual—2 & 3, Broad Sanctuary,
 S.W. [S.W.]
 Clerical, Medical, &c.—13, St. James's-sq.,
 Colonial—81, Lombard-street, E.C.
 Commercial—9, New Bridge-street, E.C.
 Consolidated Investment and Assurance—
 45, Cheapside, E.C.
 Consols—429, Strand, W.C.
 Crown—33, New Bridge-street, E.C.
 Eagle, Albion, and Palladium—3, Crescent,
 New Bridge-street, E.C., and 24, Con-
 naught-terrace, Edgeware-road, W.
 Economic—6, New Bridge-street, E.C.
 Edinburgh—11, King William-street, E.C.
 Emperor—78, Cannon-street West, E.C.
 English and Irish Church and University—
 345, Strand, W.C. [S.W.]
 English and Scottish Law—12, Waterloo-pl.
 English Widows' & General—9, New
 Bridge-street, E.C.
 Equitable—26, New Bridge-street, E.C.

£	IRISH OFFICES.	£
6,501	..National.....	67,425
5,939	..Patriotic	106,280
58,837	{ Various English and } Scotch Offices which } have Branches or } Agents in Ireland. }	898,560

71,277	Total Irish	1,072,265
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901,297	Total London.....	39,492,225
433,517	..Country	27,862,756
98,179	..Scotch	5,916,092
71,277	..Irish	1,072,165

1,504,270	Total	74,343,236
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Equity and Law—18, Lincoln's Inn Fields,
 European—2, Waterloo-place, S.W. [W.C.]
 Family Endowment—42, New Bridge-st.,
 E.C.
 General Annuity—93, Cheapside, E.C.
 General Life and Fire—62, King William-
 street, E.C.
 General Reversionary and Investment Co.
 —5, Whitehall, S.W.
 Globe—7, Cornhill, E.C., and 56, Charing-
 cross, S.W. [S.W.]
 Great Britain Mutual—14, Waterloo-place,
 Gresham—37, Old Jewry, E.C.
 Guardian—11, Lombard-street, E.C.
 Hand-in-Hand—1, New Bridge-street, E.C.
 Imperial—1, Old Broad-street, E.C., & 16,
 Pall Mall, S.W.
 India and London—14, Waterloo-pl., S.W.
 International—142, Strand, W.C.
 Kent Mutual—4, Queen-street-place, E.C.
 Lancashire—10, Cornhill, E.C.
 Law Life—187, Fleet-street, E.C.
 Law Property & Life—30, Essex-st., W.C.
 Law Union, 126, Chancery-lane, W.C.
 Leeds and Yorkshire—72, Lombard-street,
 E.C.
 Legal and General—10, Fleet-street, E.C.
 Life Association of Scotland—20, King
 William-street, E.C.
 Life Assurance Treasury—5, Cannon-st.,
 West, E.C.
 Liverpool and London—20 & 21, Poultry,
 E.C.
 London Annuity—6, Albion-place, Black-
 friars-bridge, S.
 London Assurance—7, Royal Exchange,
 E.C., and 7, Pall Mall, S.W.
 London & Provincial Provident—47, Moor-
 gate-street, E.C.
 London and Provincial Law—21, Fleet-st.,
 E.C.
 London Equitable Mutual—103, Cheap-
 side, E.C.
 London Life Association—81, King Wil-
 liam-street, E.C.
 London Monetary—14, Manchester-sq., W.
 Magnet—22, Moorgate-street, E.C.
 Marine—60, Fenchurch-street, E.C.
 Maritime Passengers—113, Fenchurch-st.,
 E.C.
 Mentor—2, Old Broad-st., E.C.
 Mercantile Mutual—39, Moorgate-st., E.C.
 Merchants' and Tradesmen's—28, Cannon-
 street, E.C.

Metropolitan—3, Princes-street, E.C.
 Metropolitan Counties', and General—27, Regent-street, S.W.
 Midland Counties—6, Old Jewry, E.C.
 Minerva—1, Cannon-street West, E.C.
 Mutual—39, King-street, E.C.
 Mutual Provident—6, Albion-place, Blackfriars-bridge, S.
 National—2, King William-street, E.C.
 National Assurance and Investment Association—3, Pall Mall East, S.W. [E.C.
 National Industrial—29, New Bridge-street,
 National Mercantile—27, Poultry, E.C.
 National Mutual—269, Strand, W.C.
 National Provident—48, Gracechurch-st. E.C.
 New Equitable—449, Strand, W.C.
 New National, 484, Oxford-street, W.
 North British—4, New Bank Buildings, E.C.
 Northern—1, Moorgate-street, E.C.
 Norwich Union—6, Crescent, Bridge-st., E.C.
 Norwich and London Accident—60, Old Broad-street, E.C.
 Ocean Mutual—28, Threadneedle-st. E.C.
 Pelican—70, Lombard-st., E.C., and 57, Charing-cross, S.W.
 Phoenix Life and Marine Casualty—1, Leadenhall-street, E.C.
 Professional—41, Pall Mall, S.W.
 Promoter—28, Fleet-street, E.C.
 Protector—34, King-st., E.C.
 Provident—50, Regent-street, W., 14, Cornhill, E.C., and 78, Lombard-street, E.C.
 Provident Clerks—15, Moorgate-st., E.C.
 Provincial (Welsh)—49, Moorgate-st., E.C.
 Prudential—35, Ludgate-hill, E.C.
 Public—47, Charing Cross, S.W.
 Queen—2, Royal Exchange-buildings, E.C.
 Reliance—71, King William-street, E.C.
 Rock—15, New Bridge-street, E.C.
 Royal—29, Lombard-street, E.C., and 28, Old Bond-street, W.
 Royal Exchange—Royal Exchange, West Front, E.C., and 29, Pall Mall, S.W.

Royal Farmers' and General—3, Norfolk-street, W.C.
 Royal General Annuity—52, Gracechurch-street, E.C.
 Royal Naval, Military, and E. India—13, Waterloo-place, S.W.
 Schoolmasters' and General—25, Bridge-street, S.W. [E.C.
 Scottish Amicable—1, Threadneedle-street,
 Scottish Equitable—26, Poultry, E.C.
 Scottish National—69, Lombard-st., E.C.
 Scottish Provincial—20, Cannon-st., E.C.
 Scottish Provident—66, Gracechurch-street,
 Scottish Union—37, Cornhill, E.C. [E.C.
 Scottish Widows'—4, Royal Exchange Buildings, E.C. [W.C.
 Solicitors' & General—52, Chancery-lane,
 Sovereign—48, St. James's-street, S.W.
 Standard—82, King William-street, E.C.
 St. George—118, Pall Mall, S.W.
 Star—48, Moorgate-street, E.C.
 State—32, Ludgate-hill, E.
 Sun—63, Threadneedle-st., E.C.
 Times—32, Ludgate-hill, E.
 Travellers and Marine—7, Bank-buildings, E.C. [W.
 Union—81, Cornhill, E.C., and 70, Baker-st.,
 United Kingdom—8, Waterloo-place, S.W.
 United Kingdom Temperance—1, Adelaide-place, E.C.
 United Orders Provident—6, Guildhall-chambers, E.C.
 Unity—8, Cannon-street, E.C.
 Universal—1, King William-street, E.C.
 University—24, Suffolk-street, S.W.
 Victoria—18, King William-street, E.C.
 Waterloo—355, Strand, W.C.
 Wellington—3, Chatham-place, E.C.
 West of England—20, New Bridge-st., E.C.
 Western—3, Parliament-street, S.W.
 Westminster—4, Adelaide-street, W.C.
 Westminster and General—27, King-street, Covent-garden, W.C.
 Whittington—37, Moorgate-street, E.C.

EXHIBITIONS, AND OTHER PUBLIC PLACES OPEN GRATUITOUSLY.

The British Museum—Monday, Wednesday, Friday (and Saturday from 12 to 5, during May, June, and July), and the whole of Christmas, Easter, and Whitsun weeks; Nov., Dec., Jan., and Feb., 10 to 4; Sept., Oct., March, April, 10 to 5; May, June, July, Aug., 10 to 6; closed the first week in Jan., May, and Sept., and on Christmas Day, Good Friday, and Ash Wednesday.

National Gallery—Mond., Tues., Wed., and Saturday, from 10 to 5, and the whole of Easter and Whitsun weeks except Sat., free, to the general public; Thursday and Friday for students only. Closed for six weeks from the end of the second week in Sept., and on Christmas Day and Good Friday.

National Portrait Gallery, 29, Great George-street S.W. — Wednesdays and Saturdays, from 12 to 4, admission free.

Vernon Gallery, South Kensington—same days and hours.

Central School of Art, South Kensington—For students only.

Museum, South Kensington—Containing works of Decorative Art, Modern Pictures, Sculpture and Engravings, Ar-

chitectural Illustrations, Building Materials, Educational Apparatus and Books, Illustrations of Food and Animal Products—Open on Mondays, Monday Evenings, Tuesdays, Tuesday Evenings, and Saturdays, free; and on Wednesdays, Wednesday Evenings, Thursdays, and Fridays, (Students' days) on payment of 6d. each person. From 10 to 4, 5, or 6 in the daytime, according to the season, and from 7 to 10 in the evening. The Patent department (Museum and Library) is always free.

Museum of Economic Geology, 1, Jermyn-street, Piccadilly—Daily (except Friday), from 10 to 4 during Nov., Dec., Jan., and Feb.; the rest of the year from 10 to 5.

Gresham College—Lectures during term on Divinity, Astronomy, Law, Rhetoric, and Physic, at 1 o'clock p.m.; on Music and Geometry at 7 p.m.

St. Paul's—Each week-day from 10 to 4; & on Sunday during the time of divine service.

Westminster Abbey—Every day in the week, from 9 till dusk; on Sundays open for divine service.

Soane Museum, 13, Lincoln's Inn Fields—Thursday and Friday during April, May, and June, from 10 to 4. Tickets must be applied for previously, and will be sent by post.

Society of Arts, 19, John-street, Adelphi.—Any day except Wednesday, with orders from members.

Hampton Court Palace—Every day, except Friday, from 10 till 4, and on Sundays, from 2 till dusk.

New Botanical Gardens—On Sundays from 2 to 6; on every other day, in winter from 1 to 6, in summer from 1 to sunset. *The Pleasure Grounds* from Midsummer to Michaelmas on Sundays from 2 to sunset.

Woolwich Arsenal—On Tuesday and Friday, by letter from the Under-Sec. of War:

to the *Dockyard*, daily, from 9 to 11, and from 1 to 4.

Dulwich Gallery—Each week-day, except Thursday and Friday, from 10 to 5 in summer, and from 11 to 3 in winter, gratis. On Thurs. and Fri. there is a charge of 6d.

Windsor Castle—State Apartments at—
Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday,
April to October, 11 to 4; Nov. to March,
11 to 3. Tickets to be had of Messrs.
Colnaghi and Co., Cockspur-street.

United Service Museum, Middle Scotland Yard—Daily, with orders from members.

College of Surgeons' Museum—Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, with orders from members.

TABLE OF THE COST OF LICENSES.

LICENSES PAID ANNUALLY TO THE COMMISSIONERS OF INLAND REVENUE.

	£.	s.	d.
Appraisers	2	0	0
Attorneys, London (within the limits of the district post), Edinburgh and Dublin.....	9	0	0
" elsewhere.....	6	0	0
(Half only for the first three years)			
Bankers	30	0	0
Conveyancers, London and Dublin.....	9	0	0
" elsewhere	6	0	0
Auctioneers	10	0	0
Hawkers and Pedlars on foot..	4	0	0
" and for each horse, &c. used	4	0	0
" in Ireland, on foot	2	2	0
" ditto, for each horse used	2	2	0
Makers of Playing Cards or Dice	0	5	0
Medicine Vendors, London ...	2	0	0
" any other corporate town	0	10	0
" elsewhere	0	5	0
Pawnbrokers, London	15	0	0
" elsewhere	7	10	0
Plate Dealers, selling above 2 oz. gold and 30 oz. silver.....	5	15	0
" under the above weight	2	6	0
To Stage and Hackney Carriage Drivers and Conductors, and Watermen (London)*	0	5	0
Brewers of Strong Beer, not exceeding 20 barrels.....	0	10	6
" 50 "	1	1	0
" 100 "	1	11	6
" 1,000 "	2	2	0
" 2,000 "	3	3	0
" 5,000 "	7	17	6
" 7,500 "	11	16	3
" 10,000 "	15	15	0
" 20,000 "	31	10	0
" 30,000 "	47	5	0
" 40,000 "	63	0	0
exceed. 40,000 "	78	15	0
Retail Brewers licence, not to be consumed on the premises	5	10	3
Brewers of beer for sale who use sugar in brewing, an additional licence of.....	1	0	0
Beer Retailers (publicans) whose premises are rated under £20 per annum (England and Ireland)	1	2	0
" if rated at £20 or upwards	3	6	0

* These Licenses are issued by the Commissioners of Police.

	£.	s.	d.
Retailers of Beer, Cider, and Perry, under 4 and 5 Wm. IV. c. 85, to be drunk on the premises (England only)	3	6	1 ³ / ₄
" not to be drunk on the premises.....	1	2	0 ¹ / ₂
Retailers of Cider and Perry only	1	2	0 ¹ / ₂
Retailers of Beer, Cider, or Perry only in Scotland, whose premises are rated under £10 per annum	2	10	0
" at £10 per annum or upwards	4	4	0
Refreshment Houses, if under the value of £20 a-year	0	10	6
" above that value ..	1	1	0
" if to sell foreign wine, retail, and if under the value of £50 a-year,	3	3	0
" but if not to be drunk on the premises.....	2	2	0
" above that value to be drunk on the premises ...	5	5	0
" if not to be drunk on the premises.....	3	3	0
Dealers in Coffee, Tea, Cocoa Nuts, Chocolate, or Pepper..	0	11	6 ¹ / ₂
Maltsters, making not exceeding 50 quarters.....	0	7	10 ¹ / ₂
" 100	0	15	9
" 150	1	3	7 ¹ / ₂
" 200	1	11	6
" 250	1	19	4 ¹ / ₂
" 300	2	7	3
" 350	2	15	1 ¹ / ₂
" 400	3	3	0
" 450	3	10	10 ¹ / ₂
" 500	3	18	9
" 550	4	6	7 ¹ / ₂
exceeding 550	4	14	6
Beginners (and a surcharge)..	0	7	10 ¹ / ₂
" not exceeding 5 qrs...	0	2	7 ¹ / ₂
Malt Roasters	20	0	0
Dealers in Roasted Malt ...	10	0	0
Paper, every maker of Paper or Pasteboard	4	4	0
Passage Vessels, on board which liquors or tobacco are sold ..	1	1	0
Postmasters' (Great Britain) Licenses to let Horses for hire—			
Persons keeping 1 Horse or 1 Carriage	7	10	0

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
Not excdg. 2 horses or 2 carrgs.	12	10	0	Exced. 80,000, not ex. 100,000 lbs.	26	5	0
" 4 " 3 "	20	0	0	" exceeding 100,000 "	31	10	0
" 8 " 6 "	30	0	0	Beginners (and a surcharge on			
" 12 " 9 "	49	0	0	the quantity made)	5	5	0
" 16 " 12 "	50	0	0	Dealers in Tobacco and Snuff ..	0	5	3
" 20 " 15 "	60	0	0	Vinegar Makers	5	5	0
Exceeding 15 "	70	0	0	Wine, Dealers in Foreign Wine,			
Exceeding 20 horses, then for				not having licenses for retail-			
every additional number of				ing Spirits and Beer	10	10	0
10 horses, and for any addi-				" having a license for retail-			
tional number less than 10				ing Beer, but not for retailing			
over and above 20 or any other				Spirits	4	8	2½
multiple of 10 horses, the fur-				" having licenses to retail			
ther additional duty of	10	0	0	Beer and Spirits	2	4	1
The above Licences are in lieu				Grocers who sell Wine (Scotland)			
of the mileage duty,				not to be drunk or consumed			
Postmasters (Ireland)	2	2	0	on the premises, viz. :—			
and 1s. in the £ thereon.				Every Grocer having the Justices'			
To kill Game	3	0	0	Certificate to retail Beer, but			
" if for less than a com-				not Spirits	4	8	2½
plete year	2	0	0	" to retail Beer and Spirits	2	4	1
Soap—every maker	4	4	0	Stage Carriage, license to run			
Spirits—Distillers	10	10	0	(Great Britain)	3	3	0
Rectifiers	10	10	0	" Supplementary license	0	1	0
Makers of methylated				Hackney Carriage, license			
spirits	10	10	0	to keep (London)	1	0	0
Dealers, not retailers ..	10	10	0	For selling Game (throughout			
Dealers for retailing				the United Kingdom)	2	0	0
foreign liqueurs	2	2	0				
Makers of Stills (Scotland and				For Marriages, special	5	0	0
Ireland)	0	10	6	" not special	0	10	0
Chemist or any other trade requir-				To hold a perpetual curacy	3	10	0
ing the use of a still (England)	0	10	0	For non-residence	1	0	0
" (Scotland and Ireland) ..	0	10	6				
Retailers of Spirits whose pre-							
misses are rated under £10							
per ann. (England and Ireland)	2	4	1				
" At £10 and under £20 ..	4	8	2½				
" 20 " 25 ..	6	12	3½				
" 25 " 30 ..	7	14	4				
" 30 " 40 ..	8	16	4½				
" 40 " 50 ..	9	18	5½				
" 50 or upwards	11	0	6				
Retailers of Spirits and Beer							
whose premises are rated							
under £10 per ann. (Scotland)	4	4	0				
" At £10 and under £20	5	5	0				
" 20 " 25	9	9	0				
" 25 " 30	10	10	0				
" 30 " 40	11	11	0				
" 40 " 50	12	12	0				
" 50 or upwards ..	13	13	0				
Retailers of Spirits in Ireland,							
being duly licensed to sell							
Coffee, Tea, &c., whose pre-							
misses are rated under £25							
per annum	9	18	5½				
" At £25 and under £30	11	0	6				
" 30 " 40	12	2	6½				
" 40 " 50	13	4	7				
" 50 or upwards ..	14	6	7½				
Sweets Retail. (United Kingd.)	1	2	0½				
" if sold in two gallons or							
upwards	5	5	0				
Tobacco and Snuff, Manufactu-							
urers of Tobacco and Snuff, not							
exceeding 20,000lbs.	5	5	0				
Exced. 20,000, not ex. 40,000 lbs.	10	10	0				
" 40,000 " 60,000 "	15	15	0				
" 60,000 " 80,000 "	21	0	0				

STAMPS.

Bills, Promissory Notes, &c.

	£.	s.	d.
Cheques or Drafts on Bankers,			
payable on demand to bearer .	0	0	1
Draft or Order on demand . .	0	0	1
Bills not on demand, and Notes			
both on demand (except to			
bearer*), and not on demand—			
Not exceeding	£5	0	0
Exceeding £5 and not excdg. 10	0	0	2
" 10 " 25	25	0	0
" 25 " 50	50	0	0
" 50 " 75	75	0	0
" 75 " 100	100	0	1
" 100 " 200	200	0	2
" 200 " 300	300	0	3
" 300 " 400	400	0	4
" 400 " 500	500	0	5
" 500 " 750	750	0	7
" 750 " 1000	1000	0	10
" 1000 " 1500	1500	0	15
" 1500 " 2000	2000	1	0
" 2000 " 3000	3000	1	10
Exceedg. 3000 not excg. £4000	2	0	0
" 4000	2	5	0
For every £100, or fraction			
thereof, an additional	0	10	0

Foreign Bills in sets or otherwise.

Drawn in but payable out of the United Kingdom; or, both drawn and payable out of, but indorsed or negotiated within, the Kingdom (for which latter adhesive stamps to be used).

* N.B. Notes to bearer on demand for sums not exceeding £100 can only be issued by licensed bankers.

If drawn singly or otherwise than in a set of three or more.....	The same Duty as on an Inland Bill (above)			
If in a set of three or more, for every Bill of each set—	£.	s.	d.	
Not exceeding.....	£25	0	0	1
Exceeding £25 and not exd'g. 50		0	0	2
„ 50 „	75	0	0	3
„ 75 „	100	0	0	4
„ 100 „	200	0	0	8
„ 200 „	300	0	1	0
„ 300 „	400	0	1	4
„ 400 „	500	0	1	8
„ 500 „	750	0	2	6
„ 750 „	1000	0	3	4
„ 1000 „	1500	0	5	0
„ 1500 „	2000	0	6	8
„ 2000 „	3000	0	10	0
„ 3000 „	4000	0	13	4
Above 4000£, for every 1000£, or fractional part thereof, an additional.....		0	3	4
Drawn out of and payable within the kingdom.....	The same Duty as on an Inland Bill.			
Bill of lading.....		0	0	6

Bankers' Notes.

Not exceeding one pound and one shilling.....	s.	d.
Exceeding £1 1s. & not exd'g. £2	2s.	0 10
„ 2 2s. „	5 5s.	1 3
„ 5 5s. „	10	1 9
„ 10 „	20	2 0
„ 20 „	30	3 0
„ 30 „	50	5 0
„ 50 „	100	8 6

Which said Notes may be re-issued, after payment thereof, as often as shall be thought fit.

These Notes can be lawfully issued by licensed bankers only.

The issuing of any Notes for sums less than £5 is prohibited by 7 Geo. IV. c. 6, in England.

Receipts.

Receipt or discharge given for the payment of £2 or upwards	0	0	1
Scrip Certificates.....	0	0	1
Penalty for giving receipts without a stamp, or refusing to give on tender a receipt on stamped paper, or to pay for the stamp, £10.			
Penalty for not effectually cancelling or obliterating adhesive stamps when used, £10.			
Penalty for committing frauds in the use of adhesive stamps, £20.			

Bonds given as a Security for any definite Sum of Money.

Not exceeding £50.....	£0	1	3
For every £50, or fractional part thereof, to £300.....	0	1	3
For every £100 or fractional part thereof where above £300....	0	2	6
And progressive duty on words, for every entire 1,080 words, above the first 1,080.			

*Mortgages the same as Bonds.**Conveyances.*

When the purchase or consideration shall not exceed 25£. . .	0	2	6
For every 25£, or fractional part, above the first 25£, to 300£....	0	2	6
„ 50£, or fractional part, where above 300£, to 600£....	0	5	0

For every 100£, or fractional part, where above 600£..... 0 10 0
Where the consideration is an annual sum payable in perpetuity or for any indefinite period, the duty is the same as on a lease for a term exceeding 100 years.
And progressive duty on words.

Leases or Tacks of Lands or Tenements.

Without rent (for any term), or at a rent under 20£. per annum (for a term not exceeding 35 years), in consideration of premium, the same duty as on conveyance for a like amount.

Leases not exceeding 35 Years.

At a yearly rent, without fine, not exceeding 5£.	£.	s.	d.
exceeding 5£.	0	0	6
Above 5£., for every 5£. and fraction to 25£.	0	0	6
Above 25£., for every 25£. and fraction to 100£.	0	2	6
Above 100£., for every 50£. and fraction	0	5	0

*Leases exceeding 35 Years.**DUTIES.*

	Not exceed- ing 100 years.	Exceed- ing 100 years.
Yearly rent not ex. £5	£. s. d. 0 3 0	£. s. d. 0 6 0
Excd'g. £5. & not ex. 10	0 6 0	0 12 0
„ 10 „	15 0 9	0 18 0
„ 15 „	20 0 12	0 1 4 0
„ 20 „	25 0 15	0 1 10 0
„ 25 „	50 1 10	0 3 0 0
„ 50 „	75 2 5	0 4 10 0
„ 75 „	100 3 0	0 6 0 0
„ 100, for every £50 } and fractional } part of £50 ... }	1 10 0	0 3 0 0

Any lease in consideration both of premium and rent (such rent being 20£. or upwards in the case of a lease not exceeding 35 years) to be charged with both the Conveyance and Lease duties.

And progressive duty on words.

For rents paid in kind, regulations are also made.

Schedule, Inventory, or Catalogue, referred to in, but distinct and separate from, lease, deed, or bond, same duty as on the original, but not to exceed 10s. exclusive of progressive duty.

Memorials of Deeds, 2s. 6d. *Warrants of Attorney*, given as security, same duty as on bonds, unless given as collateral security or by persons under arrest, then not exceeding 5s.

Progressive Duty.—The same stamp as on the first skin or paper, but not to exceed 10s. *Duplicates and counterparts* the same as the originals, but not to exceed 5s. nor 2s. 6d. progressive duty.

Apprentices' Indentures.

When the premium is	£.	s.	d.
under £30	1	0	0
If 30 and under 50	£50	2	0 0
50	100	3	0 0
100	200	6	0 0
200	300	12	0 0
300	400	20	0 0
400	500	25	0 0
500	600	30	0 0
600	800	40	0 0
800	1000	50	0 0
1000 and upwards ...	60	0	0
If no premium	0	0	6

Probates of Wills, and Letters of Administration.

WITH A WILL.			WITHOUT A WILL.	
<i>Above the value of</i>	<i>and under</i>			
£	£	£ s.	£	s.
20	50	..	0	10
50	100	..	1	
20	100	0 10	—	
100	200	2	3	
200	300	5	8	
300	450	8	11	
450	600	11	15	
600	800	15	22	
800	1,000	22	30	
1,000	1,500	30	45	
1,500	2,000	40	60	
2,000	3,000	50	75	
3,000	4,000	60	90	
4,000	5,000	80	120	
5,000	6,000	100	150	
6,000	7,000	120	180	
7,000	8,000	140	210	
8,000	9,000	160	240	
9,000	10,000	180	270	

Continuing to increase according to amount.
Agreements—For an amount of 20*l.* or upwards, 2*s.* 6*d.*; and for every entire 1,080 words beyond the first, 2*s.* 6*d.* additional.

Powers of Attorney.

	£.	s.	d.
For the sale, transfer, or acceptance of receipt of any of the Government stocks not exceeding 20 <i>l.</i> of stock, or the receipt of dividends not exceeding 10 <i>l.</i>			0 5 0
Made by any petty officer, seaman, or marine, for the receipt of prize-money	0	1	0
For the receipt of wages	1	0	0
For any other purpose	1	10	0
And for every 1,080 words beyond the first 1,080.....	0	10	0

Articles of Clerkship.

Articles of Clerkship to an Attorney or Proctor in England or Ireland.....	80	0	0
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PLATE.

Made in Great Britain or Ireland, for every ounce, and so on in proportion for any greater or less quantity—

Gold:	0	17	0
Silver.....	0	1	6

LIFE INSURANCES.

Policy of Insurance made upon any life, or upon any event or contingency depending upon any life—

Where the amount named shall not exceed £25—3 <i>d.</i>	} Or fractional part thereof.	
Exceeding £25, and not exceeding £500, for every £50—6 <i>d.</i>		
Exceeding £500 and not £1,000—1 <i>s.</i> for every £100		
Exceeding £1,000—10 <i>s.</i> for every £1,000		
Policy of Insurance from loss or damage by Fire	0	1 0
And for every £100 insured for a year, and for any fractional part of £100, annually, per cent....	0	3 0
<i>Accident Policy.</i> —Premium not exceeding 2 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>	0	0 1
„ not exceeding 5 <i>s.</i>	0	0 3
For every additional 3 <i>s.</i>	0	0 3

MARINE INSURANCES. s. d.

Where the premium or consideration for such insurance does not exceed the rate of 10 <i>s.</i> per cent. on the sum insured	0	3
Excdg. 10 <i>s.</i> and not ex. 20 <i>s.</i> per ct.	0	6
Exceeding 20 <i>s.</i> and not exceeding 30 <i>s.</i> per cent.	1	0
Exceeding 30 <i>s.</i> and not exceeding 40 <i>s.</i> per cent.	2	0
Exceeding 40 <i>s.</i> and not exceeding 50 <i>s.</i> per cent.	3	0
Exceeding 50 <i>s.</i> per cent.	4	0
If the separate interests of two or more persons be insured by one policy, the duties to be charged for each.		
Charter party	5	0
Any other lawful insurance when the premium shall not exceed 20 <i>s.</i> per cent. on the sum insured, for every £100	0	2 6
Exceeding 20 <i>s.</i> per cent., for every £100	0	5 0

Debentures.

Debenture or Certificate for Drawback on Goods exported:—		
Where the Drawback to be received shall not exceed £10	1	0
Exceeding £10 and not exceedg. £50	2	6
Exceeding £50	5	0

Stamps are also now used instead of payments by fees in proceedings in Bankruptcy and Insolvency, in the High Court of Admiralty, in all proceedings in Chancery, in Probate Court, and Divorce Court.

DUTIES ON LEGACIES AND ON SUCCESSION TO REAL PROPERTY

*Of the Value of 20*l.* or upwards, out of Personal Estate, or charged upon Real Estate, &c.; and upon every share of Residue:—*
 To a child or parent, or any lineal descendant or ancestor of the deceased, 1*l.* per cent.—To a brother or sister, or their descendants, 3*l.* per cent.—To an uncle or aunt, or their descendants, 5*l.* per cent.—To a great uncle or great aunt, or their descendants, 6*l.* per cent.—To any other relation, or any stranger in blood, 10*l.* per cent.—Legacy to husband or wife, exempt.

SPOILED STAMPS.

The days for claiming the allowance at Somerset-house, are Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, from 12 to 2 o'clock, and at 3, New Bank-buildings, on Mondays from 11 to 2, for London; from the country, on the other days from ten to four o'clock.

ASSESSED TAXES.

Duties on Male Servants.

For every Servant 18 years of age or upwards	£.	s.	d.
„ under 18 years of age	0	10	6
Waiters in taverns	1	1	0
Under Gardeners and Game-keepers, each	0	10	6
Servants let to hire 18 years of age	1	1	0
„ under	0	10	6

INHABITED HOUSE DUTY.

On every inhabited dwelling house, of the value of 20*l.* per an. or upwards If used for the sale of goods, as a shop or warehouse, the shop or warehouse being on the ground-floor; or for the retail sale of beer, wines, or spirits;

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

1. MEASURE OF LENGTH.

12	Inches	=	1 Foot
3	Feet	=	1 Yard
5½	Yards	=	1 Rod or Pole
40	Poles	=	1 Furlong
8	Furlongs	=	1 Mile

69	$\frac{1}{51}$ Miles	=	{ 1 Degree of a Great Circle of the Earth.
----	----------------------	---	--

An inch is the smallest lineal measure to which a name is given, but subdivisions are used for many purposes. Among mechanics, the inch is commonly divided into *eighths*. By the officers of the revenue, and by scientific persons, it is divided into *tenths*, *hundredths*, &c.

Particular Measures of Length.

A Nail	=	2½ Inches	{ used for measuring cloth of all kinds.
Quarter	=	4 Nails	
Yard	=	4 Quarters	
Ell	=	5 Quarters	{ used for height of horses.
Hand	=	4 Inches	
Fathom	=	6 Feet	{ used in measuring depths.
Link	=	7 In. 92 hdths.	{ Measure to facilitate computation of the content, 10 square chains being equal to an acre.
Chain	=	100 Links	

2. MEASURE OF SURFACE.

144	Sq. Inches	=	1 Sq. Foot
9	Sq. Feet	=	1 Sq. Yard
30½	Sq. Yards	=	1 Perch or Rod
40	Perches	=	1 Rood
4	Roods	=	1 Acre
640	Acres	=	1 Sq. Mile

3. MEASURES OF SOLIDITY AND CAPACITY.

DIVISION I.—SOLIDITY.

1728	Cubic Inches	=	1 Cubic Foot
27	Cubic Feet	=	1 Cubic Yard

DIVISION II.—CAPACITY.

4	Gills	=	1 Pint	=	34½ { cub. ins., nearly.
2	Pints	=	1 Quart	=	69½ {
4	Qts.	=	1 Gallon	=	277½ {
2	Gall.	=	1 Peck	=	554½ {
8	Gall.	=	1 Bushel	=	2218½ {
8	Bush.	=	1 Quarter	=	10½ { cub. feet nearly.
5	Qrs.	=	1 Load	=	51½ {

The four last denominations are used for dry goods only. For liquids several denominations have been heretofore adopted, viz. :—For Beer, the Firkin of 9 Gallons, the Kilderkin of 18, the Barrel of 36, the Hogshead of 54, and the Butt of 108 Galls. Flour is sold nominally by measure, but actually by weight, reckoned at 7 lbs. avoirdupois to a gallon.

4. MEASURE OF WEIGHT.

DIVISION I.—AVOIRDUPOIS WEIGHT.

27½	Grains	=	1 Dram	=	27½ gr
16	Drams	=	1 Ounce	=	437½ —
16	Ounces	=	1 Pound (lb.)	=	7000
28	Pounds	=	1 Quarter (qr.)		

4 Quarters = 1 Hundredweight (cwt.)

20 Cwt. = 1 Ton

This weight is used in almost all commercial transactions, and in the common dealings of life.

The particular weights belonging to this Division are as follow:—cwt. qr. lb.

14	Pounds	=	1 Stone	=	0 0 14	{ Used in the Wool Trade.
2	Stone	=	1 Tod	=	0 1 0	
6½	Tod	=	1 Wey	=	1 2 14	
2	Ways	=	1 Sack	=	3 1 0	
12	Sacks	=	1 Last	=	39 0 0	

DIVISION II.—TROY WEIGHT.

24	Grains	=	1 Pennyweight	=	24 gr.
20	Pennywts.	=	1 Ounce	=	480 —
12	Ounces	=	1 Pound	=	5760 —

These are the denominations of Troy Weight when used for weighing gold, silver, and precious stones (except diamonds). But Troy Weight is also used by Apothecaries in compounding medicines, and by them the ounce is divided into 8 drams, and the dram into 3 scruples, so that the scruple is equal to 20 grains.

For scientific purposes the grain only is used; and sets of weights are constructed in decimal progression, from 10,000 grains downwards to $\frac{1}{100}$ of a grain.

The *carat*, used for weighing diamonds, is $3\frac{1}{4}$ grains. The term, however, when used to express the fineness of gold, has a relative meaning only. Every mass of alloyed gold is supposed to be divided into 24 equal parts; thus the standard for coin is 22 carats fine, that is, it consists of 22 parts of pure gold, and 2 parts of alloy.

5. ANGULAR MEASURE;

OR, DIVISIONS OF THE CIRCLE.

60	Seconds	=	1 Minute
60	Minutes	=	1 Degree
30	Degrees	=	1 Sign
90	Degrees	=	1 Quadrant
360	Degrees, or 12 Signs	=	1 Circumference.

6. MEASURE OF TIME.

60	Seconds	=	1 Minute
60	Minutes	=	1 Hour
24	Hours	=	1 Day
7	Days	=	1 Week
28	Days	=	1 Lunar Month
28, 29, 30, or 31	Days	=	1 Calendar Month
12	Calendar Months	=	1 Year
365	Days	=	1 Common Year
366	Days	=	1 Leap Year

In 400 Years, 97 are leap years, and 303 common.

WEIGHT OF ENGLISH COINS.

	Gold.	dwt.	gr.
Sovereign	5	3½
Half Sovereign	2	13½
Double Sovereign	10	6½
<i>Silver</i>			
Crown	18	4 4-11
Half Crown	9	2 2-11
Florin	7	6 6-11
Shilling	3	15 3-11
Sixpence	1	19 7-11
Fourpence	1	5 1-1

THE THIRTY-FOURTH YEAR.

Companion to the Almanac;

OR,

YEAR-BOOK

OF

GENERAL INFORMATION

FOR

1861.

I.

GENERAL INFORMATION ON SUBJECTS OF
MATHEMATICS, NATURAL PHILOSOPHY, NATURAL
HISTORY, CHRONOLOGY, GEOGRAPHY, FINE
ARTS, PUBLIC ECONOMY, &c.

II.

THE LEGISLATION, STATISTICS,
PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS, AND CHRONICLE OF 1860.

LONDON:
KNIGHT AND CO., 90 FLEET STREET.

PRICE TWO SHILLINGS AND SIXPENCE; OR, FOUR SHILLINGS
BOUND WITH THE BRITISH ALMANAC.

LONDON: PRINTED BY W. CLOWES AND SONS, STAMFORD STREET.

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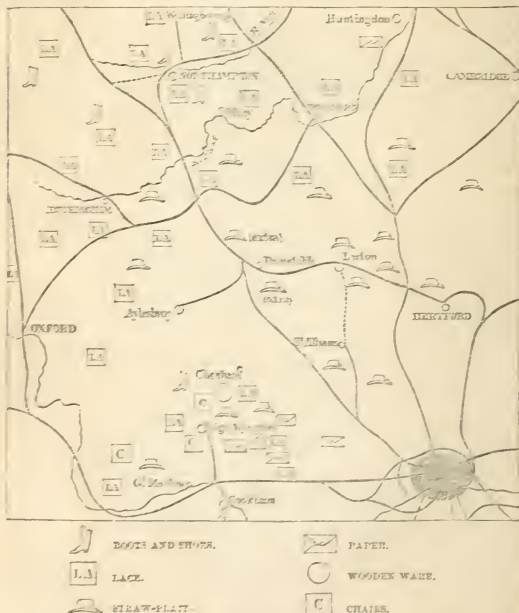
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carried on in buildings called manufactories, but in which mechanical power for driving machinery is either not used at all, or only very partially used. The South-Midland District is the most remarkable for these non-factory employments. "Straw-plait, lace, and shoes," says the Report on the Census, "employ the people in the South-Midland counties." To these staple trades may be added, in Buckinghamshire, wooden ware and chairs. Paper is incidentally characteristic of this district, but is not peculiar to it. A plan of this industrial hive, which plan is founded upon the map in the Census Report, with the addition of the lines of railways, exhibits the localities of which some will form the subject of this paper.



I had often looked upon this portion of the Map of Occupations with a desire to know something more definite about the character of the population, and the nature of their employments, than I could find in books and tables. The Population Returns of 1851 tell me that in Great Britain there were 28,000 females of all ages employed

in the Straw-Plait manufacture; of which number nearly 9,000 are found in Hertfordshire, 10,000 in Bedfordshire, and 3,000 in Buckinghamshire. In the manufacture of Pillow-Lace, there were more than 16,000 females employed in Buckinghamshire and Bedfordshire. The Shoe-making of Northamptonshire and Buckinghamshire gave occupation to more than 12,000 males and 7,000 females. The Chairmakers of Buckinghamshire were above 1,200, being a fifth of all the chairmakers of Great Britain. There must be, I conceived, many points of interest connected with these occupations, especially in the great extent of female employment. I wanted relaxation from my habitual pursuits; and I sought it, first in the blessing of "strenuous idleness," and then in a little tour of twelve days through some of the districts indicated in the map.

Railway travelling is not unfavourable, on the whole, to inquiries of this nature, where the field of observation is somewhat extensive. The power of moving rapidly from place to place allows us to devote more time to particular places. In the days of inns and turnpike roads, William Cobbett set out on horseback to see the country between Kensington and Andover. He would not travel in a gig, because he wanted to go amongst bye-lanes and across fields; "to tramp it is too slow," he says. He would not go to Andover, as he might have done, in eight hours of stage-coach travelling. He wanted to see the farmers at home, and the labourers in the fields.* Through railways I have been enabled to obtain an acquaintance in some respects exact, however rapid, with the Straw-Plait manufacture as carried on at St. Albans, at Luton, at Dunstable; with the Boot and Shoe trade, as pursued in Northamptonshire, at the north of the district on the map, and at Cookham, on the south; with the Pillow-Lace handicraft in its organized industry round Bedford and Northampton, spreading through the valley of the Ouse, and long seated on the banks of the Thames; with the Wooden-Ware and Chair-making trades, employing some thousands of the people amidst towns and villages of Buckinghamshire, which lie between the hills crowned with the beech-woods from which the county derives its name. In the stage-coach period, much of the time I could devote to inquiries would have been spent in journeying. By a regulated activity, uniting the speed of the railway with the moderate pace of the wheeled carriage and the occasional walk, one may see much worth noting—perhaps of describing—even in twelve days.

On a bright frosty morning in the middle of October, the North-Western Railway bore me in an hour and a quarter to St. Albans. Time, and the changes of society, cannot obliterate the noble associations of this famous spot. Here is the gentle hill described by Bede, up which the British proto-martyr was led to execution, when he declared to the Roman magistrate, "My name is Alban, and I worship the only true and living God who created all things." Here is the grand old Abbey Church, whose vast dimensions are as remarkable as the variety of its architecture; the sacred place where Matthew Paris wrote his History, and where a printing-press was set up within five years after Caxton had brought the new art to Eng-

* *Rural Rides*, p. 1.

land. From the Abbey Tower, we look, towards the east, upon the spot where the first battle between the Houses of York and Lancaster was fought; and, towards the north, to the site of the second battle of St. Albans. In the low ground are the remains of the wall and fosse of Verulam. Here are the ruins of Gorbambury, in which Bacon lived; and here the church of St. Michael, in which he is buried. To this place, associated with memorable persons and events, I have come to inquire into the occupations and habits of a new population of straw-plaiters and bonnet-makers, who, after the lapse of three hundred and fifty years, have succeeded to those who received their dole at the great Abbey gates. These new comers have settled here within a very recent period, and by their industry have restored some life to the thoroughfare which railways had rendered a deserted street of shut-up inns. And yet, unpoetical and humble as such an inquiry may seem, it is perhaps more important to the interests of the country that a large female population, profitably employed, should present the example of a virtuous and happy community, than that the Abbey should become a cathedral, and a new bishop here hold his seat, as some desire. I should rejoice to see the grand old pile restored in a worthy manner; but I should more rejoice to know that some judicious efforts were made to rescue a disproportionate female population, generally earning sufficient even for luxuries, from the perils that beset young women congregated in workshops, and living for the most part without the restraints and comforts of domestic ties. Here, as at other straw-plaiting towns, cottages have been run up, in which female inmates are accommodated, who have come from village homes, attracted by the reports of high wages that would allow cottage girls to dress like ladies. Such a year of fair weather and brisk trade as 1859 congregated an unusual number of females here and elsewhere, who, if a season of depression came, were little fitted for domestic servants. There are fluctuations in this trade as well as in most others; but it is especially liable to depression after a wet and stormy summer and autumn. It is not the habit of the bonnet-workers to make provision for a rainy day, literally or metaphorically. I came to St. Albans on the day of a pleasure-fair, and I could not behold scores and even hundreds of extravagantly-dressed girls swarming in the streets at night, and crowding to a ball-room where the admission was sixpence a head, without feeling that something was wanting to control and direct such a class, beyond the ordinary religious instruction of a Sunday. Upon this point of my subject I may have something more to say, when I come to describe the female population of Luton, similar in their modes of industry and habits, but four times as numerous as the straw-workers of St. Albans.

In the Jury Awards of the Great Exhibition of 1851, it is stated that the manufacture of straw-plait and bonnets may be considered of recent date, its origin being about one hundred years ago (p. 483). Without troubling ourselves with the apocryphal story, that Mary Stuart introduced Lorraine straw-plaiters into Scotland, and that King James transferred these workers to Luton, there is evidence that in Hertfordshire, especially at Hempstead, and in Bedfordshire,

especially at Dunstable, hats made of plaited wheat-straw were extensively sold in the weekly markets in the reign of George I.* Flat gipsy-looking straw hats were worn by ladies in 1735, and broad-brimmed straw hats, surrounded by ribbons, were in vogue in 1783, as we are informed by Mr. Planché in his work on 'British Costume.' In the 'Beauties of England and Wales,' published at the beginning of the century, straw hats are spoken of as a curious novelty: "Such is the effect of fashion, that what was deemed by our forefathers only fit to be trampled on in the cowbarken, is now very commonly converted into ornaments for ladies' heads." The straw-plait manufacturers learned from the French prisoners of that period the art of splitting the straw by a little machine; previous to which knowledge no hat was made except of the whole straw, called Dunstable; and it is probably to be assigned to this improvement that the lady's straw hat became a straw bonnet, the split material being fitted for the more delicate work. The "whole Dunstable" plait, formed of seven entire straws, was then in part superseded by the "patent Dunstable," consisting of fourteen split straws. But that Dunstable or Luton, to say nothing of smaller towns of Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire, were famous for their straw manufactures before the middle of the last century may be reasonably doubted. The topographers of the early part of the century make no mention of them.† Bedfordshire became the chief seat of the manufacture from the peculiar fineness of its wheat straw, in which quality Hertfordshire participates. The due proportion of silex in the straw, which gives strength without brittleness, decides this preference over the straw of Essex, which is, nevertheless, a straw-plaiting county. The present extent and perfection of the manufacture, according to the Jury Awards, is sufficiently accounted for "by the circumstance of the whole female population wearing bonnets; which, with the exception of North America, are but partially used in other countries." When we consider that seven million females above fourteen years of age were in Great Britain in 1851, and that an equally large number of boys from ten to fourteen then existed, we can scarcely be surprised that one firm, that has establishments at Luton, St. Albans, Harpenden, Houghton, Redbourn, and Bedford—that of Messrs. Vyse and Sons—should have purchased *weekly*, in 1859, 16,500 score yards of plait, whose production had employed 3,000 plaiters; should have converted weekly 11,000 scores of the same into 8,000 hats and bonnets by the labour of 700 sewers, exporting the other 5,500 scores of plait; and should have bought weekly 1,250 complete hats and bonnets, the production of which had employed 180 plaiters and 100 sewers. The males engaged are very numerous in the various stages of cutting and sorting the straw ready for the plaiters; in dying, brushing, and bunching the plait; and in stiffening and blocking the hats and bonnets when sewn. In Luton there are several establishments of equal importance to that we have mentioned, who have their branch factories at Dunstable and other towns: there are, besides, in Luton a very large number of smaller manufacturers. In 1851 it

* Oldmixon's 'History of England,' quoted in Davis's 'History of Luton.'

† See 'Magna Britannica,' 1720.

was calculated that the yearly returns of the trade were about 900,000*l.*, and the persons employed in it about 70,000. Since that period the returns and the number of persons employed have probably doubled.

The organization of the straw-plait industry is more extensive and more complete at Luton than elsewhere. Luton is the metropolis of the trade, which extends for twenty miles round. I saw the Saturday straw-plait market at St. Albans, which resembles that of Luton, but upon a much smaller scale. I went over an admirably conducted manufactory, which is a branch of a larger one at Luton. To prevent repetition I avoid any description of these objects. One branch of the trade is, however, peculiar to St. Albans—that of the manufacture of hats and bonnets called Brazilian. About twenty-five years ago the manufacture of the hat of the Brazils, in which hat the fibre is not sewn together, but at once plaited into the required form and size, was introduced here. For a long period this description of hat or bonnet furnished the chief employ at St. Albans, before the straw-plait became extensively worked. The manufacturers of the Brazilian hat give out what they call Brazilian grass to be plaited. I observed many women carrying through the town bundles of this material, white or dyed, which they obtained from the factories, and were taking home to plait. The straw-plaiters buy their own material. Young girls are taught by experienced dames to excel in the pretty domestic work of plaiting the Brazilian hat. I saw in a neat cottage two little girls who had acquired their art in such a plaiting school. They explained to me that they begin from the crown of the proposed bonnet, and work round and round till it assumes a shape. The movement of their fingers was very rapid; and they went on with their work whilst they were talking, without looking at the progress of the intricate web they were weaving. The straw-plait system is altogether different, involving a more extensive division of labour in the various departments of the business; and making the work of sewing together the narrow slips of plait the most concentrated and the best paid.

Luton is a town whose recent importance has been wholly created by the straw-plait trade. In 1781 Johnson and Boswell went to Luton Hoo, the mansion of Lord Bute. It was the birth-day of George III., and, says Boswell, “we dined and drank his Majesty’s health at an inn in the village of Luton.” This “village,” beautifully situated amidst gentle hills, and deriving its name from the river Lea (in British “Luh”), was noticed in the topographical works of the last century for its fine Gothic church, but not for its peculiar industry. In 1801 the parish contained 612 houses and 3,095 inhabitants. In 1841 the population had increased to 7,740; and in 1851 to 12,783, of which number the females were in the proportion of three to two males. It is expected that the same rate of increase will be ascertained by the Census of 1861.

The straw-plait market of Luton is held on every Monday throughout the year, at eight o’clock from Lady-day to Michaelmas, at nine from Michaelmas to Lady-day. It had been described to me as a scene combining many features of the picturesque, such as a painter would delight in if he beheld it on a bright summer morning, when the crowds from the country would hilariously display the golden

plait on stalls set out from one end to the other of a long street, and cheerful matrons and smart lasses would stand quietly on the pavement, each with their scores of plait hooped on their arms. It was my misfortune to see this assemblage on a morning when the rain came down with a settled determination that destroyed all the gaiety of the scene. Nevertheless the street was crowded with sellers and buyers, and every gateway that could give shelter was filled with the poor women who brought their week's work to a certain market. All the curious organization of the trade could be here followed out.

Let me attempt to describe Luton straw-plait market thus seen under unfavourable circumstances. At nine o'clock the market-bell rings, and the traffic begins. My attention is first attracted by the dealers in straw prepared for plaiting. These come from the neighbouring hamlets, in which they are employed in the selection of straw from the farmers' barns; in sorting it into different degrees of fineness; in cutting it into a regulated length; in bleaching it by exposure to sulphur-fumes; and in making it up for sale in little bundles. The straw-plaiters come to the market to buy this straw; as they also come to sell their plait. Those women whose goods have not been collected by a middle-man stand in rank, their small dealings being principally confined to the private makers of bonnets at their own homes, who chaffer with the plaiters for a score or two of the plait. Carts have come in from distant places with loads of plait. The dealers are opening their bags upon the stalls. The commodity will sustain no material damage from the rain; and so the trade goes forward, as if all were sunshine. The buyers here are the agents of the great houses. They rapidly decide upon quality and price; enter the bargain in their note-books; the bags are carried to the warehouses; the loaded tressels are soon relieved of their burthens; and in an hour or two the street is empty. The scene reminds one of Defoe's description of the cloth-market of Leeds at the beginning of the last century, when the High Street was covered with a temporary counter, to which the clothiers from the country came each with his piece of cloth, rarely with more; and the business was settled between the producers and the cloth-factors after very few words.

A straw-plait manufactory employs no straw-plaiters within its walls. There are large warehouses in which every variety of plait is kept in spacious receptacles—English plait and foreign plait; dyed plait, and plait called "rice," the white inner part of the straw being worked outwards. The variety of degrees of skilled labour is manifest in these productions. I was shown a bundle of plait of the most exquisite fineness, worked by a dame of eighty; as well as the commonest plait worked by very young girls, who sit at their cottage-doors in the sunny days, or wander about the green lanes, playing as it were with their pretty work. The bonnet-sewing and hat-sewing process is exhibited in spacious rooms, in each of which sixty or eighty young women are busily plying the needle. Their work demands a more than mechanical attention; for they have to fashion their bonnet according to a scale of proportions, altering with every eighth of an inch in the size of the head. The chief material of straw

is also now varied by the introduction of silk, plaited hair, and cloth. In other rooms the sewn hat or bonnet is stiffened with gelatine; moulded into the exact shape with hot irons; lined; and then packed up for the wholesale warehousemen in London, Manchester, Dublin, and other British and foreign marts. The ornamentation of the bonnet is the work of the milliner. One of the oldest-established manufacturers told me that when he was a foreman to Mr. Waller, who was the chief instrument of bringing the trade to Luton half a century ago, the manufacturers used to receive orders at Michaelmas for the spring bonnets. The fashions are now changing every week, and drawings of the last Parisian shape are sent down by the London houses. The dealers in bonnets from the great towns, who used to make their periodical visits to Luton quarterly or half-yearly, now come weekly; and even the dealers from Dublin are in Luton every fortnight, all asking for the last novelty.

There is now a railway connecting Luton with Dunstable by a transit of a quarter of an hour. The communication between the two towns is very different from that of the beginning of the century, when the introducer of the straw-plait manufacture to Luton walked from Dunstable with a bundle of plait upon his back to work up into bonnets in his native place. Dunstable has in some degree lost its pre-eminence. The "Dunstable bonnet" is no longer exclusively famous. Dunstable is no longer the great thoroughfare where the barrister travelling to the northern circuit stopped to eat his lark whilst his post-horses were being put to. Changes in the seats of manufacture follow other changes of civilization. Still there are large straw-plait factories at Dunstable which have the same character as those we have described.

Before I quit this department of "*Localized Handicrafts*," let me venture a few remarks upon the social condition of the females engaged in this trade, when they are concentrated in large communities.

The stranger, looking on Luton from a pleasant hill on the east, will at once see the great extension of the town in various directions. There is "New Town" and there is "High Town," each composed of small houses, in streets laid out at right angles—a very different place from Boswell's "village." In houses of this character abide, for the most part, the female population, so greatly in excess of the male, some of whom are permanent dwellers, but many of whom lodge in the town during a brisk season, and then return to their village homes, somewhat unfitted for any other employment than that of bonnet-sewing; and, it may be feared, not improved in morals. It is to be deplored that the comforts and rational amusements of this large female population, especially for the migratory portion, who may be considered as homeless, are not objects of special arrangement by the capitalists employing them. In the United States the proprietors of spinning-mills generally provide boarding-houses, in which girls and young women who are without the protection of parents have food and lodging provided for them, not to yield profit to the capitalists, but advantage to the workpeople. But, beyond this, it is to be regretted that the hours of employment in these bonnet-factories are not regulated, as in our own great manufacturing towns; that the

gas is burning in the work-rooms when the workers should be asleep; that no provision is made for the education of the child, and no intellectual recreation for the occupation of the mind of the adult. There is an earnest solicitude to produce religious impressions amongst this somewhat thoughtless population; but its efforts have not yet been attended with much success, if we may judge from the painful facts in the last Report of the Registrar-General which applies to the year 1857. In Luton, of 750 births 77 were illegitimate; as at St. Albans, of 353 births 38 were illegitimate. It is not poverty which leads to crime in these towns, nor can there be any reasonable cause of immorality in this particular occupation. It is that these untended females have a low standard of excellence; that their minds are wholly uncultivated; that an absurd rivalry in dress takes the place of that endeavour at mental improvement which so remarkably distinguishes the factory-girls of America. There is some sort of a literary institute for females at Luton, which has scarcely any attendance; and attempts to form singing-classes are just beginning to be made, but with very doubtful expectations of the results. The example of the factory-girls of the United States has not been effective on the semi-factory occupations of the straw-plaiting towns. One of the most zealous amongst the labourers for the advancement of the working population, especially of her own sex, has said of one of the great American factories, "At Waltham, where I saw the mills, and conversed with the people, I had an opportunity of observing the invigorating effects of MIND in a life of labour. Twice the wages and half the toil would not have made the girls I saw happy and healthy, without that cultivation of mind which afforded them perpetual support, entertainment, and motive for activity. They were not highly educated, but they had pleasure in books and lectures, in correspondence with home; and had their minds so open to fresh ideas as to be drawn off from thoughts of themselves and their own concerns. When at work they were amused with thinking over the last book they had read, or with planning the account they should write home of the last Sunday's sermon, or with singing over to themselves the song they meant to practise in the evening; and when evening came, nothing was heard of tired limbs and eagerness for bed; but if it was summer, they sallied out the moment tea was over for a walk; and if it was winter, to the lecture-room, or to the ball-room for a dance, or they got an hour's practice at the piano, or wrote home, or shut themselves up with a new book."*

The term manufacture, as applied to the Boot and Shoe trade, belongs to recent times. The only notion of a shoemaker, whether in London or the country, was that his entire handicraft was confined to individual customers of either sex; that he undertook to fit every foot, which task he endeavoured to accomplish by careful admeasurement; that he employed a few men and women, who worked either in his shop or in their homes; that he would occasionally have a *misfit* or two on his hands, but that he kept no stock ready for chance cus-

* Miss Martineau, in a letter to C. Knight, published in the Introduction to 'Mind among the Spindles.'

tomers. The biographies of literary shoemakers give us no other idea of the trade which they have rendered more illustrious than its patron, St. Crispin. Robert Bloomfield leaves his labours of Farmer's Boy to go to London to learn shoemaking of his brother George; and in a garret where five men worked he was permitted to acquire some knowledge of the gentle craft as a reward for fetching the dinners from the cook's-shop, and for reading the newspaper to the workmen as they sewed and hammered. William Gifford, apprenticed to a shoemaker at Ashburton, had a harsh master, who did not approve of the unhappy lad's mode of employing his time—that of hammering scraps of leather smooth, and working mathematical problems on them with a blunt awl. Yet in those days, when the particular Last for the individual foot made the shoemaker's prosperity depend on small returns with large profits, there were two places where shoemaking was the staple trade—Stafford and Northampton. The cordwainers of Northampton were famous centuries ago. King John here bought his boots at a shilling a pair, and his slippers at sixpence. More important, as showing the extent of the manufacture, when Cromwell's army marched through the town shoeless, the citizens were enabled to furnish them with fifteen hundred pair of shoes. Fuller says "the town of Northampton may be said to stand chiefly on other men's legs; where, if not the best, the most and cheapest boots and stockings are bought in England." We are told that the trade of Northampton received its greatest impulse from the Government contracts obtained for it by its member, Spencer Perceval (*Quarterly Review*, vol. 101). The greatest impulse in these days to the shoe trade of Northampton and Northamptonshire is the rapid increase of the population of the country, the profitable intercourse with its colonies, and the existence of shoe-shops in every street of London, in every provincial town, and in almost every village. The greater portion of the shoes and boots worn throughout the Queen's dominions are ready-made. In 1851 we were informed in the Catalogue of the Great Exhibition that the boot-and-shoe trade of the county of Northampton employs not fewer than 30,000 persons, and that a very large number of children are employed. In the Population Returns of 1851 we find that in Northamptonshire there were 10,743 male shoemakers, and 6,461 female. In the enumeration of female occupations throughout the kingdom the Census Report makes a remarkable distinction. It has a class of "Shoemaker's Wife," of which class 636 are returned as under 20 years of age, and 93,539 as of 20 years and upwards. In Northamptonshire of the female shoemakers 3,950 were of the class of "Shoemaker's Wife."

Before I went to Northampton to inquire into the present condition of this trade, I had a notion of the general organization of the manufacture upon a large scale in a neighbourhood with which I was familiar. At Cockham, there has been established for some twenty years a boot and shoe wholesale trade, which has a reputation in the gold-diggings of Australia as well as in the villages of Berkshire and Buckinghamshire. As the traveller passes through these villages, he will frequently see a board displayed over the door of the general dealer's shop, inscribed "Cockham Shoes." At the regular shoe

warehouse he will ask in vain for this commodity. The dealer is the agent of the manufacturer. Cookham is associated with my pleasantest early recollections, as a pretty village on the bank of the Thames, amidst that exquisite scenery of Hedsor and Cliefden, beneath whose chalk cliffs and hanging woods it was a rare delight to linger on a summer evening, as my skiff glided down the unruffled stream, in which every varied tint of beech and oak, of ash and birch, of larch and yew, were mirrored. At Cookham, too, there was the nicest of anglers' inns; and, what was remarkable thirty years ago, the agricultural population was not steeped to the lips in pauperism and its consequent misery, for, before the time of the New Poor Law, a wise administrator, the rector (a brother of Archbishop Whately), had kept his parishioners from the degradation of the ordinary parochial system of the southern districts. I went to Cookham for a few weeks three summers ago, and I found that the agricultural population of Cookham, and of the neighbourhood for some miles round, had become, to a considerable extent, a shoemaking population. When I walked in the lanes leading to Cookham Dene I always met a young fellow bearing a canvas bag filled with materials for shoes, or the shoes completed. On the Buckinghamshire side of the Thames, where none but paper-makers used to dwell, again I met the shoemaker with his bag. On the Cookham Moor, as I looked upon some not unskilful cricketers, I was told that the wonderful bowler was a shoemaker. In the harvest time, when hands were wanting, the shoemaker was reaping and the shoemaker's wife was binding the sheaves. This mixture of labour is common enough in the United States. At Lynn, "the whole family works upon shoes during the winter, and in the summer the father and sons turn out into the fields, or go fishing." (*Martineau*, 'Society in America.') At Lynn the employ is not constant: "When a Lynn shoe manufacturer receives an order, he issues the tidings. The leather is cut out by men on his premises, and then the work is given to those who apply for it; if possible, in small quantities, for the sake of dispatch. The shoes are brought home on Friday night, packed off on Saturday, and in a fortnight or three weeks are on the feet of dwellers in all parts of the Union." Very different is the Cookham organization. The growth of this trade is remarkable. Mr. Burrows, who had acquired a competence as a leather-seller, retired here, having bought a handsome house and grounds. As he went about, he saw the poor cobblers in the villages pursuing their craft after a rough old fashion, and rearing their boys in the same unskilfulness. He proposed to bring from London a skilled artisan or two, who might labour with them; and, taking their boys apprentices, work up the materials with which he would furnish them. What was originally an amusement and a benevolent gratification became a source of considerable profit. The retired leather-seller had sons of an active turn; and thus gradually a trade grew up, which now employs not much less than a thousand men, women, and children. The leather is cut out in a factory behind the mansion, where the warehouses contain every variety of light or strong leather, but invariably of the most excellent quality. With the leather are tied up the other materials for ten

or a dozen pairs of shoes, ready for the makers, who come each on his special day. They have not to wait for "tidings" of an order. Vast stores are here always ready to supply the home or colonial demand, which is subject to little fluctuation. The shoes and boots are stamped, so as to prevent imitation; and thus, as well as by the system of agency, a reputation has been acquired for these shoes very different from that of Northampton, where, as we were told by a large dealer, the best and the worst shoes in the country are made. The social character of these Thames-side shoemakers is also very different from those who dwell on the banks of the Nen. They are scattered in villages, instead of being concentrated in towns. They may want somewhat of the intellectual activity of the political and theological disputants of Northampton, but they have acquired the best evidence of cultivation, the habit of self-restraint. Drunkenness is somewhat rare amongst them; and the Penny Savings' Bank has constant contributors.

In the Jury Awards of the Exhibition of 1851, we find the jurors arriving at the conclusion, that the introduction of foreign leather after the alteration of the tariff, as well as the import of foreign boots and shoes at a lower rate of duty, "have had the effect of rousing the energies of the English manufacturers;" and that since foreign boots and shoes have been introduced, the consumption of those of English manufacture has increased 20 per cent. Since 1851 the manufacture has assumed an importance which it never before possessed. Northampton has become the metropolis of a great shoe-making district; Stafford keeps up its old renown; and Norwich has of late been making great exertions to rival Northampton. Boot and shoe making is the staple trade of Northampton—the trade which maintains the fine old town in a more flourishing condition than would belong to it as the centre of a great agricultural district. "Squires and spires," the old characteristics of the county, still hold their proper rank; but the Last is the symbol of its commercial prosperity. No one who goes round one of the great shoe factories of Northampton can fail to be struck with the extent of this trade. Here are to be seen vast stores of boots and shoes of every variety. Heaps of soldiers' shoes are here ready to be delivered upon government contracts; made with the best materials, and, as I was informed, subject to the test of the severest examination. This sort of test is really of advantage to the manufacturers, for they are liable to heavy losses by the rejection of their goods, as was the case when the French government, in a recent instance, returned upon the makers' hands some thousand pairs of shoes prepared for the campaign in Italy, having discovered that, by the frauds of the workmen, the thin piece of leather stipulated to be placed between the two soles had been supplied by the parings of the shoemaker's knife. Women's shoes and boots of every description of workmanship are here to be found; from the plainest strong boot for an English winter, to the light boot of embroidered morocco for the fair ones who take some exercise under East Indian skies. The thick-soled high-lows, for the walk over the stubble or the ascent of the mountain, are here on manifold shelves, whose number is matched by the var-

nished boots for the soft tread of the drawing-room. The examination of these stores leads me to desire some knowledge how they are produced so abundantly and so cheaply. I see the first process of cutting out the leather; and I watch the next process of putting together all the materials necessary for producing a complete boot or shoe, to be taken away to be completed by domestic manufacture. The union of the sole to the upper leather is the work of the legion of shoemakers who dwell in the town and neighbourhood. It is the same organization that I saw at Cookham, and which prevails universally. But I also saw here a different mode of proceeding, which has not yet universally obtained. The upper leather is sewn in the factory, and the sewing dispenses with the usual binding, which employed so many women and children. But to sew so many thousands of upper leathers as are here given out weekly would employ many hundreds of the class described as "shoemaker's wife." Do they here work apart from their husbands? The mystery is solved, when I am taken into a long room and there see fifty or sixty young women working at the Sewing-Machine, and earning each three or four times as much as by the old hand-labour. The skill with which the material was directed in its course to be united by self-acting needles was as admirable as the perfection of the machine itself.

Of sewing-machines there are many patented varieties, the general principle of which is familiar to many who have examined the domestic sewing-machine. The mode of operation is thus clearly described in the 'English Cyclopædia,' article 'Embroidery and Sewing-Machines.'—"A few words relating to Newton and Wilson's Boudoir Sewing-machine will suffice, as giving one particular type of a large class. This machine is constructed chiefly for domestic sewing, and for light manufactures. It is mounted on a portable table: under the table is a treadle, acting on a small friction-wheel, which drives two small levers, one above and one below the bottom of the machine. The upper lever carries a *piercing-needle*, and at the same time feeds the machinery with its work, carries it forward, and regulates the length of the stitches. The under lever carries a *looping-needle*, for completing and securing the stitch on the other side of the cloth. This looping-needle, or looper, is a hook which takes hold of the loop of thread after it has been passed through by the piercing-needle, and retains it till this last-named needle, passing again through the cloth, enters this loop and leaves another, drawing the first loop tight in its receding motion. The stitch thus made is what embroiderers call the *tambour-stitch*. Instead of this a different stitch is formed, by using a looper which has a hook with a longer point, with an eye formed to carry a second thread: the needle and this looper, by alternately intercepting the threads they respectively carry, form an interlaced or *chain-stitch* on the under side of the piece of cloth; while both together form a *back-stitch* on the upper surface. This machine can turn down, fold, hem, and lay on and fix binding, as well as perform sewing and stitching."

This ingenious invention has been most extensively applied in producing shirts and men's clothing. Its application in the shoe-making trade is very recent. Some of the Northampton manufac-

turers are of opinion that it is not suited for men's strong shoes, as the waxed thread cannot be used; although even that objection has been surmounted at Glasgow. But the greater number believe that it has already very largely superseded hand-sewing, and some are confident that it will very soon entirely revolutionize this branch of the trade. A dealer in the machines informed me that a few provident shoemakers were purchasing the machine for the domestic employment of their families, by which one female of their household would be able to earn more than was formerly earned by the wife and two or three daughters. The advantage would not rest here. The wife would be at liberty, by working a few hours a day at the machine, to have leisure for her domestic duties; and would thus obviate the reproach attached to too many shoemakers' wives, that the dirty home, the slatternly habits, and the neglected children, drive the husband to the public-house. The machines cost from 12*l.* to 25*l.* I saw one which the dealer in machines was about to sell to a steady workman, relying upon his paying the cost by instalments. A gentleman of Northampton, to whose friendship I am indebted for valuable assistance in these inquiries, told me that he had bought a sewing-machine for a worthy female who had fallen into indigent circumstances, and that she was now enabled to earn a comfortable living by sewing shoes—receiving twenty or even thirty shillings a week in favourable times. The social change which will be produced by the machine will no doubt be beneficial to the large class of shoemakers. Those of Northampton are, with many exceptions, idle and dissipated; satisfied with their own earnings during four days of the week, and over-tasking their wives and children to obtain the further means for necessities of life. The sewing-machine must compel the men to rely more on their own exertions, while it finds easy and profitable employment for a regulated number of skilled female labourers. The children may then have some chance of being educated. In a letter of the Rev. Henry L. Elliot, Curate of St. Giles, Northampton, inserted in the 'Education Report of 1859,' we find this statement:—

"The industrial department of the St. Giles' Parochial schools was established with a view to counteract the evils of the present system of teaching the 'closing' branch of the shoe trade, and also to prolong the period of the education of the children. Children are frequently removed from school at eight or nine years of age, and are sent to some person who is competent to teach them this particular branch of the trade. There they have to work ten, twelve, or even fourteen hours a day; in many cases without any moral supervision whatever, and often under circumstances of great temptation. As a natural consequence, the lessons of the workshop eradicate the teaching of the school, and it too often happens that the power of securing an early competency is procured together with habits of early demoralization. The most obvious remedy seemed to be to establish a school under the auspices of an efficient teacher, where boys might be enabled to learn the shoe-work, and at the same time continue their daily attendance at the school."

The school was given up for very sufficient causes:—"The want

of funds and the inability of making the industrial school self-supporting were not the only reasons which operated in inducing those interested in the matter to give it up. For, notwithstanding the great and well-organized opposition made by the shoemakers of Northampton to the introduction of machinery, there cannot be a doubt that machines must ultimately be introduced. It did not seem, therefore, desirable to teach and to encourage children to learn a trade which eventually might not be so remunerative or so prosperous as hitherto it had been."

"The great and well-organized opposition made by the shoemakers of Northampton to the introduction of machinery" has come to an end, as every similar opposition must come to an end. The opposition died, for the shoemakers of 1859 were more intelligent than the frame-breakers of former times; and men of their own station were at hand to counsel them to look rather at the certain and lasting benefits than the doubtful and temporary evils of labour-saving inventions. I went to Kettering in the desire to make the acquaintance of a working stay-maker, who has brought an extraordinary fund of knowledge and good sense to the consideration of economical questions, which are too frequently regarded by working men, and indeed by others who should have learnt better, as supporting the interests of Capital against those of Labour. John Plummer, familiarly known as "the Kettering mechanic," in one of the very clever tracts which he has written on Strikes and Trades' Unions, has, in preliminary remarks to his pamphlet of 1859 on the "Machine Question" amongst the shoemakers, thus described the organized opposition which has now happily ceased:—

"The invention of the beautiful and exquisite contrivance known as the sewing-machine has led to its general adoption in those trades where scope could be found for the exercise of its various merits. The persons engaged in the clothing, stay, saddlery, and other trades made but little or no opposition to its introduction into those branches of manufacture; but in the boot and shoe trade a fierce and implacable spirit of animosity is being displayed by the operatives of Northamptonshire and Staffordshire towards the "stabbing-machine," as the invention is by them designated. A powerful organization was formed in the former county, and two or three shops using the sewing-machines were placed on strike. Thus matters remained until February, 1859, when the principal manufacturers of Northampton, becoming alarmed at the progress made by the machines in other parts of England, resolved to abstain from their use no longer, but to adopt them before it was too late. This led to an extensive strike on the part of a large body of the operative boot and shoe makers, particularly of those designated as "flints," and several hundreds departed from the town in search of work in other places, rather than submit to what they deemed to be "tyranny" and "injustice" on the part of the masters. They were urged to this rash and inconsiderate resolve by the language of a few leaders, whose ignorance was only surpassed by the violence of their assertions; and at the time the present treatise is written, numbers of the poor misguided men are tramping, with sore and weary feet, in the forlorn hope of obtaining

employment in other towns, leaving their weeping wives and unconscious children to the casual charity of the stranger, or the tender mercies of the poor-law guardians. To expose the folly of these proceedings I have penned this treatise; and, in the hope that it may be as oil on troubled waters, I submit it to the consideration of my fellow-toilers."

John Plummer has been praised by eminent statesmen in Parliament, and has received testimonials from distinguished writers in presents of books. Very deaf, and also crippled by the effects of a severe fever, he came to Kettering a few years ago to work in the large stay-factory there. His brother, nineteen years of age, desired to learn the trade of shoe-making; but the Kettering branch of the "Northamptonshire Boot and Shoemakers' Mutual Protection Society" resolved that no one above the age of seventeen should learn the trade. The young man then taught himself, and obtained employment at a wholesale house. But the tyrants of the Last sent a deputation to inform the masters that if they continued to employ Japheth Plummer "they would strike the shop." They roused a spirit in the deaf and lame John Plummer which has given him a renown far beyond the limits of Kettering. He published his tract, "Freedom of Labour," of which Lord Brougham declared that no student of economical science "at either of the English, nay, at any of the Scotch universities," could have excelled it. It was far more effective than if it had come from the most famous professor of political economy. When John Plummer said, "A working man myself, I have experienced the hard and bitter trials which but too often reduce us to eat the bread of charity," he was in the most favourable position to be heard by his fellow-workmen when he declared, "One of the rights which I claim for myself and my brethren is the absolute freedom of labour in every state whatever." He was burnt in effigy; his life was threatened; but the courageous man persevered, and he has won, what is better than the commendations of his superiors in rank, the respect of his equals.

John Plummer has the good sense still to continue as a working-man, labouring from eight in the morning till eight at night in the management of a machine for cutting out the cloth for stays. But he is an indefatigable correspondent of local papers, and is preparing a volume of Poems for publication. The mechanical labour in which he is engaged requires great skill and nicety, for which he was somewhat prepared by his studies in the Spitalfields School of Design before he left London. The stay manufactory of Messrs. Stockburn, in which John Plummer works, is a very interesting establishment. Here are thousands of stays in course of formation—enough to produce formidable ailments in a whole county of tight-lacers. Every stay goes through about twelve different processes, after the cloth is cut by the machine into the requisite form, seventy thicknesses being cut at once. The sewing and binding is performed by the sewing-machine, on which we saw about one hundred young women at work. Others put in the padding and the bone. Little girls sew up the parts in which the bone is inserted; and boys punch the eylet-holes and insert the metal. Labour-saving contrivances pervade the entire factory.

In 1782, Cowper described the lace-maker,—

“Yon cottager, who weaves at her own door,
Pillow and bobbins all her little store,
Content, though mean, and cheerful, if not gay,
Shuffling her threads about the live-long day,
Just earns a scanty pittance, and at night
Lies down secure, her heart and pocket light.”

Then, as now, the lace-maker just earned a “scanty pittance.” The poet drew a picture with which he was perfectly familiar, for he lived in the heart of the Buckinghamshire Lace-making district for many years. In his summer rambles from Olney to Weston, he might see many a cottager weaving at her own door, and in his winter morning walk might bestow a kind word upon the aged dame still fumbling at her bobbins over a scanty fire. Wherever the Ouse flowed through the well-watered land from Huntingdon to Buckingham, by Bedford and by Newport, there was the lace-maker. She dwelt also in every hamlet that dotted the fertile country between the Nen and the Welland. There she still dwells, earning even a scantier pittance than of old; but she has not died out. The surplus female labour of the peasant's household still adds a trifle to his scanty means, even in the commoner work of the pillow and bobbin. If there be an occasional lace-maker who, in “shuffling her threads about the live-long day,” is unusually skilful, she may probably earn her own food and raiment. The lace-machine absolutely forbids any rivalry of hand-labour as to cheapness; but it has not shut out a competition in excellence.

In these districts, the great lace marts are Bedford and Northampton. A principal lace-merchant at Northampton explained to me the mode of conducting his business. He showed me, packed in pasteboard cases, occupying no very considerable space, varieties of pillow-made lace, from the narrow edging at a few pence a yard, to the rich collar of exquisite taste and wondrous fineness. He had lived in the times before the bobbin-net machine, when foreign lace could not reach England. The pillow-lace was then universally worn, but no high degree of taste in the production was then sought for. The fashions were pretty much the same from year to year. They were now constantly fluctuating. He had hundreds of yards of expensive lace, once in vogue, that was now unsaleable. He employed certain lace-makers round Northampton, to whom he gave patterns, pricked on parchment, about three inches square. The lace-makers, thus furnished with a new pattern, were bound in equity to bring the lace to the merchant who had furnished the pattern; but they often failed in the performance of this understood engagement, and endeavoured to obtain a better price elsewhere. He constantly rebought the purchases of collectors of lace, who came to him to sell what they had acquired from the workers. He also went round himself periodically amongst the villages, where there was generally some resident who was a factor for the lace-makers. At Bedford the organization of the trade was similarly explained to me by a lace-merchant. It was always a fluctuating business, but just now was much depressed. The demand for pillow-lace could

only be kept up by increasing endeavours to attain the highest excellence. Bedford and its neighbourhood were now rivalling Honiton, in making lace after the peculiar fashion for which the West had been long distinguished. Yard lace was not profitable to the makers. In this attempt to compete with the machine, the greater number, with incessant toil, could only earn fourpence a day. In the more elaborate work of falls, collars, and cuffs, in which the lace-workers were now chiefly employed, good workers could earn a shilling a day. He employed his own workers in villages round Bedford, such as Cardington, Goldington, Bromham, Kempston, Pavington, and Milton. It was to be regretted, he said, that the English lace-making was too dependent on French patterns; that native pattern designers were still wanting.

Bedford has no peculiar industry. I asked a gentleman whom I casually met, "What was the staple of the town?" and he answered, "Education." The bequest of an alderman of London, in the reign of Edward VI., of thirteen acres of land in the parish of St. Andrew's, Holborn, now produces an annual income of 12,500*l.*; and the charity having come under parliamentary regulation, supports a Grammar School, a Commercial School, a Preparatory English School, a National School, a Girls' School, and an Infant School. Bedford Grammar School furnishes the highest education to its free scholars and boarders; and families come to Bedford from all parts to qualify themselves as residents for its advantages. Thus education is the great staple here. But the other schools, where pupils are not qualified by classical instruction to obtain university exhibitions, fit a very large juvenile population for the duties of life in a manner which is evident in the demeanour of the inhabitants of Bedford. No stranger can ask a question of man, woman, or child, without feeling that he is in the midst of an intelligent population, very remarkable for their alertness and courtesy, as compared with the industrial classes of most provincial towns. Sir William Harpur's bequest, "for the instruction of the children of the town of Bedford in grammar and good manners," has very visible results.

Leaving the merchants of lace in the towns, let us look a little at the hamlets, in which dwell the workers of lace. Through a fertile country, now much inundated by the autumn rains, I arrived at Turvey, a village of farm-labourers and lace-makers. Come hither ye capitalists who suffer the labourers' cottages on your highly-rented farms to afford imperfect shelter from the elements, and no provision for comfort and decency—ye who want your outlay upon better dwellings to be returned by an absolute five per cent.—come ye hither, and look what has been done by two landowners, who were desirous to leave the world better than they found it. There is probably no such pattern village in England as this of Turvey. Its cottages are newly built of stone, each containing four rooms, with out-houses and a good garden, of which the rent is fifteen pence a week. The church, one of the most beautiful examples of Early English, with many splendid monuments, has been restored in the highest taste by the munificent expenditure of the chief proprietor. The noble organ, provided by this gentleman, is played

upon by himself; and here he has formed a choir of no common excellence. For the education and intellectual advancement of a population not much exceeding a thousand, there are Schools and there are Reading-rooms. This is, indeed, the Paradise of lace-makers. Although their earnings may be scant, their comforts are not few, and their opportunities of intellectual recreation after their tedious labours are abundantly provided for. Their health is well cared for by sanitary arrangements. In an inquiry, in 1850, into the desirableness of applying the Public Health Act to a town in Buckinghamshire, where many lace-makers dwelt, the dirt was as striking as the poverty; and their pallid looks were as attributable to the want of an adequate supply of water and good drainage as to their sedentary occupation. At Turvey there is the sedentary occupation, but there is also every means afforded of health, comfort, and cheerfulness. The people are cared for.

Olney, the large village which derives its only interest as having been the abode of Cowper, presents a somewhat mournful contrast to Turvey. Its long street of old houses, still looking fresh, because built of calcareous yellow stone, though some bear the date of two centuries, has one unvarying aspect of dulness, if not of gloom. The tall red-brick house in which Cowper wrote 'The Task,' stands in a roomy angle of the street, towering most unpicturesquely above its neighbours. It is now divided into three separate tenements. The place and its associations are very little changed since the days when the postman's horn was heard as he came at night over the long bridge that bestrode the wintry flood,—

"News from all nations lumbering at his back."

'The Times,' indeed, is in the head inn by noon, to which hostelry the commercial traveller occasionally comes. The village at present looks more melancholy than usual. It was rendered brisk a year or two ago by a speculative shoe-merchant, who set all the unemployed women to shoe-binding, instead of lace-making. He sold his shoes for less than their cost, and went to ruin in a crash of the leather trade. The lace-makers are again set down to their wearisome pillows and bobbins, bartering their painful labours at the chandler's-shop, which supplies them with thread and gives ounces of tea for yards of lace. The lace-collector comes to purchase what the Chandler has in store, and to sell it at a profit to the lace-merchant. There is little chance for the producer under such a system of truck and middlemen. The people are all poor; the parish rates very high. We doubt if the 10,487 lace-makers of Buckinghamshire, and the 5,734 of Bedfordshire, enumerated in the Census of 1851, now sing the 'Lace Songs' that "the free maids who weave their thread with bones" of old did chant. We fear that the excellent Miss Baker, whose 'Glossary' contains so many interesting traces of past times, is speaking of customs that were passing away at the beginning of the century, when she says of 'Lace Songs'—the jingling rhymes sung by young girls while engaged at their lace-pillows—"the movement of the bobbins is timed by the modulation of the tune, which excites them to regularity and cheerfulness; and

it is a pleasing picture, in passing through a rural village, to see them, in warm sunny weather, seated outside their cottage-doors, or seeking the shade of a neighbouring tree, where in cheerful groups they unite in singing their rude and simple rhymes." Miss Baker gives one ditty, descriptive of the occupation :—

"Nineteen long lines being over my down,*
The faster I work it'll shorten my score;
But if I do play it'll stick to a stay;
So, heigh-ho! little fingers, and twank it away."

The little fingers must move faster and longer than in the old times to earn a meal. And yet there are many who regret that these domestic occupations are perishing, and believe that the girls of a well-regulated cotton-factory are wretched beings in comparison with those who work in the sun at cottage-doors. Would that the condition of the lace-makers could be improved! Individual benevolence may occasionally pay a better price for their labour than the village factor pays; but their ordinary rate of payment must depend upon the proportion of the workers to the demand for their work. There is some chance for them in the diminished competition produced by the small rate of reward. We were told in a lace-making village that the old women only continue at the work, and that the young ones would not take it up. The skilled labourers will be better remunerated when the unskilled are withdrawn from the market.

A drive of eight miles takes me to the Wolverton Station of the North-Western Railway. After an hour in the train I stop at Berkhamstead, not having yet left the region of straw-plait. I stay not here; for a day of enjoyment is before me, beneath a cloudless sky which makes me forget the deluge of the past week. I am entering the beautiful district of the Chilterns, with their immemorial beechwoods, in old times impassable except to the banditti who hid in their recesses, and who, we may presume, are now eradicated, and kept from again appearing by the watchfulness of Queen Victoria, who is constantly appointing her Stewards of the Chiltern Hundreds, whose duty it is to protect the lieges from lawless rapine. These are the woods amidst which John Hampden dwelt; and through the chalky hollows of the high grounds, and through the grassy valleys, he led his sturdy yeomen to the fatal Chalgrove Field. Amidst these beechen hills dwelt Waller and Burke; Milton commenced his 'Paradise Regained' at Chalfont St. Giles; Algernon Sydney sat in Parliament for Amersham. The country is as beautiful as its associations are inspiring. A steep ascent from Berkhamstead through the woods of Hawridge; a level road for a mile or two; and then appears a little town in the valley of the Chess. Chesham is the seat of a curious manufacture; and here I stop, to talk of Wooden Ware. Shoemakers are here in considerable numbers; straw-plaiters are here, and lace-makers; chairmakers are here; but the distinctive

* "Once down the parchment is called a *down*."

characteristic of the busy town, with an increasing population, is the production of every variety of utensil that can be formed out of the indigenous growth of the neighbourhood—the beech, the elm, and the ash.

The wise Launce, in ‘The Two Gentlemen of Verona,’ tells us of an olden time when princes and princesses, as well as shopkeepers and ale-wives, would have been wholesale customers for such ware as Chesham, we may presume, produced in the Tudor days: “I was sent to deliver him [his dog] as a present to Mistress Silvia, from my master; and I came no sooner into the dining-room, but he steps me to her trencher, and steals her capon’s leg.” The pewter plate banished the trencher, and the ware of Staffordshire banished the pewter plate. But there is ever a *renaissance* going on in the appliances of civilization. In ‘The Northumberland Household Book,’ of the year 1512, the order of breakfast for my lord and my lady directs, “Furst a Loif of Brede in Trenchors.” We have returned to the service of bread upon a trencher, and Chesham manufactures the article in great abundance. But the Chesham trencher is somewhat of the roughest. The elaborate carvings that we see upon the bread-trenchers in the London shops are not the work of the Buckinghamshire artists. Some few women, indeed, carve wheat-ears on the rims; but the resemblance is not very perfect. The poor toy-maker in ‘The Cricket on the Hearth,’ who desired to pinch Boxer’s tail, having an order for a barking-dog, and wishing to go as close to natur’ as he could for sixpence, might be an example to the fair carvers of Chesham. They are great, however, in butter-prints. But the general product of the place can scarcely be deemed ornamental, or very finished, if we except that of one considerable manufactory for cricket-bats and stumps. In a dozen or more yards, with sheds appurtenant, on the banks of the Chess, are the beech and the elm sawn and fashioned into articles fit for hard work and rough usage. Here is the beechen bowl turned in the simplest of lathes; the unornamented utensil varying in size from the tiny bowl to hold the change in the tradesman’s till to the large bowl for washing crockery in the housemaid’s pantry. The beechen bowl filled with furrnety for the sheep-shearing festival is no longer wanted. Here are manufactured loads of malt-shovels, which I saw ready packed for immediate use now the barley-crop is gathered; and here are produced the hundred-thousands of sand-shovels with which young happy navvies of either sex construct their mountains and their rivers on our sea-girt margins; and which tools annually perish, unless the careful nurse-maid packs them up with the umbrellas, to return again to these pleasant diggings at another season of happiness in no-lessons and unstinted shrimps. Here are butchers’ trays produced in constantly increasing numbers, whatever be the dearness of butchers’ meat; and here are myriads of trundling-hoops, pleasant to behold, being far less dangerous to the shins of the unwary walker on the pavement, than the noisy iron circle of this iron age. The horticultural juvenile may here find ample choice of garden-rollers, garden-rakes, and dwarfish wheelbarrows; whilst the straw-bonnet-maker may here purchase her blocks, and the wig-maker the wooden

head upon which to fashion his curls that rival nature. All this varied product is handicraft. There is a sawing-mill on the stream; but in every yard there is a saw-pit, as if man wanted no aid from mechanical invention, even in the heaviest of his work. The lathe could not be spared; but it is such a lathe as Robinson Crusoe could have made to produce the furniture of his hut without any great exercise of his ingenuity. In all this manufacture it is to be regretted that there is a very slight display of taste. In the industry of Chesham might be reared skillful carvers, if any pains were taken to furnish them with good models. If high art were not commercially required, the women and children who cut butter-prints might employ their leisure in carving toys that might approach to the neatness, if not to the beauty, of the white-wood toys which the peasants of the Tyrol carve during their winter evenings. In this manufacture, as well as in many others, England is behind other nations, by aiming more exclusively at cheap than at tasteful productions.

Chepping Wycombe, known as High Wycombe, is in the very heart of the Buckinghamshire woods. Beech, the sacred tree of the Romans, out of which the sacrificial cup was made, had come to be called "the Buckinghamshire weed." In old Fuller's time, beech was held to be of value for timber, when no oak was to be had. As long as the oak lasted the beech was safe from the woodman's axe for all purposes of house-building. It was still safe when the pine, "hewn on Norwegian hills," came to us in ship-loads; and still more safe when our North American colonies sent us their deals by millions of feet. In a happy hour the people dwelling amidst the beech-woods of the Chilterns took to Chair-making, and so vigorously pursued the occupation that the Buckinghamshire weed is becoming scarce, as the oak was becoming scarce in the seventeenth century. It is remarkable how suddenly manufactures are localised under favourable circumstances. Chairs were, no doubt, always made in these districts. The Windsor chair has a fame of some antiquity; but the Wycombe chair-making trade was scarcely known as something remarkable twenty or thirty years ago. The demand for these chairs has grown with the enormous increase of general population; the facilities of communication with the metropolis; the rapidly extending demand of our colonies. "When I began the trade," said a large manufacturer to me, "I loaded a cart and travelled to Luton. All there was prosperous. There was a scramble for my chairs; and when I came home I laid my receipts on my table, and said to my wife, 'You never saw so much money before.'" This manufacturer now sends his chairs to London, Liverpool, and Manchester; to Australia, New Zealand, and Constantinople. He made eight thousand chairs for the Crystal Palace; and, being a person of true English humour, rejoices to tell how he took his family to a Crystal Palace musical festival, and asked the attendants where they got so many chairs of one pattern, which seemed to him one of the greatest wonders of the place. Another manufacturer provided two thousand five hundred chairs, of unusual strength, for the evening service at St. Paul's; and he is providing similar chairs for the service of Ely, Exeter, and other cathedrals. He is also executing a contract for

six thousand chairs for barracks—a contract not very profitable, for the Government officers insist upon having the seats of unusual thickness, which is of no real utility, but adds to the expense and the difficulty of execution, because seasoned beech cannot be obtained in planks a quarter of an inch wider than those in general use. When official persons are wiser than the teaching of practical experience, the public must pay for their wisdom.

But it is not the large contract which makes the great chair-trade of Wycombe and the neighbourhood. Let us bear in mind the immense improvement in the social habits of the British people, marking the universal progress of refinement, and consider the consequent number of houses with rentals varying from 10*l.* to 50*l.*, whose tenants require useful furniture at once cheap, lasting, and ornamental. We need not then be surprised that Wycombe boasts of making a chair a minute all the year round—chairs which would not be unsightly in the handsomest sitting-room, and which can be sold at five shillings each. More costly chairs are here produced, as well as the commonest rush-bottom chair of the old cottage pattern. But the light caned chair, stained to imitate rosewood, or of the bright natural colour of the birch, and highly polished, finds a demand throughout the kingdom—a demand which might appear fabulous to those who have not reflected upon the extent to which a thriving industrious people create a national wealth which gives an impulse to every occupation, and fills every dwelling with comforts and elegances of which our forefathers never dreamt. The wondrous cheapness of the Wycombe chair is produced by the division of labour in every manufactory; and by the competition amongst the manufacturers, in a trade where a small capital and careful organization will soon reward the humblest enterprise. “I can turn out thirty dozen chairs a day,” said the worthy man who occasionally carried a few dozen in a cart to Luton market when he started in business.

In an extensive chair manufactory, such as those I had the pleasure of going over—a pleasure to be derived from the survey of any well-arranged industry, where all the parts tend to the production of a whole without waste of labour or material—I saw many loads of beech timber in the rough. There are spacious sheds where beech, elm, birch, and cherry-tree planks are seasoning. In his stock of seasoned timber, the larger capitalist has an advantage over the smaller. The wood must be well seasoned to prevent the once common saying as to Wycombe chairs,—“The green beech grows out.” We see, also, what indicates a singular combination of domestic and factory work. The rails of the light caned chairs are cut out and turned by the neighbouring villagers. There were hundreds, perhaps thousands, of these rails, all unvarying in length, thickness, and ornamentation, being seasoned. Many men in the workshops, each taking a particular part of a chair, are shaping the backs, the seats, and the legs; working at the lathe, or with tools especially adapted to their purpose. The turners and the sweep-back makers receive the highest pay. The chair is put together. For those that are to imitate rosewood, men or boys are staining the natural wood with an indelible tint, before they are boiled in log-

wood. They have then to be caned. In this work we see, at one factory, forty or fifty boys engaged; at another, as many boys and girls intermixed. They work with excessive rapidity in the interlacing of the cane, which has been cut into strips ready for their use. These boys and girls earn from 5s. to 8s., and even 10s. a week. This remunerative employment has banished lace-making from the town. The last process is that of putting the polish on the chair. In the warehouses there are many varieties of chair, for the cheap light chair is not the sole product of the larger factories. The drawing-room lounging-chair of birch almost as beautiful as satin-wood, the oaken study-chair elaborately carved, the cane-seated sofa, the American rocking-chair, and the turning-up chair for Roman Catholic worship, are here manufactured. But the great staple is the pretty parlour and bed-room chair, at about three pounds per dozen, for which the demand is increasing even more rapidly than the increase of middle-class houses throughout the land.

I have completed the inquiries which I proposed to myself in my little tour. I return from Wycombe to London. The railway from that town runs, for five or six miles, parallel with the beautiful valley of the Wye, more commonly known as the Wycombe stream. It is a stream of singular purity, renowned of old for its paper-mills. I knew it in early days, when all paper was made by hand, and the moving power was water alone. I look from the railway carriage; and as I count a dozen paper-mills, I scarcely see one small mill, as when here I learnt the mysteries of paper-making, and saw the white pulp shaken into a sheet, and each sheet turned from the wire frame upon a blanket. The little mills of my boyhood are now vast factories, with new buildings stretching on every side of the old mill, which in many instances is wholly rebuilt. Tall chimneys proclaim that steam-power has succeeded to water-power; that the clear stream is only used for what is called "washing water." That purity is of vast importance in the manufacture, and many an Artesian well has been sunk in less favoured spots to find water as clear as that which here descends from the chalk hills. Everything here of the paper manufacture indicates prosperity; great natural advantages, the command of all labour-saving inventions, rapid communication, a certain and increasing demand. Yet recent circumstances have manifested that these manufacturers are ever in dread of change. They are afraid of every innovation, when their machines and their steam-chimneys proclaim that they are amongst the foremost of innovators. They are most of all afraid of being carried along with the great principle of our fiscal policy, that of removing the taxes upon industry. They shrink from that healthful competition with the products of other lands, which all other manufacturers have struggled against and beaten. They would fain cling to taxation and protection, to the antiquated creeds of legislative ignorance. They would halt, whilst all other industries are moving onward in a course of manly determination not to be rivalled, certainly not to be passed, in the race by any country. By defying the bugbear of foreign competition, England has become what she is.

CHARLES KNIGHT.

II.—RECENT PRACTICAL APPLICATIONS IN METEOROLOGY.

THE ocean of air which surrounds our globe presents phenomena of surpassing interest to every one of its inhabitants. By its chemical constitution, it supports the life of animals and plants, maintains combustion, assists in forming innumerable compounds, and possesses self-reparatory properties which are truly admirable. No less remarkable are its mechanical properties. It diffuses light and sound, wafts our ships across the ocean, raises water in our pumps, turns our windmills, and is the cheapest of prime movers. It is an admirable water-carrier, conveying the clouds from the ocean, and depositing water upon the land, filling the mountain cisterns which supply the brooks and streams, so that they may pay tribute to the rivers. The varied phenomena of which the atmosphere is the scene, and which make up what is popularly called "the weather," include not only general and periodical winds of the nature of currents, together with rotatory movements or whirls of greater or less extent, such as hurricanes, typhoons, whirlwinds, water-spouts, sand-spouts, tornados, thunderstorms, squalls, and many others; but also those depending on the varied relations of heat to moisture, whereby dew, mist, fog, the various classes of clouds, rain, snow, and hail are formed: also electrical and magnetic phenomena, luminous meteors, such as rainbows, halos, parhelia, the aurora-borealis, aërolites, shooting-stars, &c. Atmospheric phenomena are also greatly influenced by oceanic currents, fixed and floating masses of ice, the varied distribution of land and water, and the varying temperature of different parts of the earth's surface.

The systematic study of this grand subject of meteorology may be said to date from the invention of the barometer by Torricelli, in the year 1644, since which time the subject has gone on gradually enlarging, and one generation of philosophers have handed down their results to the next, until the accumulated mass has at length produced most valuable fruit. Unexpected auxiliaries are also being pressed into the service of the science. For example: the French now employ the electric telegraph to announce to the ports of the most frequented seas, not only of their own, but of other countries which are linked to France by means of the submarine cable, the precise moment at which a storm bursts on a particular point; and as the electricity travels infinitely quicker than the wind, information can be transmitted and precautions can be taken at all those places which may be in the line of the advancing storm. There are in France, at the present moment, twenty-four centres of observation, from which are forwarded every morning to Paris, records of the height of the barometer, the temperature, the direction of the wind, &c.; and a digest of these observations is transmitted the same day to distant parts of France and of Europe. The dreadful tempest which burst upon the Black Sea in the year 1855 was signalled at Paris, where it was thus known that a great atmospheric wave was travelling from west to east, that it was delayed for a short time in

passing the Alps, after which it increased in intensity, and took more than three days to cross Europe and reach the Black Sea. Had arrangements such as now exist been in existence then, the fleet might have been forewarned of this tempest, and much loss and misery have been spared. And had such a system been in operation in England last year, the "Royal Charter" might have had some hours' notice of the coming storm, and that national calamity have been averted.

But if our neighbours, the French, are thus active and intelligent in meteorological, as they are in every other form of science, are we taking no steps to keep up with them in the intellectual race? In the few pages which can be spared to us in this year's "Companion," we may state briefly, and of course imperfectly, the measures that have been, and are being taken by Government, to give practical value to the labours of those distinguished philosophers, including our own countrymen, who have applied the high powers of their minds to meteorological science.

In a great maritime nation such as this, it is natural to suppose that attention would be chiefly directed to the acquirement of such information respecting the sea and its currents, as well as the atmosphere over it, as would influence the direction of courses to be steered, so that the safest passages might be made in the shortest possible time. Early in the present century Mr. Marsden, Secretary of the Admiralty, gave expression to the want which was then felt of collected and combined information respecting the ocean, by suggesting a plan for arranging well-ascertained facts in certain convenient divisions of the seas. His plan was to divide the ocean into numbered squares, so as to afford the means of grouping and averaging observations, as well as identifying the spaces of the sea like the provinces of the land. In 1831, the Hydrographical Office of the Admiralty commenced a systematic collection and discussion of meteorological observations, made at sea on the above method of squares; but the want of means, the pressure of other duties, and perhaps, too, the absence of public interest in the undertaking, interfered with the project. In 1838, Sir William Reid, the well-known author of the work entitled, "The Law of Storms," induced the Government to instruct officers of the Royal Engineers, at detached stations, and Consuls in foreign ports, to collect and send home meteorological observations. Sir William Reid's object was to throw additional light on the phenomena of storms. Lieut. Maury, of the United States, however, by the direction of his Government, published his celebrated "Wind and Current Charts," together with "Sailing Directions," the effect of which was to enable navigators to shorten their passages as much as one-fourth, and in some cases, as much as one-third, of the distance or time previously employed. The general use of steamers and the endeavour to keep as near the direct line between two places (that is, on the arc of a great circle, or "great circle sailing," as it is familiarly called) as intervening obstacles, currents and winds, would allow, led to a demand for more precise and available information respecting the highways of the ocean. Accordingly, in 1853, the chief Maritime

Powers authorised a number of qualified persons to assist at a conference at Brussels, on the subject of meteorology at sea. When the report of this conference was brought before Parliament, a sum of money was voted for the purchase of instruments and the discussion of observations by the Board of Trade. In June 1854, the Royal Society was requested to advise as to what were the great desiderata in meteorological science, and as to the printed forms which might be best calculated to exhibit the great atmospheric laws which it was desirable to develop by observations at sea. Moreover, as observations on land on an extended scale were likely to be made and discussed in the same Office, under the direction of the Board of Trade, advice on this part of the subject was also requested. The Royal Society, feeling that the inquiry was "coextensive with the requirements of meteorology over all accessible parts of the earth's surface," endeavoured to obtain the opinion of distinguished meteorologists abroad, and accordingly a circular was addressed to such men as were likely to assist the object. This appeal was responded to with some degree of detail, by Dr. Erman, of Berlin, Dr. Ileis, of Münster, Professor Kreil, of Vienna, Lieut. Maury, of Washington, and M. Quetelet, of Brussels; while Professor Dove, Director of the Meteorological Establishments of Prussia, testified his warm interest in the subject by repairing to England and forming part of the committee appointed to advise the Government on the subject. The recommendations of this committee were embodied in a "Reply of the President and Council of the Royal Society," dated 22nd of February, 1855; and some idea of the nature of their advice may be formed from the heads under which it was given, namely, "Barometer;" "Dry Air and Aqueous Vapours;" "Temperature of the Air;" "Temperature of the Sea, and Investigations regarding Currents;" "Storms or Gales;" "Thunder-storms;" "Auroras and Falling Stars;" and "Charts of the Magnetic Variation;" to which a suggestion was afterwards added as to the "Force and Direction of the Wind."

Early in 1855, a Meteorological Department was established at the Board of Trade, under the superintendence of Rear-Adm. FitzRoy, and among the first duties of the office was the preparation of a number of forms to be filled up by those observers to whom the instruments were to be intrusted, so as "to secure methodical reduction and tabulation of such observations, so arranged that the philosopher may use them with confidence and facility, and that the navigator may acquire from them practical information without avoidable delay." For this purpose, the surface of the globe, as represented on reference-maps, is divided into squares, which are numbered and lettered, the numbers showing the principal squares, and letters their subdivisions. "These separate spaces serve for grouping observations, and their respective centres are as points of particular reference for averages, or mean results. Folio books, agreeing with each other in tabular arrangement, are numbered to correspond with the squares, and are so methodized that every individual entry made from any register or log of uncorrected observations, after being duly reduced, can be recorded in its appropriate table in such a way that it may be used singly or otherwise, and identified or traced at any future time. When averages or

means are required, of course these data are equally available, but the general principles of operation are to allow no details to be lost or confused, and to leave no doubt as to the special authority for any fact recorded. At present, there are in use about sixty collecting books of tabular forms, called *Data Books*, appropriated to the following subjects, namely:—Barometer, Thermometer, Hydrometer, Winds, Weather, Currents, Variation, Soundings, Crossings, Passages, Storms, Ice, Shooting-stars and Meteors, Aurora, and Electricity. Entries are made in these tabular forms, as the logs, or meteorological registers, are successively examined, the various data being extracted, reduced, and recorded by different persons, and remarkable passages of immediate interest being noted for publication.”

We learn from “the Report of the Meteorological Department of the Board of Trade,” for 1857, to which we are indebted for the above extracts, and for some of the foregoing particulars, that up to that date, 180 selected merchantmen had been supplied with tested and reliable instruments, besides charts and books. It was, we think, judiciously arranged, that in reading and recording the barometer, only two places of decimals, or hundredths of the inch, were required; and for the thermometer, one place of decimals, or tenths of a degree. The result of this issue of instruments was the receipt of good meteorological logs from nearly 100 ships; and of those registers about a third had been discussed and tabulated. These logs were arranged into classes, under the letters A, B, C, D, under the first of which the meteorological registers were found to be *excellent*; under the second, *very good*; under the third, *good*; and under the fourth, *ordinary*. Five of the registers, however, were found to be of such high value, that the honorary reward of a valuable telescope was given to each of the captains of the ships to which they referred. Their names are Boyd, Quirk, Toynbee, Trivett, and Wood. Only a few logs, but those of excellent character, had been received from Her Majesty’s ships, partly on account of the disturbance occasioned by the war with Russia, and partly because there had not been sufficient time to receive the registers sent to different foreign stations in 1855.

While all these efforts were being made at sea, land observations were not neglected. Nearly 100 places of regular observation were established within the British Islands, in addition to which, registers were kept at the numerous lighthouses on their coasts.

The instruments furnished to the above ships and stations were supplied free of all expense, that is, they were *lent* to the observers, although arrangements were made for allowing of their purchase at cost price.* The advantage of this arrangement was enhanced by the fact that all the instruments had been carefully tested by comparison

* One set of instruments consists of one marine barometer, six thermometers, one thermometer-stand or screen, four hydrometers of glass, one azimuth compass.

The cost prices of these instruments, including the average expense of carriage, and charge for verification is as follows:—

	£.	s.	d.
Marine Barometer	3	10	0
Thermometer	0	7	0
Thermometer-stand	0	10	0
Hydrometer	0	5	0
Azimuth Compass	6	10	0

with standard instruments at the Kew Observatory, an institution supported by the British Association for the Advancement of Science.

We learn from the Report, dated 22nd of June, 1858, that more than 600 selected ships in the mercantile marine, and many men-of-war, had either returned their logs or were at that date engaged in observing; that since the establishment of the office, in 1855, hundreds of barometers, and thousands of thermometers and hydrometers, had been sent afloat, many of which had been returned, re-compared, and re-issued. Most of the log-books that had been examined were found to contain information of a varied and useful character, such as that relating to remarkable atmospheric changes, cyclones, and other storms, while, accompanying the statistical details, were remarks which reminded the examiner of the writings of Dampier, and of our earlier as well as some of our best later navigators. We quite agree in the language of the Report, that "it would indeed be ill-judged economy to consign such observations to the shelf instead of placing them speedily within the reach of inexperienced men." By means of such logs, it is possible to construct for all parts of the world, and for each month of the year, reliable wind and current charts: registers of wind kept on shore, or on the sea-coast, are not to be relied on like those of ships on the ocean. A number of these useful charts have already been published. Tables of passages for all parts of the world, alphabetically arranged, with concise directions, required for steamers as well as for sailing-vessels, have also been completed. While the efforts of the Office are devoted chiefly to the discussion and publication of results already procured, their yearly collection is diminished.

The observations thus collected referring to wind and weather, the pressure and temperature of the air, its humidity, and other characteristics; the specific gravity of the ocean, its temperature and currents, magnetism, luminous meteors, &c., have been collated and discussed in manuscript books appropriated to each subject separately; every observation being, however, referred to its original source with a view not only to furnish single observations, but also mean results. It would obviously be inadvisable to print the logs themselves on account of their number and bulk; but the publication of reduced and tabulated results, groups of observations, and individual facts of value may, it is hoped, be accomplished.

Among the practical results which have been realized may be mentioned the ascertaining of the specific gravity of nearly the whole of the oceanic surface. It is found that (except in confined localities, such as the Red Sea or the Indian Archipelago) there is little or no variation in the density or saltness of the ocean, unless affected by heavy rains or the vicinity of very large rivers. The specific gravity of oceanic water is found to be nearly 1027, pure water being taken at 1000. The lowest temperature recorded between 2·3 and 2·5 fathoms below the surface in the North Atlantic, South Atlantic, and Indian Oceans, is 35°; while the highest temperature anywhere observed at sea, on the surface, is 86°.

It appears, also, "that within certain limits of latitude near the equator (or rather at about 5° North latitude in the Atlantic Ocean),

the *total* pressure on the barometer varies so little throughout the year, that (allowing for the six-hourly change) any ship crossing that part of the sea may actually compare her barometer with a natural standard; invariable within known small limits of two or three-hundredths of an inch."

In addition to the mass of barometrical observations, there are those of the thermometer and hygrometer, the movements of atmospheric waves, and many other points of great interest, the reduction and publication of which must be a work of time. But the Department has issued some works of a popular as well as scientific character, such, for example, as a "Manual of Instructions for the use of Barometers and Thermometers as Weather-glasses," in two forms, one for fishermen and coasters, the other for young officers at sea. To give a practical effect to these plain instructions, a cheap, serviceable barometer, approved by the Board of Trade, has been manufactured by Messrs. Negretti for the use of sea-ports and fishing-stations. The National Life-boat Institution, co-operating in this useful work, has provided suitable positions for the instruments in their life-boat houses; and the permanent coxswain attached to each life-boat is to have the charge of the instrument, so that he may act the part of a storm-warner in his vicinity. It is possible that, had these arrangements been in operation along our eastern coast prior to the gales of May and June last, the lives of many fishermen might have been spared.*

Another practical result is given in the translation of a small Dutch pamphlet on the Herring Fishery, which shows that herrings seek such parts of the North Sea as are not colder than 54° , nor warmer than 58° , tending to establish the fact that it is all but useless to cast nets for herrings in places where the surface-water is not between these limits of temperature.

The publication of wind-charts for the principal oceans already

* This barometer differs in some respects from the ordinary barometers of the shops. The mercury has been boiled in the tube, and to prevent the vacuum from being vitiated by the ingress of air, a contrivance called an *air-trap* is provided at the bottom of the tube. Instead of the usual brass or ivory scale, there is a plate of porcelain on which the degrees or figures are legibly engraved and permanently blackened, which is important for an instrument liable to exposure and intended to be consulted at all times, night and day. Instead of the usual words, "Fair," "Change," "Rain," &c., which are often liable to mislead, the following contracted rules are substituted:—

RISE	FALL
FOR	FOR
N.ELY.	S.WLY.
(NW.-N.-E.)	(SE.-S.-W.)
DRY	WET
OR	• OR
LESS	MORE
WIND.	WIND.
—	—
EXCEPT	EXCEPT
WET FROM	WET FROM
N.E.D.	N.E.D.
—	—
LONG FORETOLD	FIRST RISE
LONG LAST	AFTER LOW
SHORT NOTICE	FORETELLS
SOON PAST.	STRONGER BLOW.
—	—
ADD ONE TENTH	HUNDRED FEET
FOR EACH	ABOVE THE SEA.

referred to is calculated to be of great use. It is supposed that charts of this description may exceed three hundred in number. By the assistance of those already published, such results as the following have been obtained, namely, the true north and south or meridional direction of certain atmospheric wave-lines (those of the troughs as well as those of the crests), also the diminution of the wind's strength or force overland—and evidence of a continuous alternation or opposition of the Great Polar and Equatorial currents of the atmosphere. The Department has also published a translation from the German of Dove's last work on winds, also a passage-table to show the length of passages between frequented sea-ports, together with concise and ready methods of applying the principle of great-circle sailing. Among the other publications of the department may be mentioned the reduction of meteorological observations made by order of the Admiralty in 1853, and one or two following years, at Bermuda, Halifax, Ascension, Valparaiso, Ceylon, and some other places; also an abstract of the Meteorological Register of that marvellous voyage undertaken by Captain, now Sir Francis Leopold M'Clintock, in the *Fox*.

Such is a very imperfect outline of the labours of the Meteorological Department of the Board of Trade, gathered from a perusal of its published documents. The United States of America, France, Holland, Germany, Russia, Spain, Portugal, Austria, and Denmark, are also engaged in collecting and comparing meteorological observations, as will be noticed at greater length presently; and the result of all this activity cannot fail to serve the interests of science, commerce, and humanity.

All these efforts, however, would be comparatively useless, unless precautions were taken to render the instruments of observation accurate in themselves, and comparable with each other. Hence the importance of the supervision afforded by the Kew Observatory over all the instruments issued by the Meteorological Department.

We may here briefly refer to the mode of testing. In the barometers used at sea, the usual method of adjusting the mercury in the cistern by means of the steel point, previous to an observation, cannot be adopted on account of the motion of the ship, which causes an oscillation, or *pumping*, of the mercury in an ordinary barometer. To prevent this, a portion of the tube, in what is called the *marine* barometer, is greatly contracted, one effect of which is that the index correction varies through the range of scale readings in proportion to the difference of capacity between the cistern and the tube. To find the index correction for a land-barometer, all that is usually necessary is simply to compare its reading with that of a standard instrument; but to test the marine barometer, it is necessary to find the correction for scale readings for about every half inch throughout its probable range—that is, from about 27·5 to 31 inches. Hence it is necessary to have the means of changing the pressure of the atmosphere on the surface of the mercury in the cistern; and, accordingly, there is in Kew an air-tight chamber of iron, in which the barometers to be tested are placed, together with the standard: air can then be pumped out or forced in, so as to diminish or increase the pressure of the air

in the chamber. The tube of the standard, corrected by the fixed standard instrument, is contracted as in the marine barometer; but provision is made for adjusting the mercury in its cistern to the zero point. There are strong glass windows in the air-chamber through which the scales of the barometers are visible; but as the verniers cannot be got at, the height of the mercury is read by means of the fixed vertical scale and telescope of an instrument known as a *cathetometer*. The fixed scale is 5 or 6 feet from the chamber, and its divisions correspond exactly with those of the tube on the standard. A vernier and a telescope slide on the scale by means of a rack and pinion: the telescope has two horizontal wires, one fixed and the other moveable by a micrometer screw, so that the difference between the height of the column and the nearest division on the scale of the standard, and also of all the other barometers placed by the side of it for comparison, can be measured either with the vertical scales and vernier or the micrometer wire. When this severe method of testing was first adopted, the barometers sent by some makers would occasionally exhibit errors of *half an inch and upwards*, above or below the standard: some instruments which were found to be correct for one part of the scale would be half an inch or *an inch* wrong in other parts; and it will scarcely be believed, that until lately the cistern of the marine barometer in common use was not large enough to contain all the mercury for low pressures; so that 29 inches has, in some cases, been the *minimum* pressure that the instrument was capable of indicating.

The marine barometer, introduced on the recommendation of the Kew Committee, has a cistern $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch in diameter, and the tube about $\frac{1}{4}$ inch. The scale, instead of being divided into exact inches, is shortened in the proportion of about 0.04 inch for every inch, so that no correction need be applied for difference of capacity between the cistern and the tube. To prevent pumping, the tubes are contracted through a few inches; the effect of which causes the marine barometer, when used on shore, to be a little behind the ordinary barometer. The motion of the ship at sea, probably by causing the mercury to pass more rapidly through the contracted part, prevents this difference being observed.

With respect to the thermometer, the apparatus employed for testing at Kew is a cylindrical glass vessel 15 inches deep and $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter. The thermometers are hung upon a stand consisting of a vertical rod rising from a tripod, which rests at the bottom of the vessel. Hooks sliding on this rod allow the thermometers to be suspended, and these are arranged with their bulbs at the same height in a circle of 3 inches diameter round the rod, and are kept fixed by being strapped against a projecting six-rayed frame attached to the supporting rod. The apparatus is placed on a wooden revolving stand, and the instruments are compared with the standard instrument by pouring water of different temperatures into the glass vessel. In taking the observations, the temperature is equalized by first agitating the water by means of a flat ring of tinned iron, fitting easily within the vase. The revolving stand is then moved round so as to bring each thermometer in turn opposite the observer's eye, and

he reads off the scales as quickly as possible to an assistant, who takes down the numbers. Six thermometers can thus be read off, and recorded in 20 seconds. If the thermometers thus tested agree with the standard, nothing more is required than to issue them as correct; but if they do not so agree, the errors known as *zero*, or *index errors*, are marked upon them. If the errors are in excess of the standard, they are marked +; if in defect, -.

Of late years the *wet and dry bulb* thermometers have for the most part superseded every other form of hygrometer, so that observations may be made with them as well as with the barometer, thermometer, and other instruments, by persons whose occupations lead them to mountains at great heights above the sea, to the sea itself, to mines, and other inconvenient localities; and as the readings thus recorded can be depended upon, the shepherd, the miner, the sailor, the light-house-keeper, and others, may render important assistance to meteorology. This is no insignificant part of the service afforded by the Meteorological Department, namely, the indefinite multiplication of observers over the surface of our globe without the necessity of subjecting them to a previous scientific training.

We learn, from a publication of Rear-Adm. FitzRoy, entitled "Notes on Meteorology," 1859, that during the four years that the Meteorological Department of the Board of Trade has been established, most of the instruments which have been sent out on board merchant-ships and men-of-war have been returned uninjured, although some of them had made two or three successive voyages. During the first two years, several of the instruments were broken from rough usage, or from the concussion of guns on board war-ships. In one case the barometer was hung immediately under a heavy pivot-gun, and was broken by the shock of the firing. In other cases the instruments placed between decks were broken by the men running against them. During the second two years, out of several hundred instruments that were supplied, not 5 per cent. were broken. The Kew marine barometers are made of glass, iron, and brass. The cistern is of iron, and the tube securely fixed, so that it cannot vary upwards or downwards. Some persons imagine that this secure fixing renders the instrument liable to fracture by concussion.

A good suggestion is made in the documents to which we have so frequently referred, that simultaneous observations should be made throughout the British Islands and their neighbouring coasts and seas at certain remarkable periods, so as to obtain the means of graphically representing the atmosphere, and thus deducing the order of those changes of wind and weather which especially affect navigation and fisheries, as well as agriculture, all out-door occupations, and health. The maps or charts thus produced might display "the various horizontal or other currents of wind existing within such an area at any one time, the pressure and temperature of those currents, and other facts, such as the presence of clouds, rain, lightning, &c." A collection of such maps, "compiled for special periods when the changes were most marked, would enable meteorologists to trace atmospheric waves as well as currents both in plan and section, and would throw much light on meteorology." We learn also that attempts have been made

to obtain simultaneous observations of wind, weather, and other meteorological particulars, over the whole of the Atlantic, and about its coasts, by inviting the aid of observers over that wide-spread area for one or two observations in each day. It was proposed that the observations should extend over twelve months.

The readers of the *Times* may have noticed for some weeks past a remarkable change in the Meteorological Register furnished by that journal. Instead of the usual returns from one locality, we have now every day reports from a large number of places in the United Kingdom, and also from places abroad, of the height of the barometer, the thermometer, the wet bulb, the direction and force of the wind, the proportion of cloud, the state of the sky, as indicated by initial letters taken from what is known as the "Beaufort notation," b, Blue sky; c, Clouds detached; f, Fog; h, Hail; l, Lightning; m, Misty or hazy; o, Overcast or dull; r, Rain; s, Snow; t, Thunder: while a letter repeated augments, such as r r, Much Rain. These reports, brought by the electric wires, are not twenty hours old when they are published. For example:—In the *Times* of October 23rd we have the Meteorological Report dated October 22, 8 to 9 A.M., from the following places, *i. e.*, Greenock, Berwick, Copenhagen, Portrush, Galway, Hull, Liverpool, Valencia, Queenstown, Helder, Yarmouth, London (the maxima and minima of the previous twenty-four or forty-eight hours), Kew, Dover, Portsmouth, Plymouth, Penzance, Jersey, Brest, Bayonne, and Lisbon. In a second table there is a Wind and Weather Report (by submarine and magnetic telegraph) from a number of places in the United Kingdom, giving the direction of the wind and the state of the weather, below which is a list headed "Continental Stations," which we copy as a specimen of the kind of information conveyed and published in the course of a few hours:—

Brussels, S.; very calm.	Marseille, N.E.; very calm.
Cherbourg, E.; calm.	Montpellier, N.; calm.
Dunkirk, N.E.; rather strong.	Paris, E.; rather strong.
Havre, E.N.E.; rather strong.	Strasbourg, S.E.; rather strong.
Lyons, S.; calm.	Toulon, N.E.; very calm.
Madrid, N.N.E.; very calm.	Turin, N.

We are informed in a note that the observations at the stations in the United Kingdom are taken at 9 A.M., and at the Continental stations at about 7 A.M., local time. In addition to this copious information there are two other tables, furnished by the Electric and International Telegraph, of the direction of the wind and state of the weather for various parts of Great Britain, the second part of which, headed NIGHT, informs us at our breakfast-table of the state of the weather over the island while we were sleeping. Such tables as these, although of inestimable value to meteorology, are probably but the forerunners of a more extensive and useful system. Observers are already stationed on the meteorological watch-towers of Copenhagen, Lisbon, and Galway, watching the signs of the Baltic, the Mediterranean, and the Atlantic, where our weather is manufactured; and we may look upon it as one of the possible results of all this intelligent activity that we shall be able to foretell the weather three days in advance.

This improvement in our meteorological registers results in great measure from the activity of our French neighbours, referred to at the commencement of this article. On the 4th of April in the present year M. Le Verrier, Director of the Paris Imperial Observatory, addressed a letter to Professor Airy, Astronomer-Royal of England, inviting the co-operation of this country in a system of telegraphic meteorological communications for the benefit of navigation. Similar applications were also made by M. Le Verrier to other observatories of Europe, and they agreed to transmit telegraphic despatches as to wind and weather to France. This was accordingly done, so that Spain and Portugal now send to Paris daily the observations of Madrid, San Fernando, and Lisbon; Italy forwards those of Turin, Florence, and Rome; Russia those of St. Petersburg, Warsaw, Revel, Riga, Moscow, and Nicolaiev. Brussels, Copenhagen, Stockholm, and Haparanda extend the circle of the French communications to the highest latitudes. Constantinople and Algiers are less regular, in consequence of the imperfect state of the means of transmission; but it was hoped that Vienna would immediately fall into the system. The application to this country met with immediate attention. Admiral FitzRoy writes on the 13th June, "Arrangements have been authorized by the Board of Trade, under a Minute dated 6th June, by which a daily and mutual interchange of certain limited and not very minute meteorological information will be transmitted between Paris and London. Once a day, at 9 A.M., the barometer and thermometer readings, the state of the weather, and direction of the wind will be telegraphed to this office from the most distant ends of British and Irish wires, namely, Aberdeen or Inverness, Berwick, Hull, Yarmouth, Dover, Portsmouth, Jersey, Plymouth, Penzance, Cork, Galway, Londonderry, and Greenock. The facts sent thus from five of these places, namely, those nearest to the places specified by M. Le Verrier, will be immediately put into one telegram, and sent to Paris from London."

This country being ready to exchange meteorological telegraphic despatches, the Paris authorities proposed to send twice a day by telegraph such meteorological reports as would be likely to be of interest to the British navy, while in return the French navy would be desirous of having intelligence as to the state of the sea and atmosphere at the following five places above referred to, viz., Scarborough (North Sea), Portland and Cape Lizard (English Channel), Cork, and Galway. M. Le Verrier's object is, to use his own words, "to mark a storm as soon as it may appear in any point in Europe—to follow it in its march by means of the telegraph, and inform in seasonable time the coasts that it will probably visit—such will be the result of the organization we institute. To attain this end it will be requisite to employ all the resources of the European circle of communication, and to make these communications converge to one principal centre, whence one may warn points menaced by the progress of the tempest."

On the 1st April last the following plan came into operation in France:—"Every day," says M. Le Verrier, "our ports add to the despatch that they send in the morning to Paris the state of the sea. Immediately the different ports receive intelligence of the state of the

sea and atmosphere in those latitudes in which they are interested : thus, Dunkirk receives intelligence from Havre, Cherbourg, Brest.

Dieppe	"	"	Cherbourg, Dunkirk.
Havre	"	"	Dunkirk, Cherbourg, Brest.
Cherbourg	"	"	Dunkirk, Havre, Brest.
St. Malo	"	"	Cherbourg, Brest.
Brest	"	"	Dunkirk, Cherbourg, Rochefort, Bayonne.
Lorient	"	"	Brest, Cherbourg, Rochefort, Bayonne.
Nantes	"	"	Brest, Rochefort, Bayonne.
Rochefort	"	"	Brest, Bayonne.
Bordeaux	"	"	Brest, Rochefort, Bayonne.
Bayonne	"	"	Brest, Rochefort.
Cette	"	"	Marseille.
Marseille	"	"	Cette, Antibes.
Toulon	"	"	Cette, Marseille, Antibes.

"In the afternoon, at 3 o'clock, reports again inform Paris of the state of the sea and atmosphere, but omitting the barometer and thermometer, which are included in the morning despatch. These despatches of 3 P.M. are forwarded to the ports interested in them." This maritime service is now extended to England and elsewhere, as already noticed.

The value of these telegraphic communications will be appreciated by all classes when we mention a fact which was recently stated by Lord Curriehill at a meeting of the Scottish Meteorological Society :—A vessel with a valuable cargo was to sail from Hull, and the owners resided in Bristol. A violent storm came on in Bristol, when it was immediately telegraphed to the ship-master at Hull not to sail, as a storm would probably arrive in a north-easterly direction. The warning was by no means needless : a severe storm did come on, and the captain was thankful that he had not sailed.

Another advantage of these daily meteorological reports is, that any one, by a few comparisons made between 8 and 9 in the morning between his own barometer, or aneroid, or sympiesometer, with two or three of the published observations, may correct his own instrument, ascertain his elevation above the sea-level, &c. In this way pilots and fishermen have an easy method of verifying their instruments.

Although not a recent practical result in meteorology, we cannot conclude without glancing at the Registrar-General's Weekly Reports of Meteorological Observations taken at Greenwich, attached to the Weekly Returns of Births and Deaths in London. In these papers the causes of death are classified under particular kinds of disease, so that we have the means of comparing the prevalence of any malady with the state of the atmosphere. At the end of each year a digest of the previous twelve months' observations is published on a single sheet. The Weekly Meteorological Returns are included every three months with a digest of the returns of Births, Marriages, and Deaths, during that period. The meteorological portion of the Quarterly Report includes returns from about fifty places in different parts of the kingdom. The observers at those places are all furnished with tested instruments of high character ; and it is their duty to forward to

Mr. Glaisher, the Superintendent of the Meteorological Department at Greenwich, their observations every three months, with the particulars necessary to their reduction to the sea level. The observations are then arranged in groups according to the latitude, and from them are deduced results respecting the climate of various parts of this country, coincidences or irregularities of atmospheric phenomena, and of natural occurrences, such as the arrival and departure of migratory birds, the time of flowering of plants, agricultural details, falls of snow, thunder-storms, meteors, and auroræ.

The photographic registration of meteorological instruments has been in use some years in our observatories—the light for the purpose being furnished by a jet of gas condensed by a cylindrical lens into a line of light. In registering the thermometer, for instance, the light passes through the stem to a cylinder of sensitive paper, which is made to revolve, and thus to leave a broad photographic trace, the breadth of which varies with the varying height of the mercury in the tube.

The obvious inconveniences accompanying this mode of registration have induced Admiral FitzRoy to propose a self-registering barometer by purely mechanical means, and the instrument is now in a nearly completed state in the hands of Mr. West, optician, Cockspur Street. Its principle is very simple:—the shorter limb of a siphon barometer carries a float, which moves an index hand over a graduated ivory scale, so that the height of the instrument may be seen by inspection in the usual manner; but in connection with this index is a point moving over a graduated sheet of paper, which is mounted in a frame resting upon a racked bar. This bar has a slow horizontal motion given to it by means of a clock: every tooth of the racked bar represents an hour, and as the clock strikes *one* every hour its hammer drives a point into the paper, and we thus have the barometric curve represented in a series of small holes in the paper for every hour day and night during eight days; at the end of which time the clock is wound up, and a fresh register paper introduced.

Admiral FitzRoy has also suggested an improvement in the aneroid barometer with a view to its increased portability. Messrs. Elliott, of the Strand, without, as we understand, interfering with its delicacy, have made it of the size of an ordinary watch, so that it can be carried in the waistcoat pocket, and thus greatly increase our facilities for observing the weather. Thus, as Admiral FitzRoy suggests, a pilot or chief boatman may carry an aneroid in his pocket as a railway guard carries his timekeeper; and in cruising for expected ships he would be able, by a foul-weather flag, to give warning to coasters, fishing-boats, &c.

In conclusion, we may remark on one great result of the meteorological observations carried on in various parts of the world by sea and by land during the last few years, and in which Her Majesty's Government has borne so honourable a part, namely, the proof of the uniformity of the laws by which our atmosphere is governed, and the possibility of estimating the climate of any place whose geographical position is known, although in that particular place no observations may yet have been made.

III.—THAMES EMBANKMENTS AND CROWDED STREETS.

ONCE again has a Committee of the House of Commons recommended the formation of an embankment along a portion of the Thames—partly to improve the navigation of the river; partly to relieve the overburdened streets of the metropolis from some of their traffic; partly to utilize muddy ground now useless; and partly to beautify a water-side district which stands much in need of adornment. Committees, commissions, reports, speeches, deputations, pamphlets, companies, and projects have been so numerous on this subject, and have occupied public attention during so many years, that something like a despair of fruition has been produced; and the inhabitants of the metropolis are almost justified in believing that the whole affair will evaporate in talk. It would, nevertheless, be a pity and a disgrace if such should be the case; for the project is neither impracticable nor wasteful, neither unjust nor impolitic; while its many advantages become obvious to those who pay a little attention to the matter.

In order clearly to understand the recommendations just made by a Parliamentary Committee, it will be necessary rapidly to glance at the past history of the subject: not only to show how many forms the project has assumed at different times; but also to do justice to some of the old projectors, whose suggestions have formed the basis on which modern plans chiefly rest.

After the Great Fire of 1666, when Sir Christopher Wren was appointed 'Surveyor-General and Principal Architect' for rebuilding the whole city, he developed a plan which, if carried out, would have rendered London a finer city than it has yet been. He proposed that the new streets should be of three magnitudes; viz., four or five principal streets ninety feet in width, a much larger number sixty feet, and lanes about thirty feet, to the exclusion of all narrow courts and blind alleys. He also planned a Thames embankment or quay, extending nearly in a straight line from the Temple to the Tower, with handsome commercial buildings along the greater portion of the length, and small docks at Bridewell, Queenhithe, Dowgate, and Billingsgate. It is scarcely possible to look at Wren's plan or map, as given in the 'Parentalia,' without a feeling of vexation that such a scheme should have been thwarted. There had not before been the man or the opportunity, nor has there since been opportunity, whether the man has appeared or not, to make London what it might at that time have been made. The obstinacy and selfishness of the citizens, as individuals, thwarted Wren's plan: he made the new city much better than the old one, but his wide streets and his river embankment were left to appear only on paper. There was, however, an Act of Parliament passed in the next following year, forbidding the building of outhouses or sheds within a certain distance of the river bank. For a time the beach was kept open for foot passengers; but by degrees, through money or through favour, the owners of river-side property obtained permission to build out

wharfs, jetties, and quays; and thus arose the irregular and unsightly arrangement which is now so familiar to us.

So far as is now known, nothing further worthy of mention took place for about a century in reference to embanking the Thames. In 1767 Mr. Gwynne published his 'London and Westminster Improved:' a remarkable work, in which the author with singular boldness sketched plans for improving almost the whole of the metropolis. One of his schemes related to quays on both sides of the river, for carriages and foot passengers, sixty feet in width; with another portion of equal width to serve as landing quays, backed by rows of new houses. Gwynne's book was not likely to be practically useful at that time; for he gave no estimates of cost, nor did he suggest any mode of raising the necessary funds. In the same year, however, the Corporation, in an Act of Parliament for raising money sufficient to finish Blackfriars Bridge, obtained powers for embanking so much of the north shore of the Thames as lies between Paul's Wharf and Milford Lane; for the attainment of some such object as that which is at the present time so much urged. The works must have been of a very slight character, for only 7,000*l.* was spent on them: they comprised, indeed, very little more than the construction of a kind of continuous wharf for some few hundred yards east and west of Blackfriars Bridge. While this partial embanking was still in progress, Messrs. Adam, the projectors of Adelphi Terrace, and others interested in property near that spot, applied for permission to embank in a more complete way a certain length of river frontage. Notwithstanding the favourable report of a Committee appointed by the City, the Corporation refused assent to the plan: unless an annual rent was paid to them of one farthing per square foot on all ground gained behind, and in consequence of, the river wall of the embankment. This being declined, an Act of Parliament was applied for and obtained in 1770, against the strenuous opposition of the City authorities, and without a guarantee of any such rental. Under this Act, the lofty terrace-embankment at the Adelphi was formed.

During the next few years, very little further was done in the matter beyond the granting by the Corporation of permission to sundry individuals to construct bits of embankment here and there: effecting a small amount of good, and bringing in a few additions to the City revenues, but not exhibiting any unity of design or purpose.

The first general inquiry into the whole subject took place early in the present century, when a Committee of the House of Commons examined into many matters connected with the Port of London, including schemes for a general embankment of the river. Mr. Jessop, and other civil engineers, prepared plans and sections relating to the width and depth of the river at different parts, and to the proper line which an embankment should take to realize the objects in view. The river wall was to be at some distance out beyond the then existing shore, and the space behind was to be filled in with ballast dredged from the bed of the Thames: thus at once gaining new land and deepening the river. It was considered that the value of the dry ground thus obtained would pay for the works. The

details of the plan were—that the embankment should extend from Blackfriars Bridge to the Tower; that wharves and warehouses should be built on it; that all the shoals in that part of the river should be removed by dredging; that the Corporation should undertake the work as conservators of the Thames; that the reclaimed land should be first offered, on certain terms, to the owners of adjacent property; that on their refusal it should be sold by auction; and that the Corporation should by that means be repaid. Mr. Mylne strongly supported Jessop's plan, and recommended the extension of the proposed embankment still further westward. The Committee warmly approved the scheme; but nothing further resulted, except the establishment of certain facts which have aided projectors and civil engineers in later times.

About the year 1821, when public opinion called loudly for the erection of a new structure in lieu of Old London Bridge, the Corporation employed Mr. Walker to report on the probable effect of such a change on the depth and velocity of the river. Previous to 1759, there had been a sudden fall of level under London Bridge of nearly six feet at low water, occasioned chiefly by the bulkiness of the piers and the smallness of the arches. In that year one large arch was made from two smaller ones, whereby the fall under that arch was lessened to five feet. Judging from this result, Mr. Walker was of opinion that if Old London Bridge were removed, and a new bridge built with wider arches, the sinking of the bed would be gradually obliterated, the river would flow more swiftly, the depth of water would be lessened, and existing shoals would show more and more above water. This opinion affected some of the projects afterwards brought forward for an embankment, although its immediate application was to the proposed New London Bridge.

In 1824 Sir Frederick Trench made public a scheme for improving the Thames. His plan was to embank the north shore from London Bridge to Westminster Bridge, and to render the embankment available as a public thoroughfare. Preliminary arrangements were made for forming a Company. The Corporation was memorialized as conservator, and the Crown as owner of the bed, of the river. A Bill was brought into Parliament, but was rejected, chiefly on the ground of uncertainty as to the effect likely to be produced on the river by the proposed removal of Old London Bridge. After the rejection of the Bill, a remarkable meeting took place in the state barge of the Merchant Tailors' Company, moored in the middle of the Thames. It was attended by the Duke of York, the Duke and Duchess of Rutland, the Marquis of Londonderry, the Earl of Rosslyn, Lord Palmerston, Sir James Mackintosh, Mr. Huskisson, and other eminent persons. Sir F. Trench, at this meeting, sketched the outline of a plan to be advocated in the next Session of Parliament. The scheme provided for an embankment from New London Bridge to Scotland Yard, eighty feet wide, with a carriage way in the middle, and footpaths on either side. From Scotland Yard to Westminster Bridge the embankment was to be thirty feet wider, in order to afford space for a terrace-crescent of handsome houses. Behind the embankment was to be a basin of seven or eight acres

for commercial purposes; and the embankment was to be reached by roads from the Strand. Sir Frederick estimated the cost at 560,000*l.*, and the dividend at 10 per cent., arising from ground rents, wharf dues, &c. The meeting passed resolutions warmly supporting the project, and appointed a Committee to report more fully on the subject. This Committee exceeded even the General Meeting in high-sounding names; for Prince Leopold, the Duke of Wellington, the Earl of Liverpool, and Mr. (afterwards Sir Robert) Peel were added to the list. After an interval of several months, the Committee reported that Messrs. Rennie and Wyatt estimated the exact outlay at 611,000*l.*; and that it would be expedient to form a new joint-stock company. Then began a storm of opposition from wharfingers and owners of river-side property. At later meetings the Committee gave up the proposed Crescent to appease the malcontents; and at length the scheme so declined that the projectors wanted Government aid to carry it out. This and the strenuous opposition frustrated the next application to Parliament; and Sir F. Trench's well-intended exertions fell fruitless.

In 1831 the Navigation Committee of the City Corporation requested Sir John Rennie and Mr. Mylne to report on the practicability of improving the Thames by deepening and improving the banks by quay walls, &c. At that time Old London Bridge had not yet been removed; and experience was therefore wanting to show what effect, if any, the removal would have on the swiftness of the current and the scouring of the bed of the river. The two engineers strongly recommended that the width of the river should be made, if not equal at all parts, at any rate gentle and uniform in its variations. They had an impression that some parts of the river are too narrow for the traffic; and the enormous cost of purchasing the property necessary for effecting the widening gave a somewhat discouraging tone to their report. They calculated that about 12,000 feet of quay would be required from Southwark to Westminster Bridges, of which 7,000 would be on the north or Middlesex side. The cost of this quay wall, and filling in the space behind it, was estimated at 200,000*l.*; and it was supposed that the rental of the reclaimed land would pay off this cost, with interest, in a certain number of years. But the expense of buying up property for widening the narrow part was not included in the estimate. In the following year the Corporation requested two of the City officers to examine this report from Rennie and Mylne, and to make some estimate of the probable total cost. This was done; but the City authorities took no further steps in the matter at that time.

In 1835, when a Committee of the Commons sat to report on the proposed rebuilding of the Houses of Parliament, the embankment of a portion of the Thames near that spot naturally formed one subject of inquiry. Such an embankment was made in the course of time; and its existence has had much influence on the plans of recent projectors.

The Corporation, frequently reproached with listlessness on a subject so nearly touching the interests of the metropolis, took it up again in 1840. A Bill was introduced into Parliament, empowering

the Corporation to embank both sides of the Thames from London Bridge to Vauxhall; the plan was by Mr. Walker, and the Commons appointed a Committee to consider its details. Mr. Walker, as assistant or as principal, had been employed for thirty years in engineering operations on the Thames; and his opinion was naturally regarded as possessing much value. He stated that the effect of removing Old London Bridge had been just what he had anticipated in 1821. The velocity of the stream had increased, the depth of water had decreased, and shoals appeared more and more above the surface; the piers of Blackfriars and Westminster Bridges were becoming undermined; and the general effect had been to render the inequality of the river greater than ever, by deepening the narrow parts and shoaling the wide. A well-planned embankment would greatly lessen these evils. Even in the narrowest part, Mr. Walker considered the Thames at London to be wide enough for all purposes, useful or ornamental; and he proposed to contract the river at its widest parts, so as to render its width and depth more nearly uniform. The following were his measurements of the width at certain points, and the degree to which he proposed to reduce it:—

	Actual width. <i>Feet.</i>	Proposed width. <i>Feet.</i>
At Vauxhall Bridge . . .	702	702
Opposite the Penitentiary . . .	600	600
At Lambeth Walk . . .	1,050	800
Near Whitehall Gardens . . .	1,200	840
Opposite Buckingham Terrace . . .	1,480	850
Opposite Somerset House . . .	1,250	870
At Temple Stairs . . .	1,240	870
At Whitefriars Dock . . .	1,040	770
Opposite Trig's Wharf . . .	920	730
At Queenhithe . . .	700	680
At Southwark Bridge . . .	720	720
At London Bridge . . .	690	690

Every part was to be narrowed, from near the Penitentiary to near Southwark Bridge; but not beyond those limits. The widths here tabulated were at the Trinity high-water datum. Without such a narrowing, no dredging would materially improve the river; because there would be a continual deposit at the wide parts, owing to the slower movement of the stream: if the width were made more nearly equal by an embankment, the flow and the depth would gradually become more equal also. Such was Mr. Walker's opinion; and most engineers at that time and since have agreed with him. We dwell on this matter the more particularly here, because it is the key-note to all the subsequent projects. The embankment would have a river wall of brick or stone, and would be filled in behind with earth dredged up from the shallow parts of the river: thus doing a double good by one operation. Walker estimated that the reclaimed land behind the embankment would let for 1s. 6d. per square yard per annum; and that the fund thus collected would pay for the whole cost and management. A comparison between two

surveys, made in 1823 and 1840, established the fact that in that interval of seventeen years the low-water mark had gone out considerably on the Surrey side, corresponding with the bend of the river at Waterloo Bridge; and the engineers predicted an increase of that evil, unless the stream were rendered more equable by embanking. The terraces outside the Penitentiary and the Houses of Parliament were to form parts of the line of embankment. The embankment, or quay wall, was not to be continuous; there were to be passages, enclosed only by dwarf piling, leading into tidal and floating basins behind the embankment, for the accommodation of coal barges and general river trade. Such was Mr. Walker's plan, as supported by the Corporation. The Committee reported the evidence taken, but without commenting on it; and the Bill was thrown out in the Commons chiefly through the opposition of the wharfingers.

In 1841 Sir Frederick Trench again appeared in the matter. He addressed the Board of Woods and Forests, proposing a mode of combining his old plan with that which Mr. Walker had lately been advocating; but no immediate result followed this application.

By the year 1842, the defective state of the metropolis and of the Thames, in many particulars, led to the appointment of a Royal Commission, 'To inquire into and report upon the most effectual means of improving the Metropolis, and of providing increased facilities of communication.' The labours of this Commission extended over several years; but we have only to do with them here in so far as they related to an embanking of the river. The Commissioners examined many witnesses, and attended to many projects, of which we will briefly notice four:—1. Sir Frederick Trench proposed an embankment with a railway, which was to render it a paying concern. He took Mr. Walker's plan of 1840 for the embankment itself; and proposed that a railway should be elevated above it, on columns fourteen feet high, with a promenade between the columns: there would be a foot-pavement between the covered walk and the river, with stone landing-stairs at intervals, and a road for vehicles on the other side of the walk. Sir Frederick was, however, much embarrassed at the several bridges: his plan did not show how the levels were to be maintained. 2. Mr. Walker proposed to abandon any southern embankment until the results of one on the north shore could be ascertained. He now suggested a continuous quay, about four feet above high-water level. It was to be considered as an extension outward of the existing wharfs; and each owner of property was to become owner of the portion of quay opposite his wharf, on certain terms to be agreed upon. To remove objections to his former plan for a continuous embankment, this engineer proposed four recesses, from 400 to 800 feet wide each—at Northumberland Wharf, a little above Waterloo Bridge, a little above Temple Gardens, and from Whitefriars Dock to Blackfriars Bridge. In front of these recesses was to be a dwarf piling, in a line with the several portions of the embankment. The recesses themselves, and an area of water behind the embankment, were for barges and river-side traffic. His plan comprised no roadway; but if one were desired, he would carry

it on flat arches over the embankment and the recesses, at such a height as would permit communication with the roadways of the several bridges. The roadway would thus not be level; it would be much higher near and at Waterloo Bridge than anywhere else. 3. Mr. Martin proposed a construction of three stories: viz. at the bottom a great sewer, to receive all the drainage from the adjacent parts of London and carry it down to Limehouse, where it would be solidified as agricultural manure; above this a line of quay, for the accommodation of traffic; and above this a terrace. There would be colonnaded wharfs upon the quay at certain busy places to land merchandise, but without disturbing the continuity of the quay. He also proposed to render the depth of the river at low water equable, and the bottom uniform, by means of *subweirs* from shore to shore, constructed of piles with beams pinned down upon them: these weirs, at quarter-mile distances, were to slope from the shore till they reached low-water mark. 4. A plan brought before the notice of the Commission by Mr. Page was for an embankment with numerous small water-openings. It was to be continuous throughout, and was to answer three purposes:—to define the width of the stream; to improve the wharfage and quay-room; and to provide a public thoroughfare. It was left for future consideration whether the water-openings should have lock-gates leading to floating basins behind the embankment, or whether they should be unlocked channels leading into tidal docks. Every water-opening would have a bridge over it, to form part of the roadway of the embankment; and it would be matter of calculation what height of headway would be required beneath each bridge for the passage of barges. Mr. Page believed that, by a proper inclination of the water-openings, and the use of culverts and sluices, he could prevent the docks and basins from silting up with mud. If necessary, he saw no difficulty in carrying out the existing sewers beneath the embankment, and discharging the contents below the margin of low water.

The consideration of these and other schemes occupied the Commissioners during the greater part of 1843 and 1844. Sir F. Trench's and Mr. Martin's plans were speedily rejected on engineering and other grounds. Mr. Walker's was examined with close scrutiny. Many engineers pointed out that the wide recesses suggested by him would act like so many widenings of the river, thereby increasing rather than diminishing one of the evils sought to be cured; while the proposed dwarf piling would act like a submerged step, inconvenient to barges. The Commissioners regarded Mr. Page's plan as the best submitted to them. The reader will bear in mind that this plan, like many others, contemplated a considerable lessening of the width of the river about the neighbourhood of Hungerford Bridge, and a smaller amount of diminution at many other places. On Page's plan there would be a continuous water area behind the embankment all the way from Whitehall Gardens to Blackfriars Bridge, available for small boats, but intended more particularly for barges. His plan included a terrace on pillars, to lead to the embankment by a portion of new street in a line with Whitehall Place, and by another from Norfolk Street. There were to be six openings through the em-

bankment for barges, nearly opposite Little Scotland Yard, York Water Gate, the Savoy, King's College, Essex Wharf, and Whitefriars, respectively. The embankment would end at Blackfriars Bridge, where the terrace would join the roadway of Chatham Place. Mr. Page's suggested mode of paying for the works attracted much of the Commissioners' attention. Of the 1s. 1*d.* per ton duty charged on all coals brought within twenty miles of the centre of the Metropolis, 1*d.* was paid to the City under regulations made by Act of Parliament in 1831, and would cease in 1847;* 4*d.* was paid in lieu of certain old City dues; and 8*d.* was for defraying the cost of the London Bridge approaches and sundry improvements, to cease in 1861. Now Mr. Page proposed an extra 5*d.* per ton, to pay for the embankment, and to last until 1861, by which time all the expenses would have been paid. His estimate of cost was about 350,000*l.*

Warmly as the Commissioners advocated Mr. Page's plan, the listlessness of some, and the opposition of others, nevertheless, frustrated any immediate sanction. Higher up the river, however, a little was effected. Mr. Page, in 1844, was employed to survey the river between Vauxhall Bridge and Chelsea Hospital. The Marquis of Westminster, as owner of much land in that part, and Mr. Thomas Cubitt, as lessee, were disposed to treat this subject liberally; and as the Crown was also favourably disposed, operations were commenced a few years afterwards. At the present time (1860) almost the whole distance from the bridge to the hospital is embanked; much to the improvement of that part of the river, and to the encouragement of those who wish to extend the improvement lower down.

With the exception of an abortive scheme in 1846, for forming a Thames embankment in connection with a vast system of railways through and around the metropolis, no further extensive inquiry took place till 1855; when a great influx of joint-stock schemes induced the House of Commons to appoint a Committee of Inquiry on Metropolitan Communications. Of the numerous schemes connected with new bridges and new streets we have nothing to say here, except in so far as they comprised plans for embanking the Thames. Five projects may be briefly noticed:—1. Mr. Gisborne had a plan for a quay-road on the south of the river, from Lambeth Palace to Southwark Bridge; and a railway on the north side, from Westminster to London Bridge. The whole enterprise was to be made self-paying, by means of wharfs, railway, and building-ground. The river was to be brought to a nearly uniform width of about 700 feet, leaving no part of the bed dry even at the lowest water. The railway and road were to be on embankments, through which openings were to afford admission to tidal basins. The embankment generally was to be about twenty feet above high-water level, with fourteen water-entrances on the north bank, and twelve on the south. The north embankment was to be broad enough for a foot esplanade under a glass roof, a range of buildings, a road for waggon traffic, and a railway. The total cost of this extensive scheme would be at least two millions sterling; and Mr. Gisborne could not persuade the Committee

* By a subsequent Act this duty was prolonged until 1861.

that it would be reimbursed by railway traffic and wharf rental. 2. Mr. Beaumont had a scheme for an embankment from Scotland Yard to Southwark Bridge, with branches to connect it by new streets with the shore. The scheme included the buying up of Southwark Bridge, and other arrangements for lessening the enormous crowding of the City streets. 3. Mr. Bird brought forward a scheme for a tunnel railway, from a proposed new terminus in the heart of Westminster to Scotland Yard; and an embankment thence to Southwark Bridge, with a railway and a public road. The road was to be free, and was to be open for fast traffic only, such as omnibuses and cabs, during certain hours of the day, but to all kinds at other hours. The railway was to be twelve feet below the embankment, on the inner side of it, and enclosed within retaining walls; whereas the coach road would be twelve feet *above* the embankment, supported on columns. There would thus be a railway at the bottom, a footway above it, and a carriage way surmounting all. The railway was planned so low as to go easily under the end arches of the existing bridges. Barges would enter the floating basin behind the embankment by aqueduct locks crossing *above* the railway. Mr. Bird estimated that the whole might be constructed for about half a million sterling, and that the railway traffic and the wharf-rent would yield an adequate return. 4. Mr. Taylor brought forward a scheme for a railway and carriage road on (or in lieu of) Hungerford Bridge, in combination with an embankment from thence to Southwark Bridge, and connecting links between all the existing railways. 5. Mr. Hawkshaw had a plan for an east and west railway from Brentford to Fenchurch Street, passing, in a part of its route, on an embankment formed from Scotland Yard to Paul's Wharf.

Such were the schemes which were brought before the notice of the Parliamentary Committee in 1855. The labour, if not lost, was not marked by any great success; for the Committee rejected every one of the embankment schemes, as being deficient in some or other of the desired conditions. Several joint-stock enterprises were withdrawn in consequence of this decision.

Thus it has been until the very year in which we are now writing. Small portions of embankment have been formed at certain spots, and numerous schemes for a general embankment of the Thames have been brought forward; but the metropolis still remains as completely unprovided with any such general system, as if no commissions or committees had been appointed, no companies formed, no plans or estimates prepared. We have thought it desirable to notice most of the schemes hitherto brought forward; because they will familiarize the reader with the kind of inquiry instituted by the Committee of 1860, and the kind of evidence likely to have been elicited. It will have been seen that one great object of embanking the Thames is to limit and equalize the breadth of the stream, lessening the formation of shoals by increasing the swiftness of the current at certain spots now far too wide, and covered with an unsightly expanse of slimy mud at low water; that another is to obtain valuable building-ground for dwelling-houses, warehouses, and wharfs, by filling up a part of the area gained from the river by the embanking; that a third is to improve the wharfrage and quayage, by allowing barges to draw up into floating

basins with less waste of time at low water than is now inevitable ; that a fourth is to give an improved appearance to the banks of a river singularly devoid of spots pleasant to look upon, so far as the immediate metropolis is concerned. We may add, too, that anything which would tend to cleanse and regulate the bed of the Thames would be beneficial in diminishing the odours and insalubrity so often complained of. Another matter, the lessening of the enormous traffic through the principal east and west thoroughfares of the metropolis, has engaged the attention of many of the committees and commissioners already named. This subject we shall take up, after having noticed the recent proceedings concerning embankment schemes, and the connection of these schemes with the Great Drainage of the Metropolis.

It was in May, 1860, that a Committee was appointed by the House of Commons, 'To consider the best means of providing for the increasing traffic of the Metropolis, by the Embankment of the Thames.' Of the fifteen members of the Committee, those familiar with engineering and architectural questions were Sir Morton Peto, Mr. Alderman Cubitt (the present Lord Mayor), Sir Joseph Paxton, and Mr. Tite ; while former and present Commissioners of Works were represented by Lord John Manners, Sir John Shelley, and Mr. Cowper. The Committee met several times during two or three months, examined about forty witnesses, and sent in their Report at the end of July.

If we have succeeded in conveying a general idea of the plans proposed from 1666 to 1855, it will obviate the necessity of dwelling at much length on those of 1860 ; for, in truth, very little that is really new has been brought forward. The chief novelty relates to the northern 'low-level sewer.' The great scheme of metropolitan drainage (described in the '*Companion to the Almanac*' for 1859) comprises the formation of an intercepting sewer parallel with the Thames, and at no great distance from it, following the line of the Strand and Fleet Street. The 'high-level' and 'middle-level' sewers, further northward, are now in progress ; but this 'low-level' sewer has not yet been commenced. The more the subject is considered, the more do the engineering operations necessarily involved in it excite uneasiness. To form a sewer forty feet underground (it will in some places even exceed this) in such a place as Fleet Street, whether by an open cutting or by tunnelling, is a formidable work, which would interrupt street traffic to an extent hardly calculable, and for a period of many months at a time. The Metropolitan Commissioners of Works, and their engineers, are as fully convinced of this as any other persons, and as anxious to devise some means of obviating the evil. Hence one peculiar character given to the evidence brought before the late Committee. Another point is, that as we have now a railway terminus (the Victoria) at Pimlico ; a railway bridge over the Thames to connect that terminus with the various Surrey lines ; a branch forming to connect the same terminus with the Great Western and North Western ; a railway forming from London Bridge to Hungerford Market ; a railway forming from Paddington along the New Road to Farringdon Street ; and another railway just sanctioned from Farringdon Street over the Thames to join the Kent railways ---as we have, or are to have, all

these, the plans of projectors have in some instances been affected accordingly.

This being premised, we will say a very few words concerning the chief projects brought before the Committee of 1860.

1. Mr. Fowler proposes a combined road and railway on an embankment eighty feet wide from Westminster to Blackfriars, with extensions to the Pimlico Station at one end, and the Farringdon Station at the other; three docks behind the embankment for barges, with a water area of eight acres; a new street from Blackfriars to Cannon Street; a company to provide part of the capital, to be recouped by the railway; and the Government or the metropolis to provide the rest, in return for the road-accommodation afforded. 2. Mr. Lionel Gisborne proposes embankments on both sides of the river, all the way from Westminster Bridge to London Bridge: he being one of the few engineers who believe that the northern embankment would work mischief on the river unless accompanied by something similar on the opposite shore. He gives up his former idea of a railway, but looks to the profitableness of the reclaimed land as building ground. 3. Mr. Sewell proposes, not an embankment, but a railway on iron pillars, following nearly the low-water line, with a low-level sewer under it, and openings between the pillars for barges to reach the same water-area that is now open to them. 4. Mr. Edmeston proposes an embanked road and railway following nearly the high-water level; the whole of the barge trade to be conducted outside it. 5. Mr. Bird, varying only in minor ways his plan of 1855, proposes a tunnel railway from the new Victoria Station to Scotland Yard; a railway, partly elevated, and partly submerged in an iron tunnel, from Scotland Yard to Queenhithe; an embankment and roadway from Scotland Yard to Blackfriars; and the finishing of a long-intended line of new street from Blackfriars to Cannon Street. 6. Mr. Bidder proposes a plan in which Mr. Harrison and the late Robert Stephenson assisted. It comprises an embankment from Westminster to Southwark Bridges; arches to raise a roadway to a level with the bridges; a low-level sewer beneath the embankment; large areas of reclaimed land to be given to Somerset House and the Temple; about twelve acres of docks behind the embankment; an extensive surface of reclaimed land to be let or sold for warehouses and cellars; a double tramway for large omnibuses on the embankment; and on the south shore an embankment and railway all the way from Battersea Park to near London Bridge. Mr. Bidder believes that the Government or the Metropolis might reasonably furnish some of the capital; that the value of the reclaimed land would furnish a second portion; and that some railway company would willingly supply the rest. 7. Mr. Bazalgette and Mr. Hemans jointly propose an embankment from Westminster Bridge to Queenhithe; a road on the embankment 100 feet wide, to pass *under* Hungerford, Waterloo, and Blackfriars Bridges; inclined roads to connect the embankment-road with the levels of the several bridges; the embankment to be formed by cylinders and sheet-piling, like New Westminster Bridge, filled in with earth; a low-level sewer beneath the embankment; five docks behind the embankment, varying from 100 to 300 feet in width,

covering 21 acres, and entered by several tidal gates ; a uniform deepening of the river ; and a refacing of the wharfs on the south shore. 8. Mr. Page, modifying a plan which he had introduced seventeen years ago, proposes an embankment from Pimlico to Queenhithe, for the most part so low as not to interrupt the view of the river from the existing houses ; the road to be on the embankment, not elevated on arches above it ; twenty-six acres of dock room behind the embankment ; certain portions of the reclaimed land laid out as pleasure-grounds ; tidal gates to admit barges to the docks ; a low-level sewer under the embankment ; no railway, but the embankment made broad enough to admit a tramway.

Mr. Thwaites, Chairman of the Metropolitan Board of Works, without having any separate plan of his own, recommends the adoption of some one of those above named, notably that of Messrs. Bazalgette and Hemans ; and especially wishes that a low-level sewer should form part of the scheme. He does not propose the aid of any company. As the 8*d.* coal duty will expire in 1861, and the 1*d.* duty about the same time, he suggests that both should be continued as a means of paying for metropolitan improvements ; and that a portion of this, as well as of the Omnibus and Cab Duties, should be capitalised to pay for the greater part of the embankment scheme : the rest being supplied by a parliamentary vote.

Without noticing the discussions which took place in Committee, we will at once state the decision ultimately arrived at, in the form of resolutions :—

“ 1. That the embankment of the north side of the Thames, from Westminster Bridge to or nearly to Southwark Bridge, would afford a desirable mode of improving the banks and bed of the river, and facilitate the construction of the low-level sewer along the foreshore ; while a roadway on the embankment would greatly relieve the crowded thoroughfares.

“ 2. That by the construction of docks inside the embankment wall, wharfingers and other persons engaged in business along the river would, in most cases, derive increased facilities for conducting their various trades and occupations.

“ 3. That the statements made to the Committee with regard to the probable cost of the proposed embankment vary considerably, ranging from a minimum of 400,000*l.* to a maximum of 1,500,000*l.*, according to the nature and extent of the plan ; but these estimates include the cost of the low-level sewer ; and there is reason to expect that a large proportion of the total first cost would be repaid by works of a productive character.

“ 4. That as in 1861 the 8*d.* and 1*d.* duties upon coal, and the $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.* duty upon wine, which were imposed and continued by Parliament for the purpose of public improvements in the metropolis, will cease ; your Committee recommend that they be renewed for a limited period, and that the whole or part of the cost of the Thames embankment be made a first charge upon them.

“ 5. That the legislature having already entrusted to the Metropolitan Board of Works the main drainage of the metropolis, and armed them with power to deal with the foreshore of the river in

connection therewith, your Committee recommend that the construction of the embankment be also confided to them.

"6. That for this purpose your Committee suggest that the above-mentioned dues be placed at the disposal of that Board for a limited period; and that a guarantee of the imperial treasury be likewise afforded them, according to the provisions contained in the 21 & 22 Vict. c. 104, s. 6.

"7. That your Committee are of opinion that it would be most difficult to estimate, before the works are completed, the amount of damage that might be occasioned; they therefore recommend that power be given to ascertain, after the completion of the works, the amount of compensation that may be due.

"8. That while your Committee consider the embankment of the south side of the Thames to form a necessary part of any complete scheme for the improvement of the river and the metropolis, yet it is of less urgent necessity than that of the northern side."

Thus the matter now stands; and it remains to be seen whether the Session of 1861 will give legislative sanction to any mode of solving this vexed question. The Committee mention no one engineer, and recommend no one plan by name. They simply speak favourably of *an* embankment on the north shore, within certain limits, having a roadway on it, a low-level sewer under it, and docks within it; they recommend that the Metropolitan Board of Works shall execute it, and the coal tax pay for it; and they make light of the wharfingers' opposition, by proposing to defer any questions of compensation until after the works are executed. No joint-stock company is recommended, and no embankment railway mentioned. It is understood that at the present time (Nov. 1860) the Government and the Metropolitan Board of Works are in communication, to agree upon the details of a measure to be brought before Parliament on this subject in 1861.

The subject of our paper is 'Thames Embankments and Crowded Streets.' Having placed the reader in possession of the chief facts relating to the former, we proceed now to the consideration of the latter half of the subject—one which touches still more nearly the daily convenience of all classes.

No one really knows the amount of passenger traffic in and out of the metropolis every day; it is no one's business to inquire. There is a current of short traffic coming in from every suburban railway-station every morning, and a current of long traffic at various hours of the day. There are continuous streams of omnibuses and cabs, pouring in their supply all day long; and there are more foot passengers than in any other city in the world. It is true that the 350,000 houses of this monster metropolis, and the 7,000 miles of street and lane which permeate it, would accommodate all the residents and all the visitors easily enough, if they were equally diffused over the whole area. But such equality is by no means observable. Immediately after breakfast, 'City men' pour in by tens of thousands from all sides, towards a region of which the Bank of England is the centre; and from four o'clock till six, those City men are pouring out again in equally formidable number.

The omnibuses and cabs which convey those who can afford to ride choke up the roadways, while the more economical pedestrians choke up the footways. As the great warehouses, too, are mostly in and near the same region, the waggons and carts of trading firms require a free passage through the very same streets; and thus the blockade becomes still more formidable. Let any one station himself, at the busy hours of the day, at the point where Cornhill, Bishopsgate, Leadenhall, and Gracechurch Streets meet; or in the Poultry; or at the corner of the General Post Office; or at the foot of Ludgate Hill—and especially let this occur when roadways are being taken up on account of sewers, gas, water, or paving (which interruption becomes more and more frequent, according as our ‘sanitary’ ideas become developed)—and he will be aware of the almost hopeless difficulty of maintaining free and clear passage through those streets. New Cannon Street has done something, Gresham Street has done something, to lessen the rushing stream through certain thoroughfares; but still the influx is immense. Mr. Bennoch, who has paid much attention to this subject, gives the following picture of vehicles fighting their way from west to east:—“Along the Strand the progress is steady and rapid; there is room for two or three vehicles each way, making four or five altogether. They approach Temple Bar; the two or three vehicles passing eastward are met by two or three going westward. But even supposing there be only two proceeding each way, there is only room for one to pass through the Bar in each direction at the same time. The process is like drawing a wire: the two lines of traffic are drawn into one, and the result is, that carriages occupy exactly double the time they ought to do. This is obstruction the first, and the experience of all will confirm the fact. At Chancery Lane a stream of traffic from Camden Town to Kennington, by way of Blackfriars, swells the tide, and, meeting with contending currents in Farringdon Street, they chafe or rather chaff each other, and all progress is for a while suspended: Fleet Street is blocked up. By-and-by that is cleared, and there is a cheerful trot round St. Paul’s. A slight check is felt at the corner nearest Cheapside, and a third lock takes place in the Poultry. We pass the shoals of the Mansion House, where the diverging streets are as numerous as the mouths of the Danube; and ultimately we get into the straits of Cornhill. But a fourth lock occurs in the gorge of Leadenhall.” Some one has taken the trouble to frame an estimate, that if fifteen minutes are occupied in going where ten minutes would otherwise suffice, the carriers, wharfingers, wholesale dealers, omnibus and cab owners of the metropolis, lose 100,000*l.* a year by the crowded state of the streets; but how this conclusion is arrived at, we do not know.

How many persons, how many vehicles, pass through or into the metropolis daily? This question has often been asked, and many attempts have been made to furnish an answer. Inconclusive these attempts may be, but they are worthy of notice so far as their individual results are trustworthy. We will give the chief of them:—

In 1850, Mr. Haywood, engineer to the City Commissioners of Sewers, selected twenty-four spots within the City, appointed twenty-

four days in the months of July and August, and caused each spot to be watched on one of those days from eight in the morning till eight at night. The observations were made upon vehicles, not foot-passengers. The greatest number of vehicles passing in any one hour was between four and five in the afternoon, over London Bridge; this was nearly equalled by the number between ten and eleven in the forenoon. The next busiest spots were Cheapside, Poultry, Temple Bar, Ludgate Hill, Newgate Street, Leadenhall Street, Blackfriars Bridge, Cornhill, Gracechurch Street, and Bishopsgate Street, in the order here named. The greatest number in one spot in twelve consecutive hours was 13,099, passing over London Bridge. The average number was more than 1,000 vehicles per hour at London Bridge, and nearly 1,000 per hour in Cheapside. On another day in this same year, Mr. Bennoch ascertained that 10,767 vehicles went over London Bridge between nine in the morning and six in the evening.

In 1853, Mr. Bennoch employed twenty-four men to watch the traffic that passed over the five bridges between the hours of nine and six on one particular day. The numbers came out as follows:—

	Foot Passengers.	Vehicles.
London Bridge . . .	63,080	11,498
Southwark „ . . .	1,357	307
Blackfriars „ . . .	30,089	4,359
Waterloo „ . . .	6,234	1,709
Westminster „ . . .	26,170	5,840

together with 516 equestrians in all.

In 1854 it was ascertained that, in one week, the following passengers and vehicles passed over Westminster Bridge:—341,398 foot passengers, 3,046 horsemen, 19,157 cabs, 5,326 omnibuses, 24,879 carts and waggons with one or two horses, 1,299 waggons with three or four horses, 2,265 vans, 526 donkey carts, and 1,942 trucks. In the same year it was found that about $3\frac{1}{4}$ million passengers crossed Hungerford Bridge; besides $2\frac{1}{2}$ million who went to or from the steam-boat pier at that place.

In 1855 an attempt was made, by personal observation, and by inquiries of companies, to determine the amount of locomotion into and out of London in one average day. The following numbers were arrived at:—400,000 persons entered or left the City on foot, 88,000 by omnibus, 54,000 by eight railway termini, while 30,000 embarked or disembarked at the several steam-boat piers. This total number is more than 570,000; but there are no means of determining in how many instances the same persons were enumerated as pedestrians at one hour of the day, and travellers by omnibus, rail, or steam at another; on the other hand, cab-travellers are not mentioned. The distinct journeys made by all vehicles in and out of the City were set down at about 60,000 per day.

In 1856 Mr. Haywood ascertained that on October 22nd, between eight in the morning and eight in the evening, 11,150 single-horse vehicles, 4,265 two-horse, and 577 three or four horse vehicles passed over London Bridge alone, making the wonderful total of 15,992.

In 1857, on February 11th, between the hours of eight and eight, 85,690 foot-passengers and 14,890 vehicles crossed London Bridge.

In 1859 Mr. D. W. Harvey, Commissioner of City Police, caused to be prepared an account of twenty-four hours' traffic over London Bridge, from six in the morning on March 16, to six in the morning on March 17. The number of persons on foot was 107,074, and in vehicles 60,836, or 167,910 altogether. The vehicles were—4,483 cabs, 4,286 omnibuses, 9,245 waggons and carts, 2,430 other vehicles, or 20,444 in all—7,000 persons and 850 vehicles per *hour* night and day!

The above astonishing numbers may not furnish a definite clue to the actual amount of street traffic; but they do unquestionably show that this amount must be something stupendous. And it is every year increasing in the main thoroughfares; for although the streets increase commensurately with the augmentation of inhabitants, yet the great centres of business remain where they were. The banks, the brokers, the merchants, the shippers, the importers, the wholesale dealers,—nearly all are congregated within a small space in the City; and to get at these, the streets become more and more crowded as the population increases. We must remember, too, that down to 1827 there was not an omnibus in London; whereas now—the reader may fill up this sentence from his own observation.

Now for the proposed remedies. In considering the crowded state of the great thoroughfares, and the difficulty of conducting the traffic, four suggestions, or sets of suggestions, have from time to time been made; viz. 1. To construct new wide streets, by pulling down masses of poor and crowded dwellings. 2. To intersect the metropolis with railways. 3. To run steam passenger-carriages on the common roads. 4. To lay down horse-tramways.

1. Of the first of these remedies, little need be said here. The portion of each '*Companion*' relating to 'Public Improvements' has faithfully recorded them as they occurred—so far, at least, as relates to the opening of new streets in the metropolis. The construction of Regent Street, the Quadrant, and Waterloo Place, apart from any disputed question as to architectural beauty, unquestionably added much to the facility of moving through the metropolis. Some of the alterations have not yet paid well, so far as concerns the letting of the ground for building purposes; but public convenience has been greatly benefitted by the new Victoria Street at Westminster; the new street from Sloane Square to Chelsea Suspension Bridge; the new opening from Coventry Street to Long Acre; Endell Street and Wellington Street, as part of a line from the North of London to Waterloo Bridge; Victoria Street, completing an opening from Blackfriars Bridge to King's Cross; New Cannon Street, completing a business channel from Saint Paul's Churchyard to London Bridge; Gresham Street, forming part of a new route parallel with Cheapside, on the north; and others of like kind. In a short new street now being made from Cranbourne Street to King Street, Covent Garden, a subway tunnel is formed, to contain gas and water pipes, with entrances which will obviate the necessity of breaking

open the roads—an important novelty, tending to the accommodation of street traffic.

2. The second of the suggestions adverted to above, viz. the intersection of the metropolis with railways, is hardly yet in a state of solution. Hitherto, railways have increased rather than lessened the trade of the streets, by augmenting the number of vehicles necessary to convey passengers and goods to and from the several termini and depôts. A railway entirely through London has not yet been made. When the Metropolitan Railway from Paddington to Farringdon Street is finished, and when a junction with it has been effected by the Farringdon Street extension of the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway—then we shall be in a position to form a judgment on a question which is now indeterminate for want of data.

3. The third suggestion, concerning locomotives without railways, has had an interesting history. Much ingenuity has from time to time been shown in the construction of vehicles which shall comprise a steam-engine for propulsion on common roads, and at the same time shall afford accommodation for passengers. Not only must such a vehicle bear all this weight, but it must possess the power of passing over rough and irregular roads, and of ascending such inclines as usually occur in road making. Moreover, the machinery requires to be made as light as is consistent with strength, that the power may not be wasted in dragging dead-weight; while the whole must be compacted in bulk as closely as possible, to avoid blocking up the roadway. These various conditions have hitherto only been in part fulfilled. The first attempt seems to have been made by one John Theophilus Cugnot, who, in 1769, constructed at Paris a steam-carriage which, whatever may have been its other merits, ran into and knocked down a wall—thereby giving rise to an opinion that steam-power could not be sufficiently controlled for such a purpose. James Watt and his friend Robison had conceived and discussed a similar project as early as 1759, but without proceeding so far as to construct a model. In 1784 Watt described in detail the mode in which he thought a steam-carriage ought to be constructed; but as he had a prejudice against high-pressure steam-engines, and as condensing engines are too bulky, his plan was never adopted. Murdoch, a Cornish engineer, constructed the first English steam-carriage about, or somewhat before, 1790: it ran upon a short space of road near Redruth; but it was a mere model, and there is no evidence that it led to any larger construction. About the same time, William Symington, whose name is associated with the early history of steam navigation, constructed a model of a steam-carriage: it was exhibited at Edinburgh, but, like Murdoch's, it never went beyond the stage of a model. Towards the close of the century, Oliver Evans, a Pennsylvanian, applied temporary wheels to a machine which he had constructed for dredging docks, and connected them with a steam-engine intended to work the dredging-apparatus: with this clumsy and imperfect steam-carriage, he travelled slowly over a portion of road. Oliver Evans was regarded by some as a dreamer, by others as a madman; for he expressed his belief that the time would come when carriages propelled by steam would be in general use, as well

for the transport of passengers as goods, travelling at the rate of fifteen miles an hour;—no bad prophet was Oliver Evans. In 1802, Messrs. Trevithick and Vivian obtained a patent for a steam-carriage. They boldly surmounted the prejudices against high-pressure steam, and planned an arrangement far superior to any which had preceded it. The main portion of the weight rested well on two large hind-wheels, while two smaller fore-wheels had facilities for turning very easily. A carriage, built on this principle, was worked, experimentally, near London, with sufficient success to support the views of the inventors; but the roads and street-pavings were very bad in those days, and ruined the project. When road-engineering had been more attended to, Julius Griffith, in 1821, obtained a patent for a steam-carriage; Messrs. Bramah constructed a carriage for him, but the boilers proved defective, and the inventor became disheartened. Many engineers doubted whether a locomotive could ascend an incline on a common road by its own proper motion; they feared either that it would run back, or that the wheels would revolve and slip without progressing. Hence a number of curious inventions to obviate the supposed difficulty. It had not at that time been discovered that locomotives can ascend tolerably steep gradients, both on common roads and on railways, provided other circumstances are favourable. Mr. Goldsworthy Gurney next took up the subject, and devoted many years of time and much money to inventions concerning steam-carriages. His experiments so far succeeded, that Sir Charles Dance was induced to establish one of Gurney's steam-carriages as a regular stage-coach between Cheltenham and Gloucester: it began in 1831, and ran four times a day for four months, the distance of nine miles being performed in an average time of fifty-five minutes. The scheme broke down, commercially, chiefly owing to interested opposition. A Committee of the House of Commons in the same year made an inquiry into the subject, and reported—"That carriages can be propelled by steam on common roads at an average rate of ten miles an hour. That at this rate they have conveyed upwards of fourteen passengers. That their weight, including engine, fuel, water, and attendants, may be under three tons. That they can ascend and descend hills of considerable inclination with facility and safety. That they are perfectly safe for passengers. That they are not (or need not be, if properly constructed) nuisances to the public. That they will become a speedier and cheaper mode of conveyance than carriages drawn by horses. That as they admit of greater breadth of tire than other carriages, and as the roads are not acted on so injuriously as by the feet of horses in common draught, such carriages will cause less wear of roads than coaches drawn by horses." Notwithstanding this favourable report, steam-carriages again went out of notice; for the public mind was becoming vividly interested in the wonders of railway travelling. In the same year (1831), Mr. Hancock produced a steam-carriage which he called the 'Infant,' and which plied for hire between London and Stratford; and he afterwards produced others that worked in various parts of the environs of London. Mr. Scott Russell, before he became celebrated in connection with steam navigation, constructed a road locomotive which ran between Glasgow and Paisley. Sir James

Anderson, Colonel Maceroni, Dr. Church, Mr. Squire, and many other persons, invented locomotives to run on common roads; some were constructed of full size, and were fairly tried: attaining, in a few instances, a speed of twelve miles an hour.

To explain all the reasons why steam-carriages on common roads have not been successful, is a subject for an engineering treatise; suffice it to say, that obstacles, of one kind or other, have frustrated them all, so far as passenger-traffic is concerned. It is true that the Earl of Caithness has, in the present year, made a remarkable journey in Scotland, in a steam-carriage constructed by Mr. Rickett. Some time before, a carriage of a similar kind ran from Buckingham to Windsor; but the journey here adverted to was much longer. The carriage was a sort of gig with a locomotive at the back, or a locomotive with a gig-seat and hood in front. It was on three wheels, two to support the bulk of the machine, and one in front for guiding or steering. The gig carried three persons, one of whom guided or steered, while the engineer stood near the fire-box behind. It occupied in length about the space of a horse and chaise; it weighed 30 cwt., carried water enough for about twelve miles, and coals for thirty, and was intended to run about ten miles an hour. In September, 1860, the Earl and Countess of Caithness, the Rev. W. Ross, and Mr. Rickett, travelled by this machine 150 miles in the north of Scotland, from Inverness to Barrogell Castle, through Beauly, Golspie, Dunrobin, Helmsdale, the Ord Mountain, Berridale Glen, and Wick. The ascent was in one place so steep as 1 in 7: but this, and all other difficulties, were surmounted. The achievement was a remarkable one; but whether it possesses commercial value, in comparison with horse-traction, the future must show. Another recent invention is that of *traction-engines*, as they are called; that is, ponderous locomotives, not to carry or draw passengers, but to drag heavy loads at a slow pace over ordinary roads. Boydell, Dray, and other inventors, have brought such machines under public notice. In one there are radial cogs on the periphery of the wheels to enable them to bite the ground well while ascending inclines; while in another there is a very ingenious arrangement, whereby the machine temporarily *lays down its own plank tramway as it passes*, and carries the boards of this tramway with it—thereby enabling the machine to pass over soft ground, into which the wheels would otherwise sink.

Whatever may be the ingenuity displayed in the above-described machines, there is not at present any evidence that such contrivances would be available for materially lessening the pressure of traffic through the busy streets of the metropolis.

4. We turn next to the fourth suggested mode: viz. the laying down of *horse tramways* in the public streets.

That a smooth track is better than a rough stone track for the passage of wheel vehicles is admitted on all hands. In some parts of the West Indies there are wooden tramways laid down to facilitate the conveyance of timber from the forests; and three or four oxen are said to do as much effective work on these tramways as ten times the number on an ordinary ill-made road. In the early half of the seven-

teenth century, wooden tramways were introduced in the collieries of the north of England, to lessen the labour of drawing coals from the pits' mouth to the shipping-staiths. At first they were simply planks laid down on the bare ground; but afterwards an improved arrangement was adopted, by making the planks several inches thick, and supporting them on cross-timbers or sleepers: a thick layer of ballast being laid down to protect the sleepers from the horses' feet. The wheels of the coal-trucks had flanges, or projecting rims, to prevent them from running off the wooden rails. One horse could draw three tons of coal very easily on such a tramway. The first *edge* tramway, of any extent, was constructed at the Penrhyn Slate Quarries, in 1801; with such success, that two horses could draw twenty-four tons of slates.

It is neither necessary nor possible to determine where or when passengers were first conveyed in carriages drawn by horses on tram-roads; but to the United States is unquestionably due the carrying out of this plan on an extensive scale *in the ordinary streets of a city*. America had the experience, the failures, and successes, of England as a guide; moreover, the chief American towns are more regularly built, and have wider streets, than those of the mother country. At the present day, horse-tramways are laid down in many of the streets of New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Cincinnati, St. Louis, and probably other cities. English townspeople were, in the first instance, averse to railways coming near them, fearful of some undefined evil or loss; but in America the iron path has been welcomed from the first as a benefactor; and although the various State legislatures would not permit locomotives to dash along through the public streets, they permitted tramways to be laid down for horse traction. There are thus two kinds of tramway-traffic conducted in the streets—one, in connection with the great railways, and the other a substitute for the ordinary omnibus traffic. The carriages (or, as they are there called, *cars*) generally hold twenty-four passengers inside. There are very powerful breaks, to aid in stopping the car promptly. The motion is so easy, the car so roomy, and the steps so well contrived, that the ingress and egress are far superior to anything observed in English omnibuses. The wheels run upon a grooved iron rail; but to facilitate the turning of sharp curves, the outer line has the grooved rail superseded at those places by a flat plate or raised rail, so that the off wheels run on their flanges, instead of the flanges sinking into a groove. At New York there is one line of tramway beginning at the City Hall, passing by the Bowery, extending eight miles out into the suburbs. The late Robert Stephenson made the first locomotive intended for use in the streets of New York, especially adapted for turning round corners of streets: it was like a two-wheeled engine, with a swivelling truck on four low wheels in front. The authorities at first stipulated that locomotives should be unhooked from railway trains on entering the city; but they afterwards permitted some to enter, on condition that there should be an abundance of precautionary inscriptions, "Look out for the engine when the bell rings." It has been estimated that,

in 1859, no less than 70,000,000 persons travelled by street-tramways in the three cities of New York, Boston, and Philadelphia.

The French have copied these street tramways, which they call *chemins de fer Américains*, and of which they have laid down lines from Paris to St. Cloud, Sèvres, and Versailles; also in Lyons and other cities.

In England, Mr. Bridges Adams was one of the first, and has always been one of the most active, to advocate the use of horse-tramways on the existing streets and roads. Five-and-thirty years ago he expressed an opinion that steam-carriages on common roads were not likely to be so available as horse-traction on tramways. Under both systems the powerful but costly railway is left out of account; the first omits the tramway, the second omits the steam-power. An article on this subject, by Mr. Adams, was published in the 'Westminster Review' in 1843; and he has since urged the same views in many other publications. In 1850 he said, in a paper read before the Society of Arts, "It would be easy to convert the turnpike roads into a system of practicable railways, by inserting rails level with the surface, to travel on at stage-coach speed by steam. This arrangement would place the whole of the agricultural districts of England in a rapidly-improving condition—the farms at one end of the line, and the markets at the other. The ordinary traffic need not be interfered with by this plan of rails, as vehicles could cross and recross them." One great feature would be, to carry coals direct to the farms; and another, to carry goods to the shops and passengers to the inns, along the tramways through the towns.

It will be noticed that here Mr. Adams spoke of steam-power on tramways; but he was then considering the practicability of making cheap branches from railways along country roads. In reference to towns and cities, however, his advocacy related to horse-traction. In another paper communicated to the Society of Arts, in 1857, he says that the requirements for a good street tramway are—strength to resist violence from vehicles crossing it laterally; simplicity of structure, and fewness of parts; sufficiency of depth and width in rail to give vertical and lateral stability, and continuous strength at the joints; facility in laying down, repairing, and replacing; non-interference with access to drains, water-pipes, and gas-pipes; and economy of cost. He believes that worn-out railway rails would do very well, imbedded so as to lie on their sides, with the hollow to serve as a groove for the flange of the wheel. Railway Companies might connect their lines with villages for 300/. a mile, by laying down their old rails on common roads; while an increased, but still small expenditure, would enable similar lines to be laid down in the streets of towns. In a wide road the tram would be most convenient in the centre; in others, according to the nature of the traffic. In considering how we might relieve the enormous street-traffic of the metropolis, Mr. Adams proposes that tramways should radiate from five central points, and should be laid down in the existing main thoroughfares. The proposed lines of route make up a length of 69 miles; Mr. Adams' estimate is 140,000/. for a double line, and

20,000*l.* a year for maintenance and renewal. He believes that a very large profit would result from such an investment, besides a great increase of public comfort and convenience.

Mr. Train, at the Oxford Meeting of the British Association in 1860, claimed very high merit for the street-tramway system, based on the experience of America. He maintains the following points:— that each tramway-car or carriage displaces two omnibuses and four horses; that householders would have to pay less paving-rates, because the roadways would be less cut up on the new system; that as each car keeps its own line, it establishes “a self-constituted police system,” saving confusion without expense to the public; that the cars are easy to enter and quit, and easy to ride in; that, in time of emergency, troops could be conveyed at ten miles an hour from one part of the city to another; in short, that the system is characterised by “less time, less confusion, less noise, less fear of accident, less mud and dust, more regularity, more attention, more comfort, more room, better light, better ventilation, and a greater facility of ingress and egress.”

Such have been the arguments used in favour of street tramways. Of the result of the advocacy, we have not yet much to say as concerns the metropolis. In 1851 an attempt was made to establish a London Tramway Company, but without success. In 1856, it was suggested that the London General Omnibus Company, having become the owners of several hundred omnibuses, might suitably give the system a trial; and in 1857 preliminaries were made to this end. The Company agreed to appropriate 50,000*l.* to street tramways. The first line intended was from Notting Hill to the Bank, *via* New Road, with branches to the Paddington and Euston Stations; and a line from King’s Cross to Farringdon Street, *via* Bagnigge Wells Road. The tramways, with sidings, would extend about 8½ miles, mostly along roads of considerable width. The tramway-cars were to occupy two lines in the centre of the road, leaving the rest for ordinary traffic. If the first experiment succeeded, the next line taken was to be from some part of Bishopsgate Street to Edmonton. It was supposed that 3,000*l.* per mile would defray the cost of a double tramway, and a sufficient rolling stock. The projectors made out a very tempting schedule of receipts and profits; but the scheme fell to the ground, principally through the opposition of parish authorities and road commissioners.

The first town in England to venture on an actual adoption of the system was Birkenhead. On the 30th of August, 1860, a street tramway was opened in this town. Mr. Train, in the spring of the year, brought the subject before the notice of the Birkenhead Commissioners. After some negotiation, his proposals were accepted; a ‘Birkenhead Street Railway Company, Limited,’ established; and a line of street-tramway laid down. The line extends from Woodside Ferry, the chief landing-place from Liverpool, to Birkenhead Park, by way of the Shore Road, Angle Street, and Conway Street; with a junction which permits the return route to be taken through Hamilton Street. The tramway itself consists simply of two iron plates, raised about an inch on the outer side, and

sunk so that the raised edge shall be nearly on a level with the ordinary roadway. The rails are fixed upon longitudinal bearings, which rest upon transverse sleepers. The cars or carriages, drawn by horses, run on these rails, in the ordinary manner of a railway train. Each car resembles a railway carriage in size, and an omnibus in general arrangement. The wheels, which are comparatively small, run beneath, instead of outside, the body. Each car will hold from fifty to sixty passengers: it is 24 feet long, 7 feet wide, and 7 feet high from floor to roof. Twenty-four sitters are accommodated inside, twelve on each seat; and as there is a space of nearly a yard in width between the seats, there is ample room for several additional persons to stand, with hand-rails and guiding-straps for their accommodation. Twenty-four can sit outside, with a protecting hand-rail all round. A small platform at each end of the car, raised about half a yard from the ground, and protected by a sort of splashboard, affords ready means for ingress and egress. There are sliding windows for ventilation, with louvres to prevent a draught. The car being exactly alike at both ends, the horse or horses can be yoked to either. Both driver and conductor are provided with patent breaks, to aid in stopping the vehicle readily. The car weighs two tons: the preliminary arrangements were for two horses to each car; but the system is capable of great variation in both these particulars. Whatever else may transpire in the history of this novelty, it is certain that two horses can draw a vastly larger load on such a tramway than in an omnibus on an ordinary road; while the vehicles themselves are much more roomy and comfortable.

The success of the Birkenhead adventure, if success should result, would, however, by no means prove that a similar plan would relieve the overburdened streets of the metropolis. Civil engineers well know how much better a smooth iron tram is than a rough road; and road trustees, municipal and county, would probably yield before public opinion, if strongly expressed. But the difficulty would not lie here. The question to be solved is—How could tramways be laid down in such places as Cheapside or Fleet Street without adding to the existing confusion? The streets of the great American cities are very wide, the chief of them varying from 60 to 120 feet; and tramways, occupying a portion of the width, still leave room enough for ordinary traffic. Are not most of our metropolitan streets too narrow for this scheme? Different persons, who wish well to the scheme, but who cannot shut their eyes to its difficulties, ask—How would a trammed street fare during water, gas, and sewer repairs?—would the huge vehicles be perpetually stopping and blocking the streets to take up and put down passengers?—would other vehicles be permitted, or not, to get into the iron ruts?—if they did, would not the ruts soon get out of order by lateral and diagonal percussion?—if we have passenger-tramways running opposite the doors of warehouses and shops, how is the shopkeeper to unload his goods from ordinary waggons?—if the cars went singly, in what would they be better than large omnibuses?—if they were connected into a train, would not the length of this train be an unbearable nuisance at the crossings of the lateral streets? Even in America the tramways are

seldom laid down in the chief streets; they run mostly through streets parallel with, and at no great distance from, the main thoroughfares. In London, parallel streets of analogous character are even narrower than the main lines. Where, for instance, is the street parallel to, and within easy distance of, Fleet Street or Cheapside, broad enough for the tramway system? A stone tramway has long been laid down in the Commercial Road, open for use by all vehicles; and this is found greatly to lessen the difficulty of dragging heavily-laden waggons. A similar system would be useful in the busy streets of the City; because, while rendering a certain amount of service, it would not interfere with existing traffic or existing vehicles. The proposed street-tramway system, however, is something more than this; and the projectors are bound to show that the benefits would be more than commensurate with the inconveniences.

Some engineers think that we shall be compelled, by-and-by, to resort to railways on pillars, along the principal streets, with traffic below and traffic above, as is done in one of the streets of Manchester. But, pending such aerial schemes, the problem remains difficult enough. Let the tramway-projectors make a fair trial (and let the respective authorities afford them power so to do) in some of the wider streets. If the public like the new ways, and if an adequate commercial return be obtained, the system will extend; but let us not indulge in a belief that special tramways and tramway-carriages would materially lessen the throng and pressure of traffic in the great centres of city business. The beginning of 1861 will possibly afford some data in the wider and less crowded streets. Mr. Train, the London General Omnibus Company, and other parties, have applied to the vestries of several parishes for permission to lay down tramways in certain streets. Mr. Train proposes to select the following among other routes:—from Regent Street, along Oxford Street to the Marble Arch; from Oxford Street up Baker Street to the New Road; from the Marble Arch up the Edgeware Road to the New Road; from the Edgeware Road along the New Road to Baker Street; and from the New Road through Upper Baker Street to the Eyre Arms. Such routes would certainly afford means of testing the tramway system in broad and not overerowed thoroughfares; it is worth trying, even if it be totally inapplicable to the City. Though opposed in some quarters, Mr. Train's plans are viewed favourably in others, and will possibly receive the requisite sanction.

The next few years will probably show us that something useful may be effected towards lessening the insupportable crowding of the main thoroughfares—by a Thames embankment bearing a broad road; by railways running completely through, and not merely into, the metropolis; by the finishing of new broad streets already determined on; and by the laying down of horse-tramways on such of the streets and roads as may be found suitable for that system. Above all things, let us get rid of the frightful 'low-level sewer' from our streets, by carrying it fairly through or under the Thames itself, so far as is possible.

IV.—RAGGED, INDUSTRIAL, AND REFORMATORY SCHOOLS.

At first sight it might appear incredible that in a country like ours, possessing educational institutions of the highest order, and in an age distinguished above all preceding by its anxiety for the moral and religious progress of the people, there should grow up an army of uneducated, neglected, outcast children, numbered in our largest towns and cities by thousands, obtaining a precarious subsistence by plunder, and maintaining a constant warfare with all the institutions of civilized life. Such, however, is the undoubted fact; and it was to remove this reproach that Ragged Schools were first instituted. It has been said, indeed, that Ragged Schools are at once the disgrace and the glory of our country: the disgrace, in a twofold sense, because such an amount of juvenile ignorance and depravity as gave rise to Ragged Schools indicates gross and criminal neglect on the part of multitudes of parents, and also because it is discreditable that Christian philanthropists, who expend so much thought, and effort, and money in enterprises of benevolence reaching round the globe, should have overlooked and neglected the mass of heathenism at their own doors; —the glory, because when made aware of the facts, the community was not slow in applying a practical remedy, and in striving, by earnest and well-directed efforts, to atone for the culpable indifference of former years.

The term Ragged is in itself rather repulsive, and is disliked by many sincere friends of such institutions. It is one of those comprehensive terms, which, suggested in some happy moment, perhaps in an off-hand manner, are adopted and become recognized as the technical designation of the particular scheme or system concerned. It was first used in 1843, by the Field Lane School. The term is a characteristic one as applied to the objects of the charity. The operation of the system, however, tends to abolish rags; and as Ragged Schools become, in course of time, respectable, the scholars themselves, in some instances, get ashamed of the name. The friends of Ragged Schools defend the designation, as indicating, with sufficient clearness, the kind of material upon which the Ragged School is specifically intended to work.

Before glancing at the history and present state of the Ragged School system of our own day, let us name with the honour that is due to humble worth and disinterested benevolence, Thomas Cranfield, who opened similar schools in Southwark sixty years ago, and John Pounds, the Portsmouth cobbler. We do not call Cranfield or Pounds the founders of Ragged Schools. These worthy men did, in their sphere, the good that seemed laid out by Providence for them to do, without dreaming of founding institutions, or attempting to influence any but those who reaped the immediate benefit from their useful labours. No one, however, can refuse to them the merit of having hit upon and successfully applied the idea which, in more favourable circumstances and under more influential patronage, has been developed into that which is now, in effect, the national system of Ragged School instruction.

John Pounds was the son of a workman employed in Portsmouth

dockyard. In 1781, when he was fifteen years of age, he met with an accident which crippled him for life. He carried on his occupation of mending shoes in a small shop in St. Mary Street, Portsmouth. He had adopted a nephew; and thinking that he could instruct the youth better with a companion than by himself, he obtained as a second pupil the son of a poor woman in the neighbourhood. Other children sought his instructions, and he pursued his truly benevolent course for a series of years, dying on the 1st of January, 1839, aged 72, regretted by many who had learnt to appreciate his character, and especially by the young men and women to whom he had given the first start in life. In his latter years he had usually about forty children gathered around him, the aggregate number of those who had been under his care being not less than five hundred.

It was about the time that John Pounds died that efforts of a similar kind to his were put forth in some well-known localities in London, as well as in other parts of the kingdom. George Yard, Whitechapel, and Wellclose Square, Ratcliffe Highway, may be mentioned as places where something of this kind was done, in a desultory manner. Probably the city of Bristol was the first to possess a regularly-organized Ragged School of the modern type.

With respect to the country at large, twenty years ago the amount of crime, particularly among the juvenile population, had reached an alarming height. Taking the average of five years, 1838-1842 inclusive, the number of persons committed for trial at the assizes in England and Wales was 26,758; of these more than one-third were under 20 years of age. The statistics of summary convictions showed also a large proportion of juvenile delinquency. The statistics of prisons throughout the country indicated an annual addition to the criminal population of from 20,000 to 25,000 juveniles. With respect to the metropolis alone it was estimated that about 30,000 persons under 16 years of age depended for their living on the fruits of mendicancy and crime.

When David Nasmyth originated Young Men's Societies and City Missions he had little thought of the various kindred schemes to which those institutions would give rise. In the metropolis it was a City missionary who commenced the Ragged School system. Andrew Walker, a Scotch gardener, in the pursuit of his occupation, came to London; and becoming acquainted with the condition of a district lying near to Westminster Abbey, commonly known as 'The Devil's Acre,' he took the matter deeply to heart. He applied to the authorities of the City Mission, was accepted, and commenced his career as a missionary in Westminster about 1839. During the sixteen years of his active labours there, he witnessed gradual improvement, and had many evidences that his arduous labours were not all in vain. It must be remembered that Mr. Walker was a pioneer, and his operations were conducted in the very worst and most dangerous of the enemy's ground. Men, women, and children were intimately acquainted with the various appliances of deception, vice, and crime. On Sunday evenings, in a house belonging to the Dean and Chapter, there was a school for thieves, and a mock judicial court, in which young pickpockets were shown how best to conduct and defend themselves when brought

before a real judge. There were public-houses where dancing parties were accustomed to be held, in which persons of both sexes danced in a state of nudity. Whole streets, and an entire square, were occupied by houses of ill-fame; and there were regular establishments from which the professional beggars who honoured the district with their residence might hire, at the charge of two shillings per day, widows' weeds, naval and military uniforms, wooden legs and arms, bandages, and other implements of imposture. Children in any number could be had from the agency office, at 9*d.* per day, or direct from their parents at 6*d.* per day, to be exhibited for the purpose of engaging the sympathies and emptying the pockets of a benevolent public. It required a man of no ordinary nerve, and of no ordinary tact, to carry the war into such a camp. Happily the personal appearance of the missionary pioneer was sufficiently imposing to inspire caution in any who might feel disposed to resist by physical force his advance into their domains; while his native kindness of heart, coupled with practical wisdom in the management of his schemes, accomplished at length, to a very large extent, the reformation he desired. He commenced his more active aggression by hiring an old stable in New Pye Street, in which, after some rough fittings had been placed, the work of instruction was commenced, and various means were employed to gain the attention both of parents and children. As he proceeded, assistance came to him from numerous and unlooked-for quarters. Some of those well known in the locality as proficient in crime underwent a change of life, and became helpers in school efforts. Lord Ashley, now the Earl of Shaftesbury, came very early to the aid of these useful exertions, and by his personal interest in the work, his judicious advice, his pecuniary assistance, and his influence with others amongst the higher classes, rendered invaluable service. On one occasion, about twelve years ago, when the quondam thieves' public-house was opened as a day and evening school, with a reading-room and library, we heard Lord Ashley speak of Mr. Walker as his 'right hand' in Ragged-School matters in Westminster, adding his testimony to the improved character of the district, by saying that a few years before he would not have ventured to bring his wife through that locality, because of the probability of being insulted in one form or another, but that now he had no such apprehension. Mr. Walker subsequently commenced a nursery at Clapham, in which he employed youths discharged from prison, and had some success in assisting these outcasts to gain a useful and honourable place in society. Among other City missionaries of like spirit, who set earnestly to work in this field in other parts of the metropolis, with corresponding success, may be named Mr. Jackson, Mr. Vanderkiste, and Mr. Langridge. Of the matters to which we have just referred, a brief but interesting account will be found in No. 377 of "*Household Words*," for June 13th, 1857, under the title of "*Tilling the Devil's Acre*."

In the year 1844, there had been established in London sixteen schools, with two hundred voluntary teachers, and two thousand children. It was at this time that the Ragged School Union was formed, an institution which has been of much service in directing and strengthening local operations.

It may be useful here to point out the distinctive features of the various forms which have been given to the schools intended for the reform of juvenile delinquents, and the instruction and training of such as are yet untainted with positive crime.

What are called *Ragged Schools* are generally intended to impart instruction, chiefly religious. At first they were usually open during the week in the evening only, besides being open on Sundays. There were two reasons for this scanty allowance of daily instruction. First, in the early stages of the undertaking, the teachers were voluntary, and, of course, unpaid: in general they had their own business engagements to fulfil during the day, and an hour or two in the evening was all the time they could spare to the work of the school. Secondly, it was considered best to commence the experiment with the evening school only, as many of the children had to provide for themselves the means of living by selling articles in the streets, and most of them were unwilling to submit to the restraint of school hours during the day-time. This system was found, in the course of a few years' experience, to work very imperfectly, and paid teachers were in many cases engaged to conduct the schools. Such schools were opened during the day as well as in the evening. In many schools, industrial day and evening classes were also added, and in some, food, to a small extent, was given to the scholars. In order to obtain more complete control over the children, and to remove them as much as possible from the adverse influences to which they were exposed when away from the teacher's care, it was found expedient to establish *Industrial Feeding Schools*, in which the children are taken charge of for the whole of the day, supplied with food, instructed in the ordinary branches of common school education, and taught some handicraft. The credit of originating this system is by common consent awarded to Sheriff Watson, of Aberdeen, and the schools founded by him are generally regarded as models. *Refuges* are Industrial Feeding Schools, in which the children are also housed and clothed. *Reformatories* are similar to Refuges, with this difference, that the children received into Reformatories are such as have brought themselves under the operation of the criminal laws of the country, and are, by authority of the magistrates, placed under instruction and discipline, not only for their own benefit, but likewise for the protection of the community.

The formation of the Ragged School Union in London was of material service in strengthening the schools already formed, and in encouraging the opening of new schools. The result was, that a steady increase took place, and the number of schools, which in 1844, when the Union was formed, was 20, increased in four years to 62; the number of teachers increased in the same period from 200 to 902 (of whom 80 were paid teachers); and the number of scholars from 2,000 to 7,000. At the commencement of 1860 the number of schools held on Sunday afternoon and evening was about 200, of scholars more than 22,000. Of day schools there are 146; of night schools 200. There are 114 industrial classes. About 1,500 children were sent to situations during the year 1859. There are 2,670 voluntary teachers, 380 paid monitors, and 416 paid teachers. The paid teachers have an association for mutual benefit, by means of

which new modes of teaching and other improvements are communicated to the members. There are 76 Penny Banks, with upwards of 15,000 depositors, with an amount approaching 9,000*l.* paid in during 1859. In 49 clothing clubs sums amounting to nearly 600*l.* were contributed by the subscribers for the purchase of articles of wearing apparel. In connection with the operations of the Union there are 93 Ragged Church and City Mission meetings held weekly, and 75 meetings for the benefit specially of the fathers and mothers of the children attending Ragged Schools. During the year 132 scholars had become voluntary teachers, and 88 were received as members of Christian churches. The aggregate income of 155 schools for 1859 was upwards of 17,000*l.*, and that of 15 Refuges was more than 15,000*l.* The expenditure of the Ragged School Union was about 5,000*l.* During the year 282*l.* 13*s.* had been given by the Union in small sums as prizes to scholars who had retained situations for more than twelve months. The Union publishes a small halfpenny magazine—"Our Children's Magazine"—which has a circulation of 7,000 copies monthly; and "The Ragged School Magazine," for teachers and the public, at twopence monthly, which has a circulation of 4,000 copies. A great favourite in all Ragged Schools is "The Band of Hope Review," established about eight years ago by a gentleman deeply interested in Ragged Schools, and who established it with the special intention of providing an attractive and useful publication for the children of the poor, a purpose which has been amply realized. The Band of Hope Union has also materially assisted the conductors of Ragged Schools by forming Bands of Hope at many of the schools, and by providing instructive and entertaining lectures in connection with the exhibition of the magic lantern, and of dissolving views of high character, shown by the powerful oxyhydrogen lime light.

The Western Division of the metropolis contains 39 Ragged Schools, with upwards of 4,200 children. Of these schools 8 are in Westminster, 5 in Chelsea, 1 in Brompton, 5 in Paddington, 2 in Bayswater, 5 at Notting Hill, and 2 at Hammersmith.

The Central and Northern Division comprises 38 schools, with about 5,500 children. These schools are pretty equally distributed over the district, which is an extensive one, reaching from Bedfordbury, Covent Garden, to Hoxton, and from Clare Market to Agar Town. Five of the schools are in the vicinity of Drury Lane and Lincoln's Inn Fields; 2 in and near Seven Dials; 5 in Field Lane, Saffron Hill, and Clerkenwell Green; 3 in Camden Town; and 10 in Islington.

The Eastern Division includes 38 schools, with about 6,600 scholars. Of these schools 2 are in the City, 5 in Whitechapel, 7 in Spitalfields, 4 in Bethnal Green, and 10 in the neighbourhood of the Docks, Ratcliffe Highway, Shadwell, and Poplar.

In the Southern Division are 40 schools, with about 5,500 children. Two of these schools are situated in Lambeth; 3 in the vicinity of the New Cut; 7 in the Borough; 4 in Newington and Walworth; 5 in Bermondsey; 6 in Rotherhithe, Deptford, Greenwich, and Blackheath; 2 at Peckham; 2 in Camberwell and Brixton; and 2 at Clapham.

Generally speaking the schools referred to in the above statement are of the class properly denominated Ragged Schools: many of them, as we have seen, have industrial classes connected with them, but they do not rank with Industrial Schools. The frequent occurrence of this feature in connection with the ordinary Ragged School makes it difficult to treat the subject of Ragged Schools apart from the more advanced and more efficient institutions.

The following Refuges, in connection with the Ragged School Union, had a total of 605 inmates in March, 1860. The figures appended indicate the number of children in the respective Refuges:—

For Boys:—Belvedere Crescent, Lambeth, 19; Bridge House, Wandsworth, 70; Britannia Court, King's Cross, 14; Brook Street, Hampstead Road, 18; Bryan Street, Caledonian Road, 32; Euston Road, 51; Great Queen Street, Lincoln's Inn, 100; Grotto Passage, High Street, Marylebone, 22; Hatton Street, Maida Hill, 28; Mansell Street, Whitechapel, 47: total, 401.

For Girls:—Albert Street, Mile End New Town, 38; Broad Street, St. Giles's, 52; Hill Street, Dorset Square, 60; Lisson Street, Paddington, 33; Manor Street, Chelsea, 21: total, 204.

From these Refuges during the year 182 obtained situations, 49 were sent out as emigrants, and 80 were otherwise provided for. A new Home of Industry for Females was opened in October, 1860, at Old Pye Street, Westminster.

According to a statement published by the Reformatory and Refuge Union, there were, in England and Wales, at the commencement of 1860, the following Industrial and Reformatory schools in operation, namely:—

			Accommodation.
Provincial Reformatories, for Males	33	2457	
" " for Females	9	664	
Refuges and Industrial Schools for Males ..	5	284	
" " for Females ..	8	177	
" " for Males and Females	16	2375	
Metropolitan Reformatories, Refuges, and			
Industrial Schools for Males ..	26	2196	
" " for Females ..	20	908	
Total	117	9061	

Of these schools 47 are certified under the 17 & 18 Vict., cap. 86; one under the 17 & 18 Vict., cap. 169; and 18 under the 20 & 21 Vict., cap. 48. We may remark here that many of the Reformatory Schools are not occupied to the full extent of the accommodation provided. Besides those contained in the above list there are other schools of a similar character, which are under private management. Public interest in this subject was much excited, and has been sustained, by the proceedings of a Conference held at Birmingham in 1851, and by the proceedings of the Association for the Promotion of Social Science, established in 1856. The formation of the Reformatory and Refuge Union about the same time affords evidence of the increase of public interest in the question. The circum-

stances we have alluded to, and the passing of the recent Reformatory Acts, by which juvenile offenders, instead of being sent to prison, may be sent by magistrates to Reformatories which have been certified by a Government Inspector, and a sum paid for their maintenance, account for the fact that the greater number of the Industrial Schools and Reformatories are of recent establishment.

Bristol was amongst the foremost in dealing with an unhappy juvenile population by the agency of the Ragged School. The name of Miss Carpenter, as a writer and as an active worker, is necessarily associated with this good work in the city where she resides. Few persons have done more to advocate the claims of the children of the Ragged School than this energetic and benevolent lady. The following Industrial Schools and Reformatories are in operation in and near Bristol:—

	Estab- lished.	Accommo- dation.
Bristol Ragged School for Males and Females ..	1846	150
Bristol Industrial School for Males	1849	50
Kingswood Reformatory for Males	1852	100
Red Lodge Girls' Reformatory	1854	60
Arno's Court (Roman Catholic) Reformatory for Females	1856	300
Certified Industrial School for Males	1859	50
Total		<hr/> 710 <hr/>

Liverpool has not been behind in reformatory efforts. At Edge Hill, in the vicinity, the Lancashire Female Refuge, for 20 inmates, has existed since 1823. In 1844 the first Ragged School in Liverpool was established. In 1848 a Ragged School Union was formed. This Union comprised, at the commencement of the year 1860, 60 schools, of which 33 were evening schools, 12 day Ragged Schools, 3 Industrial schools, and 12 Sunday schools only. The aggregate attendance of scholars was 6,974; the number of teachers 483; and of monitors (in the day Ragged Schools) 20. Of the scholars 3,696 were able to read. During the year 489 obtained situations. In eight of the evening schools, at which the aggregate attendance is 378, a charge of a penny a week is made to the scholars, who are generally Ragged School children who have gone to situations. Several of the schools have Penny Banks in connection with them. The Liverpool Farm School, situated at Newton, near Warrington, with accommodation for 80 boys, was established in 1859. The magistrates in Liverpool have taken pains to apply the provisions of "The Youthful Offenders' Acts," and the results have been highly satisfactory. In the five years preceding the passing of these Acts the average number of juvenile offenders committed to prison was 1,030; in the five years following the average fell to 751, the highest number was 1,148, in 1852; the lowest 486, in 1858. The daily average of juveniles in prison in 1854 was 110; in 1859 it was a fraction under 25. The gangs of juvenile offenders which formerly infested and plundered the town have been quite broken up. Parents have been called upon, in accordance with the provisions of the Acts, to pay towards the expense

of thus reforming and training the children they have neglected, the amount reaching, on an average, about 250*l.* a year.

Exeter had a Female Refuge for discharged prisoners of the Western Counties as early as 1836, with accommodation for 20 inmates: it has now, in addition, the Devon and Exeter Reformatory Farm School, at Brampford Wood, founded in 1855, for 30 boys, and the Girls' Reformatory for the Western Counties, for 50 inmates, commenced in 1858.

York Industrial Ragged School, commenced in 1846, has accommodation for 100 orphans, destitute children, and vagrants. The Castle Howard Reformatory, at Welburn, near York, commenced in 1856, with accommodation for 80 boys, receives youths sentenced to detention who have been previously once, or oftener, convicted, from the North and East Ridings, the City of York, and the town of Hull. The boys are employed chiefly in spade husbandry, and are much in request as labourers by the farmers in the neighbourhood. The number of juvenile offenders in the North and East Ridings has greatly diminished since the opening of the school. With respect to the town of Hull, the testimony of the stipendiary magistrates is, that "juvenile crime, as a system, is broken up."

Manchester possesses a Ragged and Industrial School at Ardwick Green, commenced in 1846, with accommodation for 300 poor and vagrant children and unconvicted juvenile thieves, from which, since its commencement, about 500 children have gone into situations; a small female refuge, commenced in 1846, with accommodation for 20; also the Manchester and Salford Reformatory, at Blackley, for 50 boys. In connection with the Manchester and Salford Ragged School Union, formed in 1858, there are 15 schools, with an average attendance on the Sunday evenings for the year 1859 of 3,564 children, with 426 teachers. Each school has one or more evenings in the week devoted to secular instruction, with attendance, in all, of 1,916. During the year more than 200 scholars were transferred to Sunday-schools of a higher class; 60 were sent to day-schools, and 65 obtained situations. The Penny Banks connected with the schools received upwards of 200*l.* from nearly 1,200 depositors.

In *Birmingham* a Ragged and Industrial School was commenced in 1846. The Free Industrial School, commenced in 1849, provides for 120 children of both sexes; the Saltley Reformatory Institution at Small Heath, opened in 1853, has accommodation for 100 boys; and the Girls' Reformatory at Smethwick accommodates 45 inmates.

In 1847 the West Riding Female Refuge was opened at *Wakefield*: the West Riding Reformatory School for Girls was commenced in the same town in 1856. *Bath* established Industrial Schools in 1848; *Derby*, *Hull*, *Ipswich*, and *Sunderland* in 1849; *Cambridge* in 1850; *Chester*, *Clifton*, and *Gloucester* in 1852; *Bolton* in 1853; and others followed in quick succession. At *Bradford*, where the first Ragged School was established in 1855, there were in that year 111 cases of juvenile delinquency. In 1856 the number fell to 76; in 1857 to 47; and in 1858 to 26. These results are ascribed to the operation of the Ragged School.

The Reformatory School best known, and on the largest scale in this

country, is that of the Philanthropic Society at Red Hill, near Reigate, Surrey. The founder of the Philanthropic Society, Robert Young, commenced his efforts on behalf of the children of criminals in 1788. He took in succession four small houses at Hackney for their reception, and placed in each a mechanic or artisan to instruct them in useful labour. The society was incorporated in 1806, and increased in importance and in usefulness. For the last eleven years its extensive operations have been carried on at Red Hill, where the society's farm occupies an area of about 240 acres. By the Act of Incorporation, the objects of the society are defined to be the children of convicted felons, or children who have themselves been guilty of criminal practices; and of late years admissions have been principally of the last class, especially juvenile offenders sentenced to detention under the Act 17 and 18 Vict., c. 86, and 19 and 20 Vict., c. 109. To be eligible for admission the boy must be under fifteen years of age, of sound bodily health, and capable of receiving mental instruction and industrial training. By special arrangement this institution receives juvenile offenders from the eastern division of the county of Sussex, from the counties of Surrey, Somerset, Notts, Salop, Lincoln, Montgomery, and Oxford, from the Isle of Ely, and from the boroughs of Nottingham, Hastings, Brighton, and Reading, and from the City of London. In consideration of the voluntary subscriptions received from the public, a limited number of boys are received into the establishment free of charge. The number of boys under the society's care at one time is usually about 260: they are divided into five sections or "families," each with a separate house, and a master or "father." This plan was adopted from the system so admirably carried out at Mettray by M. Demetz, although, the families at Red Hill being larger in number than those at Mettray, the control of the master is not so effective. The separation of the families, however, is so well kept up that, except at chapel, many of the boys never see each other. The boys learn and work alternately, half of the number being at school while the other half are employed as shoemakers, as tailors, as assistants in the dairy, in brickmaking, or at farm-work. Each school has a playground attached. There is also a bathing-pool which, under proper regulations, is frequently used. The boys generally enjoy good health. The establishment is made to produce as much for its own support as possible: thus all the shoes, clothes, &c., required for the boys are made in their own workshops; grain, potatoes, and garden-stuffs are raised on the farm; the dairy supplies the milk and butter required, and is in such repute that the surplus produce is in great demand in the neighbourhood. Bread is made on the establishment. It is pleasing to visitors to observe the excellent feeling which prevails between the boys and the masters and the officers of the institution. The conduct of the boys at chapel is exceedingly decorous: in giving the responses, and in accompanying with their voices the neat little organ placed in the chapel, they manifest a gratifying amount of earnestness. Forty-five of the boys were confirmed by the Bishop of Winchester in May, 1859. The disposition of the boys may to some extent be judged of from the circumstance that, of 159 boys who were out on leave during

1859, only 4 did not return to time. Nineteen deserted the school during the year. Five had to be committed to prison.

Among the sources of income of the Philanthropic Society, the following may be noticed:—the profit of the farm-work in 1859 was 448*l.*; on brick-making 106*l.* The amount of work done by the boys for employers in the neighbourhood, was 156*l.*; while upwards of 6000*l.* was received from Government under the Reformatory Acts. The outlay for training and maintenance was, on an average, about twenty guineas for each boy; the total expenditure was 7200*l.*

The number of boys received during 1859 was 99; of these about half had lost father or mother, or both; many were the children of drunken and immoral parents. Of those discharged during the year 43 emigrated, 6 were apprenticed, 5 sent to service, 4 to sea, 35 were sent to friends. About 900 boys have been sent out as emigrants to Canada, the United States, and Australia, since the commencement of the school. From a statement showing the disposal of the boys during four years, 1855–1858, it would appear that about 11 per cent. of the emigrants, and about 23 per cent. of those in home employments, have relapsed into crime.

Much of the success of the Philanthropic Society's operations is due to the excellent management of the Rev. Sydney Turner, now Government Inspector of Reformatories, who was Chaplain and Secretary to the institution for a number of years.

The largest Refuge in the metropolis is that in Great Queen Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields, entitled the St. Giles and St. George, Bloomsbury, Refuge for Homeless and Destitute Boys. It was commenced in 1852, in Arthur Street, St. Giles's, with about 20 boys. In 1858 it was removed to extensive premises in Great Queen Street, formerly occupied as a coach-factory. The number of boys at present in the house is about 100. They are employed in shoemaking, tailoring, and other handicrafts, the result of which appears in the last Annual Report in the following form:—Shoes sold, 110*l.* 2*s.*, fire-wood sold, 83*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*; wages received for errand boys' work, 70*l.* 11*s.* 9*d.*; upholsterers' work, 40*l.* 16*s.* The clothes and shoes for the boys are made in their own workshops. The outlay for food, clothing, &c., was 865*l.*; for emigration, and outfits for boys sent to the navy, &c., 270*l.* Towards the outlay, special contributions, to the amount of nearly 1100*l.*, were received in consequence of articles in the *Times* newspaper; 220*l.* from the Ragged School Union; and 279*l.* 5*s.* 2*d.* from the Committee of Council on Education. The same society has a Refuge for 50 girls in Broad Street, Bloomsbury, and supports several Ragged Schools. The total number of children admitted into the Refuges up to the end of 1859 was 781; namely, 469 boys and 312 girls. Of the boys, 89 emigrated to Australia, Canada, the United States, and South Africa; 34 entered the navy; 15 entered the merchant service; 76 were placed in situations; 41 were restored to their parents and friends; 2 were apprenticed; and 3 enlisted. Of the girls, 99 were sent to service, 88 were restored to their friends, 13 removed to other institutions, 5 emigrated to Australia, 26 to Canada, 16 to New Zealand. Numerous and satisfactory communications have been received from and respecting the emigrants. Con-

nected with the Refuge is a Band of Hope, the members of which are instructed in the principles of temperance, and are trained in singing, in which many of the boys attain great proficiency, and several obtained silver medals in a public competition for singing and recitation.

A source of great anxiety to the conductors of Ragged Schools is the disposal of the children after they have been in some degree fitted for active life; and emigration, assisted as this has been to a large extent by the Government and by private benevolence, has opened an eligible outlet for many hundreds of the children. Many encouraging reports have been received respecting the conduct of the emigrants. In 1858 a committee was formed at Toronto, in Canada, to receive boys sent out from Reformatories in England, and to assist them in procuring suitable employment. The operations of this committee have been continued with encouraging results. In 1858 and 1859, between May and September in each year, about 40 boys were sent out from various Reformatories, at a cost of 12*l.* each. About one half of the boys are engaged in agricultural labour. Mr. John McGregor, barrister, who has taken a deep interest in all the efforts for the benefit of Ragged School children, visited Canada in the autumn of 1858, and made it his business to institute personal inquiries into the condition of boys who had been sent out as emigrants from metropolitan Refuges and Ragged Schools. The result of his inquiries was extremely favourable, many of the boys being found in good situations, and conducting themselves in a creditable manner. The letters from emigrants which are published in the annual reports of the Red Hill Reformatory, the St. Giles's Refuge, and similar institutions, contain much that is interesting and indicative of well-doing on the part of the writers.

An excellent initiatory step in industrial training has been found in connection with the Shoe-black brigades. Like the other branches of Ragged School efforts, the Shoe-black brigades of the Metropolis have been imitated in the provinces, and in several large towns a similar system has been adopted. On Lord Palmerston's recent visit to Yorkshire, he presided at a public meeting on behalf of the Leeds Ragged School and Shoe-black Brigade, and expressed himself warmly in favour of such institutions. The Shoe-black societies had their origin as follows:—In the spring of 1851, a meeting was held at the Field Lane Ragged School, for the purpose of devising plans for the employment of Ragged School boys in cleaning knives and shoes in private houses, when the expected influx of strangers should visit the metropolis on account of the Great Exhibition of that year. Three gentlemen were returning home from that meeting, when, in crossing Holborn near Chancery Lane, it occurred to one of them that shoe-blackening on the public street might furnish suitable employment for many of the boys. A committee of seven gentlemen—all of the legal profession—was formed, and on the 31st of March, 1851, five boys were stationed at selected posts, the first boy taking up his position in Trafalgar Square, and inaugurating the scheme by polishing the boots of one of the committee. For the year 1859 the statistics of those in London were as follows:—

Name of Society.	Uniform.	No. of Boys.	Earnings.
			£.
Ragged School Shoe-black Society	Red.	59	1,746
East London	Blue.	106	1,094
South London	Yellow.	40	669
North-West London	White.	16	140
West Kent	Green.	13	120
West London	Purple.	15	206
Islington	Brown (red facing)	26	240
Notting Hill.	Blue (red facing)	26	200
Union Jack (Limphouse)	Red (blue facing)	18	132
		319	4,548

Besides these societies there is a Roman Catholic brigade, designated as that of St. Vincent de Paul.

In Scotland the subject of juvenile delinquency was first dealt with in the 'far north.' In the city of Aberdeen vagrancy and street begging, with their usual accompaniment of petty pilfering, had become formidable nuisances. In the hope of remedying this evil a society was formed to provide the means of putting vagrant children to school, by paying their school fees. This plan did not realize the wishes of its projectors. Sheriff Watson proposed that means should be adopted to bring the vagrant children under a course of training, at once industrial and educational, and to induce their attendance by giving them food during each day.

With 100*l.* subscribed by himself and some friends Mr. Watson commenced in October, 1841, an Industrial School for boys. The number of scholars at starting was 20. Two years later a similar school was opened for girls. This school in 1846, in consequence of some difference of opinion among the managers, was split into two portions, the new establishment receiving the name of Sheriff Watson's Female School of Industry. This was opened in April, 1847, with 53 children. The Juvenile School of Industry was commenced in co-operation with the police authorities, who undertook to send to the school every child found begging in the streets. This they were enabled to do, legally, by the powers granted to them in the local Police Act for the city. Accordingly, on the 19th of May, 1845, the day on which the school was opened, 75 children of both sexes were brought in by the police, of which number only 4 were able to read. Great confusion prevailed among them on the first day; and it was a hard day's work for the gentlemen who had taken the matter in hand to reduce these young savages to something like discipline. But a beginning was fairly made, and in course of time the work became less difficult. It was an encouraging circumstance at the commencement that the greater number of the children returned to the school, on the second day, of their own accord. At the end of 1846 was instituted the Child's Asylum, the committee of which investigates the cases of begging and delinquent children, and hears applications

from parties for the admission of destitute children into the Schools of Industry. According to the decision of this committee, the children are either admitted into one of the Schools of Industry, or sent back to their parents or friends, or they are otherwise disposed of. The distinctive features of these schools are expressed in Sheriff Watson's own words: "The peculiar characteristics of the Aberdeen Industrial Schools are to educate, train to industry, feed, and give Sunday clothing, and send the children home at night." The condition of the children admitted into these schools may be seen from the following statement with respect to 69 boys attending one of the schools in 1844. Of these 45 were from 8 to 12 years of age; 36 were fatherless, 4 were motherless, 4 had lost both parents; and in the other 25 cases where both parents were alive, the father had either deserted his family or he was disabled from work. The children are instructed in reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, geology, and religious exercises. They are employed in net-making, which is found to be a healthy as well as a remunerative occupation; and they occasionally work in the garden. In the girls' schools the scholars do all the household work; they receive an education similar to that which the boys receive; and they are trained for domestic service. The change for the better produced in the personal appearance of the children after they have attended the school for a few weeks is frequently very striking. The present state of the Aberdeen Industrial Schools is as follows:—

—	Average Number on Roll.	Average Monthly Attendance.	Average Cost of each Child during the Year.		
Boys' Industrial School . .	79	70	£.	s.	d.
Juvenile Ditto Boys	67	62	3	12	6
Ditto Ditto Girls	60	58	3	18	0
Female School of Industry .	100	95	4	2	10
Sheriff Watson's Ditto .	63	56	4	15	3½

It is scarcely necessary to remark that juvenile begging has been entirely got rid of in Aberdeen, and that the number of juvenile criminals is very greatly reduced. In 1841 the number of juvenile offenders in prison was 61; in 1858 it was 15. Upwards of 3,000 children have attended the Aberdeen Industrial Schools since their commencement. Of these 200 girls have gone from school into domestic service, and 400 boys into situations, and are, with few exceptions, known to be doing well: many have been taken home by their parents.

Another branch of social reform in Aberdeen may be briefly noticed. One of the most degraded localities in the city was selected by the Rev. J. H. Wilson for the scene of home mission labours. Drunkenness and its usual concomitants held sway in the neighbourhood. The missionary instituted a ragged school, a temperance meeting, a band of hope, a penny bank, prayer-meetings, lectures, preaching, and household visitation. In less than twelve months Mr. Wilson and his

friends had closed a penny theatre, and taken it for a chapel, fitting it up for religious worship, under the designation of the Ragged Kirk. By-and-by the fame of the reformation in Albion Place reached the ears of philanthropists in high quarters: men such as the Earl of Carlisle visited the spot, inquired and saw for themselves, and gave substantial aid. Her Majesty heard of the Ragged Church, and gave more than one handsome donation, and a new edifice was erected in a neighbouring locality, the former building being continued as a mission chapel. Mr. Wilson emphatically ascribes to the temperance pledge, in conjunction with Christian teaching, the remarkable success which attended his labours in Aberdeen.

The *Dundee* Industrial School, accommodating 200 boys, was founded in 1846, and has been extremely beneficial to that town. *Glasgow* commenced the work in 1847, and has six Industrial and Reformatory Schools, with accommodation for more than 1,000 children. The Act 17 and 18 Vict. cap. 74, applicable to Scotland, which was passed in 1854, provides that children, apparently under 14 years of age, found in a state of vagrancy, may be brought before a magistrate, and sent to an industrial school. This Act, commonly known as "Dunlop's Act," has been found exceedingly useful in Glasgow, as well in other large towns in Scotland. It has been ascertained that the amount of juvenile begging has been materially lessened since the Act referred to was brought into operation.

The Industrial School at *Ayr* was founded in 1848; those of *Greenock* and *Stirling* in 1849; of *Kilmarnock*, *Paisley*, and *Stranraer* in 1850. There are now upwards of 30 Industrial Schools, Refuges, and Reformatories in Scotland, with accommodation for more than 4,000 children.

The Industrial Schools of *Edinburgh* owe their formation chiefly to the exertions of the Rev. Dr. Guthrie of that city. In his pastoral visitations in the Cowgate and the Grassmarket he had seen many wretched homes, and many neglected children, and found that most of this misery arose from one cause. He says: "I should fail in my duty if I did not state broadly that most of these children owe their ruin to drink—to the dissipated habits of their parents. Intemperance is the horrid Moloch, the ugly, blood-stained idol to which so many young victims are annually sacrificed. Drunkenness, directly or indirectly, supplies our Ragged Schools with scholars, and gaols with prisoners, and our poor-houses with by much the largest number of their tenants." Condemning the unnatural parents, he sympathised with and desired to benefit the suffering children. The success of the efforts at Aberdeen and Dundee prompted Dr. Guthrie to take measures for forming an Industrial Feeding School in Edinburgh. An interim committee was formed, and public attention and sympathy were engaged by the publication of Dr. Guthrie's first "Plea for Ragged Schools." The scheme received general support, and was speedily put in operation. Another Industrial School was commenced by influential persons in Edinburgh who thought that Roman Catholics might not allow their children to attend a school in which the Scriptures were read as a class-book. Dr. Guthrie's first "Plea" was followed by a second, and the two have been recently republished

with a third "Plea," under the significant title of "Seed-Time and Harvest ; or Pleas for Ragged Schools." These eloquent appeals have been of great service in commanding sympathy and pecuniary assistance. The results have been most striking. In 1847 it was calculated that there were in Edinburgh about 1,000 mendicant or criminal juveniles. About this time the numbers attending the Original and the United Industrial Schools were in all 310 ; and at the commencement of 1860 the numbers were 353. That the schools must have had some influence in diminishing juvenile crime, may be inferred from the fact, that of young persons between 14 and 16 years of age committed to prison, the number has suffered considerable diminution. Thus, in 1848, the number was 532 ; in 1850 it was 361 ; in 1854 it was 253 ; in 1859 it was 130. The commitments of children under 14 years of age show a somewhat similar result, the numbers for the six years from 1854 to 1859 inclusive, being, respectively—103 ; 81 ; 137 ; 92 ; 71 ; 56. From the Original Ragged Schools, 536 have been sent to situations, including those who have been sent out as emigrants, and those who have gone into the army and the navy ; from the United Industrial Schools, 461.

About three years ago, cards of invitation to a tea-meeting were issued to as many of the old scholars of the Original Ragged Schools as could be found in Edinburgh. It was a very pleasant and joyous assemblage. About 150 attended, some of the guests being the wives, and others the husbands, of former scholars. Dr. Guthrie says : "We lingered over the scene. Nor could I look on that gathering of young men and women—so respectably clad, and wearing such an air of decency—and think what, but for the Ragged School, they would have been, without tears of joy, gratitude to God, welling up to the eyes. It was a sight worth living for. It was our harvest home."

We have not much information with respect to the progress of Ragged Schools in Ireland. The children of Irish parents receive their full share of the benefits to be obtained in Ragged and Industrial Schools both in England and Scotland ; but in their native land, so far as we know, not many Ragged Schools have been instituted, and the most of the industrial and reformatory institutions now in operation are of recent establishment. At the close of 1859 there were in Ireland 16 Reformatories, Refuges, and Industrial Schools, providing accommodation for upwards of 1,200 inmates. Five of the Reformatories are under Roman Catholic management.

The Mill Street Ragged School in Dublin was commenced in 1851. Up to 1858 the average attendance of children at the Sunday schools varied from 149 in one year to 360 in another ; in 1858 the number was 110. At the daily school for boys and girls, the average attendance varied from 60 in 1851 to 80 in 1858. An infant school, commenced in 1854, was discontinued as a separate school in 1858. An industrial school, carried on for some time, was broken up for want of pecuniary support. A ragged school, dormitory, and industrial home for boys, was commenced in 1853, for the benefit especially of destitute and homeless boys attending the Ragged School. During 1859 there were 75 boys admitted ; of these 22 went to situations. Since

the opening of the Home, upwards of 400 children had participated in its benefits. The total expenditure for the year 1859 was about 4907.

The view we have given of the progress and present state of Ragged Schools and Reformatories is necessarily imperfect; enough, however, has been presented to show that the efforts so generously put forth have not been in vain, and that the results possess great practical value. We quote here one official testimony on the subject, as a specimen of many which have been recently given by magistrates in all parts of the country. The deputy chairman of the Surrey sessions, in his address to the grand jury in October, 1860, said: "It must be much better for those little boys who go prowling about the streets, without the knowledge of religion or any moral precepts, that they should have the benefit of Ragged Schools, instead of becoming the Arabs of society. While in their ignorance, they have no knowledge of honesty or the proper acquirement of property by industry; and it was lamentable to find so many in this great and populous metropolis. I have the satisfaction to state that, since the formation of these excellent schools, crime has decreased all over the kingdom. At Gloucester alone there were five prisons, and four of them are shut up, owing to the paucity of prisoners. The Ragged and Reformatory Schools, established by Mr. Baker, one of the magistrates, have most likely been beneficial to such a wonderful decrease of crime." With this agrees a resolution, moved by Sir J. P. Kaye Shuttleworth, at a meeting of the Leeds Ragged School and Shoe-black Brigade, in October, 1860, with the Prime Minister of England in the chair, to the effect that "the establishment of Ragged Schools has been productive of much good in diminishing crime and ignorance; and a large extension of this species of benevolence is imperatively demanded in our large and populous towns and cities."

It cannot be denied, however, that, to a large extent, the ignorance and vice of the juvenile population are traceable to the intemperance and improvidence of their parents; and that till sobriety becomes the rule among the labouring population of our land, rags and wretchedness and crime will be constantly produced and perpetuated. When will the time come that the great body of our working population will awake to a just sense of their own dignity, and, with honest independence of spirit, resolve to provide from their own resources the means of the decent bringing up and thorough education of their own offspring?

On some points connected with Ragged and Reformatory School management, differences of opinion have been expressed, and friendly controversy has taken place. The Act passed in 1854, known as Lord Palmerston's Act, empowers judges and magistrates, in the case of any child found guilty of an offence which subjects it to fourteen days' imprisonment at least, to commit such child, after the expiration of its sentence, to any Reformatory which shall have been duly certified by the Inspector of Prisons, for a term of not less than two nor more than five years. Strong objection has been urged to this enactment, so far as relates to the sending the child to prison before being sent to the Reformatories, on account of

the likelihood there is that the prison will be to him a school for crime, and that even a fortnight's companionship with his seniors in crime will make him more thoroughly a criminal than when he entered. On the other hand, the directors of the Red Hill Reformatory strongly recommend that "in every case, the" juvenile "offender should receive an amount of previous punishment proportioned to the offence of which he has been guilty."

Another point of controversy is the extent to which Ragged Schools should be aided by grants of public money. Sir John Pakington, Miss Carpenter, Dr. Guthrie, Mr. Commissioner Hill, Recorder of Birmingham, and other earnest friends of Ragged Schools, have strongly urged the claims of these schools to a liberal participation in the national educational grants. On the other hand, the Earl of Shaftesbury, and the Committee of the Metropolitan Ragged School Union, deprecate the idea of state support and government inspection, for "the genuine Ragged School," although, in the case of Industrial Schools, and for emigration, they allow that "Government money may be applied for and received, without interfering with free action, and be found very serviceable."

We do not know that there is much controversy in reference to the propriety of Government aiding Industrial or Reformatory Schools; the point in dispute relates chiefly to the "genuine Ragged School." The Recorder of Birmingham, in a recent address to the grand jury of that town, gives emphatic expression to his views on this subject in the following language:—"I look upon education to be a part of Government itself; and consequently, where the cost of tuition cannot be extracted from its natural sources, I consider it self-evident that it should be furnished by the State. Whether it should come from the Privy Council or from the Home Office—whether it should be charged upon the general revenue of the country or raised by local rates—these are questions into which I will not enter. But I stand upon the broad and irrefragable truth that, as the disbursement is called for by the interest of the State, by the State ought it to be borne; and I must unite my humble protest to the masterly speech of Sir John Pakington in Parliament, the fervid appeals of Dr. Guthrie, and the unanswerable remonstrance of Mary Carpenter, against the huxtering frugality with which our ministers let go their coin shilling by shilling to the Ragged Schools—a parsimony which, when contrasted with the plenitude of their munificence in favour of classes of the community able and willing to contribute to the education of their children, strikes me as the most astounding example of inconsistency which has occurred in my time." This is strong language; but it is not the language of that one-ideal enthusiasm which philanthropists too frequently manifest. There is no man in the kingdom who has brought to the consideration of such questions a larger amount of experience, a more profound reflection upon the causes of crime, and a more practical comprehension of the best means of reforming the criminal, than Matthew Davenport Hill. His emphatic claim for the assistance of the State to Ragged Schools is not made without a full knowledge of the reasons that have prevailed in determining the Government to resist a claim which rests upon

such solid grounds. Sir John Pakington endeavoured to obtain from the House of Commons, in August, 1860, a recognition of the necessity for this State assistance. He did not succeed. At a meeting of the Educational Department of the Social Science Association, at Bradford, after the reading of a paper by Miss Carpenter, a resolution was passed in favour of memorializing Government for the adoption of Ragged Schools, as an integral part of the educational institutions of the country. Why have such efforts not succeeded?

There are those, whether Members of Parliament or public writers, whose opinion is entitled to have weight, who consider that such an application of public funds would be wrong in principle, and injurious to the interests of pay schools. A writer in the *Saturday Review* argues that, "if the free school is enabled by the Government to give an education at all approaching to that of the National School, the parents will pretend that they are too poor to pay the school fees, and will send their children to the free school. . . . The Ragged School, at once gratuitous and subsidized, very soon eats up the National School." The writer illustrates his views by the case of the grammar-schools and universities, which, originally intended for those who could not afford to pay for education, were so well endowed as to attract the children of those who could pay, to the exclusion of the poor, for whom they were specially designed. A similar result, he argues, would take place if pecuniary grants were made to Ragged Schools. There is some force in this argument; but the question is really one of degree rather than of principle; and it would not be easy to show that a moderate allowance for that nurture which has the effect of saving the outcast child from a prison, is likely to render Ragged Schools attractive to those who enjoy the benefits of National Schools by the payment of a penny a day. It is satisfactory, however, to find that the frugality of the State has not discouraged the benevolence of the public. The directors of the London Ragged School Union thus accord their grateful appreciation of the efficiency of private exertion as follows:—"For the genuine Ragged School, where religious and secular instruction only is given, and where voluntary agency is an important element, they (the directors) believe success does not depend upon regular inspection and certified teachers, or upon money grants from the State, or upon any amount of school machinery or educational appliances, but upon loving, faithful, earnest workers, upon zealous teachers of Bible truth, upon 'English hearts and English hands,' upon personal intercourse of a Christian character, upon individual influence, upon devoted servants of Christ, who, with a sympathy and simplicity like that of their Master, are willing to spend and be spent for him, and who are ready to go forth day by day, and week by week, into the 'streets and lanes of the city, into the highways and hedges,' the nooks and corners of London, there to seek for the lost, if by any means they may save some."

V.—SOUTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM.

AMONG other hard things said of the South Kensington Museum during recent discussions in the House of Commons, it was stigmatized by one honourable member as a great toy collection, whilst another compared it to a Wardour-street broker's shop. Few of our readers are likely to form so erroneous an estimate of its character; but, from the great diversity and somewhat confused arrangement of the articles exhibited, it does undoubtedly sometimes happen that a visitor who walks cursorily through the rooms, and to whom a large proportion of the more distinctive objects seem mere matters of "curiosity," leaves the Museum with the impression that it is a heterogeneous admixture of things rich, rare, and worthless, brought together for convenience, if not by chance, rather than a well-considered whole, the result of intelligent purpose and diligent and well-directed research. It may be useful, therefore, to take a broad survey of the several collections comprised in the Museum, and endeavour to arrive at a clear understanding of their relative value and general purpose.

The Museum was commenced on a very small scale, in connection with the Schools of Design, in 1838; but it was considerably extended four or five years later, when, in accordance with a recommendation of a Committee of the House of Commons, appointed in 1840, a vote of 10,000*l.* was taken for the purchase of specimens of art. The purchases consisted, among other things, of a series of articles employed for educational purposes in the French *École des Beaux-Arts*, and the Schools of Design in Munich, Florence, and Venice, of a set of copies, executed in distemper, of Raffaello's arabesques in the Loggie of the Vatican, and of a number of articles selected from the French Exposition of Objects of Industrial Art, held in 1844. Thus far, however, it was intended only for the use of students in the Government School of Design, and in character partook of the shifting nature of that institution. Its actual formation as a National Museum of Ornamental Art, may fairly be dated from the Great Exhibition of 1851. That remarkable collection, it was felt, ought not to be dispersed without some of the more instructive objects being secured in order to form, if possible, the nucleus of a permanent museum for the use especially of manufacturers and art-workmen. Government approved the suggestion, and placed the sum of 5000*l.* in the hands of a commission, with directions to purchase from the Exhibition such objects of art-manufacture as would best illustrate its existing condition. Of this sum 2000*l.* was expended in the foreign sections; 1500*l.* in the Indian, and something under 1000*l.* in the British section: the articles consisting (taking them in the order of their respective cost) of metal work, textile fabrics, enamels, wood carving and furniture, and ceramic ware. The collection was now exhibited to the public at Marlborough House. It was increased in 1852 by the purchase of the small but choice collection of pottery and porcelain formed by Mr. Bandinell; and in 1853 it was placed on an entirely new footing by the extensive purchases of

pottery (including a selection of Majolica), Limoges enamels, and other ornamental articles of a costly character, at the sale of the celebrated Bernal Collection. For these purchases a parliamentary grant had been obtained of 20,000*l.*, of which sum about 12,000*l.* was spent for the Museum of Ornamental Art, and 4,000*l.* for the British Museum.

The Museum, considered as an appendage to the Schools of Design, had been placed under the control of the Department of Practical Art; but this department was in 1853 merged in a newly created Department of Science and Art, in which was vested the direction not only of the London schools of art and the associated Museum, and the Government School of Mines and Museum of Practical Geology, but also of the analogous institutions throughout the kingdom which were supported wholly or in part by parliamentary grants. This department, at first a section of the Board of Trade, was, in 1856, transferred by an Order in Council to the Committee of Privy Council of Education. With its general functions we have here no further concern: but as the South Kensington Museum is under the immediate governance of the Department, it seemed necessary to advert briefly to its origin.

When the Museum began to assume marked importance, it was deemed necessary to give it a more definite organization. A curator and keeper, whose present official title is Superintendent of the Art Collections, was appointed; the person chosen for that office being Mr. J. C. Robinson, a gentleman already distinguished for his knowledge of the various branches of ornamental art. With him was associated as referee Mr. R. Redgrave, R.A., Inspector-General of Art; while the general superintendence was devolved on Mr. H. Cole, who had in 1851 been appointed Director-General of the Schools of Design. These gentlemen still retain the same posts, and upon them rests the responsibility of the selection and purchase of the various articles, as well as the general management of the Museum. The system of purchase is, that Mr. Robinson finds out and selects what he deems suitable specimens; Mr. Cole and Mr. Redgrave, on consultation, approve or otherwise; and then the proposed purchases are submitted to the president or vice-president of the department, who, by a minute, sanctions the purchase or signifies his dissent. The cumbrous and dilatory machinery of trustees is thus got rid of, and the responsibility thrown directly on the proper officers. Since the creation of the department all the purchases have been made in this manner: their extent has of course been mainly regulated by the amount of the annual grant. Whether they have been well made or the reverse, there has been no lack of diligence in the search and selection.

Until February, 1857, the Museum of Ornamental Art continued to be exhibited in the upper rooms of Marlborough House. It was then removed to an iron building constructed by the Commissioners of the Exhibition of 1851 on a portion of the estate at Kensington, purchased by them with the profits of that Exhibition; and was opened to the public in its new locality on the 22nd of June, 1857. The original building—which from its peculiar form received from

the first the name, more expressive than complimentary, of "the Brompton Boilers"—speedily became inadequate to the requirements of the constantly increasing collections; and additions, some temporary and others permanent, have been made from time to time until it has grown to be the incongruous and ungainly pile we now see. We shall have to speak hereafter of the building as it is proposed to be reconstructed, and turn therefore, without further preface, to consider the actual condition of the collections.

"The prime function of the South Kensington Museum," as laid down by Mr. Cole, in his evidence before the Select Committee of the House of Commons on the South Kensington Museum, July 1860, "is to aid the schools of drawing throughout the country and improve manufactures." But this is scarcely a sufficient statement of the purpose of the Museum,—taking it as it stands,—and would but ill characterise the nature of its collections. The Educational Collection and the Food Collection do not certainly come under any such category, nor hardly does that of animal products. The official Synopsis or Guide arranges the collections under the departmental sections of Science and Art. There are, in fact, three essentially distinct collections or divisions: those, namely, of Ornamental Art, of Fine Art, and what, for want of a better name, we must, with the authorities, term Science.

1. MUSEUM OF ORNAMENTAL ART.—We begin with the division of Ornamental Art, because this is the grand distinctive feature of the South Kensington Museum. Whatever may be thought of the definition given of "the prime function of the South Kensington Museum," as the Museum is at present constituted, there can be no question that its original purpose was "to aid the schools of design and improve manufactures"—at least so far as manufactures are dependent on the arts of design. And in a great manufacturing country like England, so many of whose manufactures require the assistance of the designer, a great central museum, in which the most esteemed art-manufactures of every age and country can be brought together for the guidance of the manufacturer and the art-workman, and the improvement of the public taste, may, in the present day, be assumed to be a public necessity.

The various objects comprised in the Museum of Ornamental Art, upwards of seven thousand in number, are, in the official 'Inventory,' arranged in eighteen classes: an arrangement we cannot perhaps do better than follow.

Sculpture, which is placed first, might seem to belong properly to the Fine Art division. But the sculpture here is chiefly decorative, or of the kind which forms the connecting link between Ornamental and Fine Art, and might on that ground be considered in its proper place here. In truth, however, it may, according to the Superintendent of the Collections, be regarded as the nucleus of a "National Collection of Works of Sculpture of the Middle Ages, and of the Revival of Art;" and is perhaps only ranged in the division of Ornamental Art for present convenience, or upon sufferance. The germ of the collection was the purchase in 1841 of the Gherardini carvings and models; the most recent and most valuable additions are

the sculptures purchased by Mr. Robinson at Florence, in 1859. Among the statues are three or four of saints of Italian fifteenth and sixteenth century work, not of a high class, but of considerable interest; a 'Jason,' by Michael Angelo, or, more probably, by one of his scholars, which formerly stood in the gardens of the Strozzi Palace at Florence, whence it was purchased for 158*l.*; and a 'Venus,' in *gesso-duro*, the work of Giovanni di Bologna. The *rilievi* are rather numerous, and very interesting. Among them are fragments of a pulpit, the work of Nicolo Pisano; a 'retable,' or altar-piece, with numerous figures in high relief, French work of about 1500; several *rilievi* of the Madonna, the Entombment, and other ecclesiastical subjects, with some of secular themes, by Italian sculptors of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries; and a few of German work, including a dainty little sixteenth-century carving in hone-stone (9 inches by 6 $\frac{3}{8}$) of 'Romulus and Remus carried away from Rhea Silvia,' which was purchased for 60*l.* Of large works in this division one of the most remarkable is the marble 'Cantoria,' or singing-gallery, executed early in the sixteenth century by the Florentine sculptor Baccio d'Agnolio, for the Conventual Church of Santa Maria Novella, in Florence. The manner in which this exquisite work came to find a home in South Kensington Museum is not uninteresting. Santa Maria Novella is a church of the end of the thirteenth or beginning of the fourteenth century, and as the rage for Gothic restoration has penetrated even to Florence, it was resolved to restore it. A part of the "restorative" process was to remove the famous sixteenth-century singing-gallery, and replace it by a new one carved to imitate the style of the church. When Mr. Robinson was in Florence, in the spring of '59, he saw the richly sculptured pieces of the gallery lying disjointed on the pavement. It had been sold for a trifle to a dealer, and he was in treaty for its disposal, at a greatly advanced price, to a gentleman who wished to erect it as a balcony to his house in Paris. Happily Mr. Robinson stepped in, and, though not without difficulty, secured the prize; the home authorities readily sanctioning the purchase. At present it is placed where it can only be in part seen, but no better place was available. Of its class it is an invaluable example for the study of our architectural sculptors. Its cost was 350*l.* Nor less interesting or valuable in its way is another example of Florentine sculpture of about the same period—a domestic fountain or 'Lavabo,' found by Mr. Robinson in the dark ante-room of a house in Florence, where it could only be seen by candlelight, but which there is every reason to believe is the lavatory mentioned by Vasari as having been carved in Macigno stone for Messer Bindo Altoviti, but of which, he says, the architecture was designed by Jacopo Sansovino. Both in design and execution it is a wonderfully delicate and refined example of early renaissance. Every portion is richly sculptured over with the most elaborate arabesque ornaments, which exhibit, to use Vasari's expression, an almost inconceivable lightness. This and one or two other domestic fountains here, might be studied with profit by the designers of the popular drinking fountains. Another noble work is a Chimney-piece by Donatello (12 feet by 10 feet), richly adorned with life-size *Amorini*;

busts, probably of the persons for whom the work was executed; fruit, flowers, architectural ornaments, &c. Unfortunately, from want of room, this remains in the packing-cases in which it was brought to this country, but enough of it may be seen to attest its value. Very different and inferior in style, but admirable in its way, is the marble Altar-piece of the Ricasoli family, Fiesole, the work of Andrea Ferucci, in the most perfect state of preservation, and purchased, with its accompanying Tabernacolo, for 450*l*. For the rest it must suffice to say that there are several Friezes by, or attributed to, Matteo Civitate, Desiderio di Settignano, and others by unknown Italians and Flemish sculptors; Chimneypieces, of which one is thought to be from the designs of the Giorgio Vasari, whose pleasant 'Lives of the Painters' have made him a universal favourite: with it may be compared an example of Flemish renaissance treatment of the same class of object, an elaborately carved Chimneypiece of the same date, which was brought from a house at Antwerp. There are, besides, carved vases, bowls, brackets, plateaus, and panels, nearly all with some claim to notice, and, as we have said, all or nearly all of mediæval or renaissance date.

Carvings in Wood, a subdivision of Sculpture, comprise something more than a hundred examples of wood-carving, about coeval in date with the marble sculpture we have just noticed, but including also a few Byzantine works, like the very curious Relic-coffer, or Chasse (No. 157), of the twelfth or thirteenth century, and the Russo-Greek box, enriched with *cloisonné* enamels of the seventeenth century. The larger part of these carvings are ecclesiastical, and some of them not in the purest taste—works for the archæologist rather than the art-workman; but several are equally worthy of study by both. To the former may be assigned, as a curious example of an "object-lesson" in theological story, the extraordinary triptych Retable (No. 181), in which, by means of a multitude of carved and painted figures, was set forth, some four hundred years ago, the whole life and martyrdom of St. Margaret by some cunning German workman; and to the latter the carved oak altar-piece (No. 109) from the cathedral of St. Bavon at Ghent; the Italian, and a few of the German and Flemish, picture or mirror frames, caskets, boxes, and panels, as well as one or two dainty specimens of Indian carving, and a pair of pilasters of contemporary French work, purchased at the Exposition of 1855 for 240*l*.

The *Carvings in Ivory, Bone, and Shell*, are more varied in purpose and character. Of mediæval date we have several statuettes, of which one, a 'Virgin and Child' (No. 252), though affected in pose, is a superior specimen of the ivory carving of the first half of the thirteenth century. There are several triptychs, and a diptych, in their way deserving examination; but of this kind of work the most remarkable example is a polyptych Shrine (No. 258), carved in alto-relievo, and full of figures: it is, when opened out, only 15 inches by 11, yet it may be regarded as cheaply bought at the price given for it, 350*l*. It is of the early part of the fourteenth century, and, as an admirable example of its period, it should be compared with an extremely choice example of the ivory carving of some three cen-

turies later.—Nos. 262—267, six small plaques of Amorini at play, by Fiammingo, in which the beauty and abandon of unrestrained childhood are represented with his usual inimitable grace and skill: for this, 150*l.* was well bestowed. Another of the master-works in this division is a glorious tankard (No. 299) of ivory, mounted in silver parcel-gilt; the tankard being carved with a Bacchanalian subject in high relief, its lid a Hercules strangling a Centaur—the whole the work of the cunning hand of Bernard Strauss, who is supposed to have lived in Augsburg just two hundred years ago. Then we have an exquisite circular Mirror-case, a French work of the fourteenth century, on which is carved right skilfully one of those Assaults on the Castle of Love of which troubadours, in those days, used to sing; also cane-heads, caskets, knife-handles, combs, even busks for ladies' stays, all wrought over with dainty devices; and, not least worthy of examination, specimens of the patient and ungrudging labour of the Hindoo and Chinese carvers.

Among the *Art Bronzes* are several statuettes of Italian quattro-cento and cinque-cento work; but the most important examples are two colossal busts of the Popes Innocent X. and Alexander VIII., attributed to Algardi, and executed in a large and masculine style. Of strictly ornamental bronze-work the chief example is a triangular inkstand (No. 479), the body of which is upheld by three Amorini, and the top surmounted with a female holding an anchor, and which may be cited not only as an admirable specimen of Florentine cinque-cento work, but as a suggestive example for our own art-workmen. There are also several specimens of contemporary French bronzes and one or two of Elkington's.

Of Terra-Cottas and Sculptors' Models in Wax, &c., there are about a hundred examples. The most interesting to the artist among them are original studies and sketches in wax—with a few in terra-cotta—by Michael Angelo for several of his most famous works—heads, hands, arms, legs, and whole figures—small in size, blackened and damaged by time and the various chances to which such works are necessarily exposed, but still bearing the evident impress of the master mind. Along with these, and like them forming a part of the Gherardini collection, are similar models by (or after) Giovanni Bologna, Baccio Bandinelli, Fiammingo, and others. A few modern sculptors' wax models also form a part of the collection. In this section are placed the examples of the baked enamelled terra-cotta, known as Della Robbia ware. Conspicuous among these is a circular rilievo eleven feet in diameter, one of the largest examples of the ware ever executed: it consists of the arms and devices of a Florentine family, surrounded by a massive border of fruit and flowers in their natural colours. "This medallion," says Mr. Robinson, "was originally let into the exterior face of a tower or campanile, at a considerable height from the ground; and, although it has been exposed to the action of the atmosphere, probably for a period of 350 years, is almost as perfect as when it first left the ovens of the great Florentine ceramic sculptors." Two other large and very fine specimens of this ware are, an altar-piece representing the 'Adoration of the Kings,' and one representing 'The Virgin after

her assumption, giving her girdle to St. Thomas,' which was brought from a chapel of the family Canigiani, in the Campagna of Florence; both are believed to be the work of Andrea della Robbia. Besides these there are several other rilievi, and also statuettes, brackets, and other articles in the same ware, some of them being superior examples of their kind.

The division of *Glyptic and Numismatic Art* includes a small but far from insignificant collection of Cameos and Intaglios; a few antique, but most Italian and German cinque-cento, with one or two of English execution.

Of *Medals and Medallions* in gold, silver, and bronze, the number is much greater and the selection more varied. Among them are some by Pisanello, Donatello, Cellini, Leo Leoni, Spinelli, Boldu, Francia, Dupré, Heinrich Reitz, and other great names among the earlier practitioners of this branch of art; together with several by well-known modern medallists. Along with them are placed some fine rilievi plaques; and some monastic, official, and private seals, ranging in date from the thirteenth to the eighteenth century.

The third leading division is of *Mosaics*, in which, besides the mosaic work of Greece and Rome, which is illustrated by a few examples, specimens, some very suggestive to the art-workman, are shown of the mediæval Venetian inlaid coloured glass-work, in shafts and panels, a branch of art which is now being practised to some extent in this country; modern Florentine mosaic, or pietra dura,—and Indian work somewhat similar in character; marquetry, or inlaying with small pieces of coloured wood, both old and modern; Italian tarsia work; Japanese straw mosaic; Chinese raised marquetry, and most of the known varieties of inlaying.

The *Paintings* in the Museum of Ornamental Art have been purchased chiefly for their decorative character. The series of copies of the arabesque pilasters and pictures by Raffaello in the Loggie of the Vatican, have already been referred to: they were executed in Rome by Italian artists for Mr. Nash the architect, and were purchased after his death by the Government for 500*l*. There are also a few copies from the Pompeian arabesques, and a few original sixteenth century Italian ones. The pictures proper consist of various fruit and flower pieces, purchased for copying in the drawing schools, and for circulating in the country schools; and some costume pieces of no special value as works of art. One (No. 1765), formerly in the Escorial at Madrid, is, however, so curious as to deserve a passing note. It was painted by Denis Alsloot in 1616, and is believed to represent a pageant exhibited by the Jesuits at Brussels, in commemoration of the victory of Charles V. at Pavia. It, in fact, depicts on a canvas twelve feet long a part of one of those religious shows or mysteries, once common to the whole of Europe, and still periodically to be seen in the city in which this was exhibited. The pageant consists of small cars each drawn by four horses, and containing—one Diana and her Nymphs; another the Psalmist David; and others the Annunciation; Christ in the Stable, with the Shepherds worshipping, whilst Joseph is busy with his saw and plane; Christ disputing with the Doctors; the Virgin enthroned, &c.

Troops of soldiers and officials, hobby-horse figures of camels with boys on their backs, and other characters, grave and grotesque, have their place in the procession; while buffoons in fantastic dresses keep back the crowd by means of inflated bladders, or squirt water upon the refractory. The fronts of the houses are hung over with green boughs, and the beauty and fashion of Brussels are at the windows. Altogether, as an illustration of manners and costume, the picture is of much interest.

Japanned or Lacquered Work, Japanese, Chinese, Indian, Persian, and English, is illustrated by about fifty examples. As many specimens are shown of *Leather Work*, and some twelve or fourteen of *Basket Work*.

The history of *Glass Painting* is, to a certain extent, illustrated by ninety or a hundred examples of painted glass, ranging from Italian of the twelfth century to French and German of the present day. For the most part the examples are small (almost necessarily so indeed), and from want of accommodation they are not well hung; but half an hour spent in examining them will be found to afford a valuable lesson on the several kinds of glass painting, its broad variations from century to century, and its modifications by country. The collection is richest in German and Flemish glass (secular as well as ecclesiastical) of the sixteenth century; but there are some fine examples of old English glass, especially a canopied window (No. 1962) of the first half of the fifteenth century, said to have been brought from Winchester College. A small window (1950), representing the Annunciation, from Vicello, twelfth century, is very beautiful.

Enamels in Metal form an important and attractive section of the Museum. The specimens are numerous and varied; but it is in early German champlevé work, and the much-prized Limoges enamels, that South Kensington is especially rich. To the former class belong a triptych (No. 2147), on which are represented the Crucifixion, the Resurrection, and the Delivery from Satan; and a small portable altar (2146) with a representation of the Crucifixion—both of the beginning of the thirteenth century, and both of exceeding beauty: and it may serve to give an idea of the value attached to such works when of a high class, to state that the former, which is 18 inches long by 14 high, cost no less than 450*l.*, and the latter, which is 6½ inches long, 4 wide, and 3 high, 65*l.* Among the many exquisite examples of Limoges enamels, it must suffice to mention the beautiful marriage casket (2188); the plateau and ewer (2193), with the pictures of the Gifts of Fortune, and sporting fauns and cupids—a dainty little gem, scarce a foot high, for which 400*l.* was given; the oval plateau (2194), overlaid with gorgeous French mythology and signed by François Limousin, bought for 200*l.*; the tazza and cover (2204) on which P. Raymond has painted Dido and Æneas, and for the seven inches of which South Kensington paid 130*l.*; that an inch higher (2205) by the same artist, which was obtained for the same small sum; the grander triptych (No. 2203), in which Pierre has shown his skill on a sacred theme, and which was added to the Museum at a cost of 350*l.*; and Louis XIV.'s inkstand (2220), painted by Laudin, with portraits of Louis, the Dauphin and

Dauphiness, and the Minister Louvois, surrounded with divers emblems setting forth their glory. Modern Sèvres is doing her best to reproduce the old Limoges enamels, and here are various examples of her skill; the most conspicuous being a large ewer (2275), mounted in ormolu, which was purchased from the Exhibition of 1851 for 88*l*. There are also, we may add, an interesting series of about twenty ancient and recent Chinese and Indian enamels.

In *Pottery and Porcelain*, the next division, South Kensington boasts itself the richest Museum in Europe. No other, probably, approaches it in extent, none certainly in variety; though in certain branches of the ceramic art—Sèvres or Dresden porcelain, for instance—it would no doubt be surpassed. The number of specimens exceeds two thousand. The Pottery Department is, in fact, that which imparts its distinctive character to the Museum as a museum of ornamental art, and it is that in which it has been most palpably productive of direct benefit to art manufacture. It is admitted by those manufacturers of ceramic ware who have most distinguished themselves by the artistic character of their goods, that they and their designers have derived much benefit from the specimens exhibited in the Museum, as well as from the instruction in the schools. The collecting of pottery, and especially of Majolica and Palissy ware, has, during the last few years, been a “rage” among the wealthier classes of France as well as England; and, not unnaturally, the manufacturers have been led to attempt to reproduce the ware that has been so fashionable. In this attempt the English potters have been confessedly the most successful, and the Majolica of Minton—who avowedly drew his inspiration from South Kensington—has been, and continues to be, eagerly sought in Paris despite of an almost prohibitory tariff. This direct imitation may not be in itself a very desirable thing, but it has led to technical experiments which have proved of essential service to the manufacture, and which will render easier the application of original design.

To notice in so vast a collection individual examples is plainly beyond our limits. We must be content, therefore, to indicate the comprehensiveness of the ceramic collection by little more than the bare mention of the several classes in which it is arranged.

Greek and Etruscan vases are not included in the collection: this branch of the art being regarded as the special property of the British Museum, where, as is well known, there is a collection of great extent and value. Nor for the same reason is Egyptian or Roman ware purchased. This we cannot but think a mistake. Articles of purely ornamental art of every age should form a part of a Museum of Ornamental Art. The Museum is unduly limited from which Greek art is excluded. For illustrating the lectures in the School of Drawing, and for sending to the provincial schools, a few specimens have been provided, but they must be left out of consideration in our estimation of the ceramic collection.

Majolica may be traced in all its varieties and through all its stages. First, there are the Hispano-Moresco Pottery, and Lustre ware, from which it is supposed the Italians borrowed the idea of their Majolica. Next, we have the rude but vigorous Italian ware of

the fifteenth century, known, from the way in which the outlines are indented, as Incised Majolica. Then comes the more refined sixteenth-century Majolica, with its artistic designs, bold drawing, and peculiar colours, including the Deruto, Gubbio, and other lustre ware, in which in hundreds of examples the iridescent glaze glows with all the colours of the rainbow, while the frequent occurrence of arabesque ornaments still points to its original source. Among the examples is a plate (No. 2,682), which is the earliest known dated piece (1518) of M. Gubbio: it was purchased for 20*l*. Other examples of the master, also signed and dated, are finer as specimens of his manner. Of Caffaggiola Majolica there is a very fine example (No. 2722), which is of peculiar interest as having on it a representation of a Majolica painter, seated in his studio, painting a half-finished plate which he holds in his hand while painting: for this earthenware plate, nine-and-a-half inches in diameter, the extraordinary sum of 120*l*. was paid. Another Caffaggiola plate (2723), twelve inches in diameter, with a representation of Donatello's statue of St. George in the centre, cost 61*l*. Of Castel-Durante Majolica the most costly example is a plateau (2730), painted with arabesques, for which 80*l*. was paid; the most beautiful, perhaps, a plate (2739) of the kind called Amatoria—a love or marriage gift—with a Cupid in the centre, was obtained for 21*l*.; and one of the finest, a plate (2767), with Venus, Mars, and Vulcan, which cost 44*l*. Very fine as an example of Urbino ware is the Circular Bowl (No. 2806), which bears the name of "Gironimo, 1583." Of works signed by Francesco Xanto there are several examples, the most striking being a large plateau (3003), containing a pasticcio from Raffaello's 'Marriage of Alexander and Roxana,' and dated 1533. Further, in old Majolica, there is a section containing vases, ewers, pilgrims' bottles, plateaus, plates, &c., from the potteries of Padua, Naples, Venice, and Florence. And to complete the series, there is a collection of modern Majolica—some made in Italy for fraudulent purposes; others avowedly modern, the production of Sèvres or of Staffordshire—among the latter being the great 'Jardinière,' (3218,) unrivalled as showing the capabilities of the modern manufacture, and the very handsome vase (3217) designed by Baron Marochetti.

Of recent Persian painted earthenware and Morocco enamelled ware there are several examples, some of which might furnish our designers with a hint.

The beautiful Nevers enamelled earthenware is illustrated in several choice specimens, as is also the contemporary French glazed and stone ware.

The old *Palissy Ware* is but partially exhibited: the best example is an oval dish (3872), in which fish, reptiles, shells, and plants are figured in their natural colours on a deep blue ground: it is twenty-one inches in the longest diameter, and cost 60*l*. A magnificent specimen of the Faïence of Henri Deux, a circular plateau with a raised centre (3869), 14 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches in diameter, cost 140*l*. Of modern imitations of Palissy ware and old French Faïence, there are several good examples both French and English.

Of the true old *Delft Ware* there are a few characteristic specimens; but richer by far is the collection of old German, Dutch and Flemish

stone wares, among which are the cruches, tankards, and canettes of various forms and sizes which Teniers, Jan Steen, Ostade, and many another good painter and deep drinker, have represented on their canvases with such affectionate fidelity, that the species would have been immortalized had no actual specimen escaped breaking. Here also are examples of old English glazed earthenware from the potteries of Stafford and Derby; a few of the old Saxon red stoneware, and some of Oriental earthenware.

If the Museum is less rich in the diaphanous *Porcelain* than the opaque pottery, it has still a collection of great extent and value. Foremost stands, of course, the old porcelain of China and Japan, the beauty of which so charmed our ancestors in the days of Addison and Pope. Of the rarer sorts, including the famous Chinese crackle, and the not less famous and more fragile Japan egg-shell varieties, several examples are here, with a large number of many other kinds both rare and common, to the number in all of near a hundred and fifty. Then there are many, and some good specimens of old and modern Dresden porcelain; but none, we believe, quite so old as that made by Böttcher at Meissen in the beginning of the eighteenth century, in imitation of the porcelain of China, and which till only the other day was generally believed to have been the first porcelain made in Europe, though the French disputed the precedence by a few years for the works at St. Cloud. But both Meissen and St. Cloud are superseded now: the palm of antiquity having been unexpectedly claimed and secured for Florence, which has been shown by Dr. Foresi to have actually manufactured, at the works of the Duke Francesco, porcelain resembling the Oriental at least a century before any was made in either France or Saxony. And it says something for the activity of our curator that two specimens of this interesting ware, bearing the marks by which the antiquity is authenticated, were secured for the South Kensington Museum as soon as the discovery was made known. They are a bowl and a cruet, having conventional foliage painted in blue on a white ground.

Of the imperial Sèvres porcelain, old and new, there are nearly a hundred specimens; but they are far from being among the costliest examples extant—the highest sums paid for old Sèvres being 125*l.* for an Ecuelle (No. 4950), with Amorini in medallions on a gros-blue ground; and 91*l.* for a Cabaret (4951), of five pieces to the set, with flowers painted on the favourite rose-du-barry: while for recent specimens the highest sum paid was 220*l.* for a Tazza purchased at the Exposition of 1855. But in refraining from competing for the rarest and costliest articles, the authorities have certainly done wisely, as what is wanted is rather to obtain specimens that will be valuable as guides or beacons to the designer and manufacturer, than arouse the admiration or the envy of the collector. Besides the Sèvres there are specimens of old St. Cloud, Vincennes, bleu du roi, Chantilly, Tournay, Menécy, and other old French porcelain manufactories; Capo-di-Monte, Doccia, Venetian, and other Italian eighteenth-century porcelain; some few Dutch, Spanish, Swiss, and Danish of the same date; and even some Russian of the present century.

The old English porcelain comprises above a hundred specimens of

Chelsea, Worcester, and other factories. Of contemporary English the examples are not very numerous, but, on the whole, satisfactory.

The collection of genuine old Wedgwood ware is the finest in any public museum. It comprises over two hundred examples, and includes most of his choicer varieties. Several with the exquisite cameo designs of Flaxman, the most Grecian in spirit of any rilievo since the age of Pericles, and others which, without actually copying Greek forms, are as graceful in outline as though a Greek had moulded them. In all modern pottery that of Wedgwood occupies a place apart—unapproached if not unapproachable; and we may hope that when the exigences of fashion shall permit our art-workmen and manufacturers to turn aside from the bizarreries that have for so long monopolized their regard, the example of Flaxman and Wedgwood will recall to them the remembrance of a purer and more graceful style, and show them how they may catch the spirit without copying the forms of the really great art-workmen of old.

The modern English porcelain in this Museum, admirable as it almost invariably is for its technical qualities, is too generally merely imitative Sèvres, or Limoges, or Oriental ware; and the paintings, careful as they are in drawing, and neat in finish, and excellent in colour, want too commonly the free hand of the original designer. But they are beautiful specimens of the manufacture, almost, indeed, in their way, perfect. Of Parian ware—that especially English branch of art—the examples are not numerous, and for the most part of well-known forms. A series of ten statuettes of Prussian notables, presented by the Prince Consort, affords a fair illustration of Berlin biscuit ware, and shows that in execution, as well as material, the English artist is in advance of the German.

In the division of *Glass Manufactures* there are comprised upwards of a hundred and sixty specimens of old Venetian, German, and French work, among which will be found examples of most of the more remarkable varieties. Among these are some quite marvellous as illustrations of the manipulative skill of the old workmen, and others of extreme beauty of form or ornamentation; while some of course are rather noteworthy for their peculiarity than their elegance. We had noted several specimens for particularization, but must be content now with this general mention. The modern glass is not very numerous; it comprises examples of German, French, and English manufacture.

The division *Works in Metal* is one of the most comprehensive of the whole series, and one of the most numerous, comprising over 1,300 articles. First is a number of wrought-iron coffers, ranging in date from the twelfth to the sixteenth century, and presenting some noteworthy examples of artistic manipulation of that apparently intractable material. Of Locksmiths' work, locks, keys, hinges, and the like, there is a large and very curious collection, putting to shame, in their quaint and various fancy, the rude and unadorned utility of the present day. As singularly suggestive of what may be done by the application of art to a common object, we must, however, point to the old door-knockers, and especially to the Italian cinque-cento bronze ones (7,384-87), where the knocker is formed by boldly designed

figures worthy of the artists who in those days did not think such work beneath them. These are altogether of a higher style of design and workmanship than we could hope to see applied to articles of this class; but it is astonishing that, with such examples before them, our workers in metal do not attempt something better than the bald and unmeaning objects they continue from year to year to send forth. The knives, forks, spoons, scissors, and other household instruments, it will be enough to mention. Stove-grates, fire-dogs, and the like, are of a higher order, but of them the number is small, and some of them are modern. Of bronze and brass candlesticks, sconces, &c., both ecclesiastical and domestic, there are some good and more indifferent specimens both old and recent. The antique and Oriental bronze ornaments and utensils, as well as those in bronze, copper, and pewter of mediæval, renaissance, and modern date, are of a kind to repay the diligent study of the designer.

Another branch of metal work, represented by some forty or fifty specimens, consists of *Ancient Ecclesiastical Utensils*—a branch of the art which just now affords ample occupation to both designer and manufacturer, and one in which the value of precedent is sufficiently understood. Among the more remarkable specimens here, are a curious quatro-cento crucifix, in gilt copper (8002), with engraved silver plates, which have been covered with translucent enamel; a bronze and silver diptych (8011) encircled with niello work, and a representation of the Annunciation inside—a fine specimen of the metal work of the fifteenth century, purchased for 250*l.*; and a very handsome Pax with a bronze rilievo plaque of the Virgin, attributed to Sandro Botticelli.

Of ancient goldsmiths' work there are about eighty pieces—some very curious, and some very elegant. A remarkable sample of old English goldsmiths' work is the silver-gilt cup and cover (No. 8,334), chased in high relief: it was purchased in Lincolnshire for 200*l.* There are also several good examples of modern goldsmiths' work—French, English, and Hindoo.

Lastly in this division we may notice a large number of objects in old Damascene work, including some admirably executed Arabian or Saracenic bowls and other utensils, and some fifteenth and sixteenth century Venetian work; also a few Byzantine and Italian nielli, of which the most remarkable is a Pax (No. 8605), with a representation of the Nativity, and a Majesty in a lunette above.

The collection of *Watches and Clocks*, comprising about fifty items, includes the choice of Mr. Bernal's collection, with several additions, and ranges from the sixteenth century down to the eighteenth. Some are of great interest to the student of the history of horology; others may supply hints to the designer; but, generally speaking, these old watches and clocks are rather objects of archaeological than manufacturing value. Some are very quaint and curious.

The *Jewellery* is more suggestive to the industrial designer. It is a pretty extensive collection, and ranges over a considerable area in time and space. It comprises a few specimens of Greek gold filigree work; some Roman ear-pendants, brooches, pins, and rings; mediæval and renaissance Italian, German, Flemish, French, Spanish, and

English trinkets ; some characteristic Oriental jewellery ; and a small but instructive selection of modern work—Roman, French, and Irish.

The *Arms and Armour* division, in about a hundred examples, shows the old Spanish rapier, Burgundy halberd, and Italian dagger ; clumsy old holster-pistols and clumsier powder-flasks ; wheel-lock rifles, very different to a modern Whitworth or Westley-Richards, but the care expended on their finish, evidently not less prized by their owners two or three centuries ago than the smartest Enfield is by the volunteer of to-day.

The division of *Furniture and Upholstery* might supply a text for moralizing on household customs, old and new. For us it must suffice to point to the quaint fancy and proud labour of those old workmen—artists and artisans in one. And the most artistic in style of these old household goods, and always among the most treasured, the Italian Cassone, or marriage chests—the bridal gift for the fair one's wardrobe—will render clear how likely the lovely Ginevra, "all gentleness, all gaiety," was on her wedding day,

"Within that chest to have conceal'd herself,
Fluttering with joy, the happiest of the happy ;
When a spring lock, that lay in ambush there,
Fastened her down for ever!"

Of these Marriage Coffers the Museum has a great number, almost all of a peculiarly graceful outline, some beautifully carved, others richly inlaid, and others again exhibiting a union of the carver's and the painter's art. No. 9463 is an excellent example of this kind, and claims the hand of no common craftsman. Of smaller coffers, chairs, mirrors, bedsteads, cabinets, it is needless to speak. We may mention, however, that among the cabinets is one of modern Italian work (sixteenth-century style), which was purchased at the Great Exhibition of 1851 for the somewhat unreasonable sum of 400*l*.

One of the most complete collections in the Museum is that of *Textile Fabrics*. Though yet far from perfect, it is the most extensive collection of the kind extant. It comprises all kinds of material, from Kidderminster carpeting and pile velvet, down to Venetian point, Guipures, and old D'Alençon lace ; and all sorts of articles from altar frontals and Paisley shaws, to satin bed-quilts and manchettes d'hiver. Especially is it rich in Oriental stuffs, and these are exactly what our textile designers still need most earnestly to study ; and every variety of lace, both old and modern. When room shall have been afforded for its proper display, the collection of textile fabrics will no doubt obtain the attention its value claims.

The only remaining division of the Museum of Ornamental Art is that of *Bookbinding, and Book Decoration*, and of that it will be enough to say that it forms a very promising beginning.

2. THE FINE ART COLLECTIONS of the South Kensington Museum consist of oil paintings, water-colour pictures, drawings and sketches, engravings, and sculpture, chiefly casts,—all the work of British artists. On these we shall dwell very briefly, having already in the last two volumes of the 'Companion to the Almanac' described them at length.

The *Oil Paintings*, a very charming collection, 234 in number, are the munificent gift of Mr. J. Sheepshanks : they are spoken of in some detail in the account of the National Collection of Pictures in the 'Companion' for 1859. The Vernon and Turner pictures, which are for the present placed in rooms adjoining the Sheepshanks' pictures, we need scarcely remind our readers, form no part of the South Kensington Museum, but are a portion of the National Gallery brought here from want of room in the building at Trafalgar Square : they are also described in the article in the 'Companion' above cited.

The *Water Colour Pictures* are at present comparatively few in number, but they are valuable, not merely on their own account, but as forming the nucleus of a national collection of this essentially British art. For its formation the public is indebted mainly to private liberality. To his magnificent donation of his gallery of oil paintings, Mr. Sheepshanks added a small collection of drawings and etchings. Among these were some examples by the earlier water-colour painters. In April of the present year (1860), Mrs. Ellison, of Sudbrook Holme, Lincolnshire, desirous of carrying out an unaccomplished intention of her late husband, Mr. Richard Ellison, that some portion of his collection should be given to the nation, presented to South Kensington Museum, "until a separate and permanent building shall be erected for the purpose of holding a National Collection of Water-colour Paintings," fifty water-colour pictures, mostly by the leading artists of the present day. Some additions have since been made to the collection thus initiated, by the purchase of works by earlier artists : it being thus sought to render the collection of historical value as illustrative of the growth, as well as the maturity, of water-colour painting in this country. At present the collection contains about 150 pictures, but some of them are small in size, and some of little artistic value. But among them are examples by Paul Sandby, the father of English water-colour painting ; by Cozens, Girtin, and Turner, its great improvers ; and by Barrett, Cattermole, David Cox, De Wint, Copley Fielding, Louis Haghe, William Hunt, John Lewis, Joseph Nash, Nesfield, Oakley, Samuel Prout, David Roberts, Stanfield, Frederick Tayler, Topham, John Varley, and other of its more eminent practitioners.

The *Drawings and Etchings* are alike valuable and interesting, but we cannot stay to particularize them : and we can only name the collection of *Wood Engravings* selected as illustrative of the history of the art, and presented to the Museum by one of our most eminent wood-engravers, Mr. John Thompson.

The small and unimportant collection of British sculpture was sufficiently noticed in the account of the National Collections of Sculpture in the 'Companion for 1860.'

3. THE SCIENCE DIVISION, as it is called, of the South Kensington Museum, consorts but awkwardly with the divisions we have just been contemplating. The first section comprises the *Educational Collections*, in which is brought together as far as practicable whatever may serve to assist those engaged in the work of education. Models of schools ; school fittings and furniture ; school-books, maps,

diagrams, and models; philosophical instruments, and the various materials employed in the different departments of education are here exhibited, and all requisite information furnished as to their cost, application, &c. The first attempt to form such a collection was made about 1854 by the Society of Arts, and the objects collected were exhibited for some time at St. Martin's Hall. The collection was offered to the Government, accepted, and stowed away in the cellars of Gore House. When the 'Boilers' were erected it was transferred to South Kensington. Since then it has been sedulously and systematically improved, and is said to be thoroughly appreciated by those for whose benefit it was intended.

The next section of the Science Division is that of *Animal Products*, in which are exhibited the various preparations of the wool of sheep, showing all the stages from the newly shorn fleece to its finished manufacture in broad cloth, flannel, carpeting, &c.; and then again in its second career as woollen rags, shoddy, and so forth, till it reappears in one of the smart-looking fancy cloths that furnish out the tailor's pattern-book. Hair, both human and animal; bristles, and whalebone, with all their manufacturing applications, are likewise illustrated. Then come the various furs, hoofs, horns, and tusks of animals; feathers, down, and quills of birds; silk; skins, leather, and gelatine; shells and marine animal products; animal oils and fats; intestinal products; guano and other manures—whatever in fact in the animal kingdom the manufacturer turns to profitable account is here displayed in more or less detail.

The *Food Collection*, another section of the Science division, occupies a prominent place in the Museum. Originally formed by Mr. Twining as part of a more comprehensive scheme for a Museum of Economic Science, it was adopted by the Government and placed under the direction of Dr. Playfair. On his resignation Dr. Lankester was appointed superintendent of the Food Collection and the Collection of Animal Products. All the articles in ordinary use for food in this country are here shown, and some of the more remarkable articles consumed in other countries: thus, for example, there is a tolerably complete and very curious collection of the articles of food consumed by the Chinese, which was formed by Mr. Cane, the British consul at Shanghai. "Two great objects have been kept in view in the collection," observes Dr. Lankester in his official Guide. "First to represent the chemical compositions of the various substances used as food; and, secondly, to illustrate the natural sources from which the various kinds of food have been obtained. Where the processes of the preparation of food admit of illustration, these are also exhibited." In classifying the examples exhibited, we are told, "the chemical composition of each distinct variety of food is first given, the chemical ingredients being shown in their relative proportions, and the lb. taken as the unit; then follow the commercial varieties, and substances used for purposes of adulteration; and lastly, samples of their most fitting methods of application, either in preparations by themselves, or in combination with other ingredients." The collection is altogether a very curious and very instructive one; it is arranged with great cleverness; and is said by Mr. Cole, in his

evidence before the Commons' Committee, to be, "after the pictures, the most popular collection" in the Museum.

The remaining collection of the Science division is the *Structural Museum*, in which are collected the materials employed in Building: marbles from Greece, Italy, Spain, France, and the United Kingdom; stones of various kinds; slates; woods of our own country and our colonies, and of various foreign countries; terra-cottas; tiles, as well plain as encaustic and enamelled; moulded bricks; asphalt, cements, &c. Also specimens of iron-castings, enamelled earthenware and stucco ornaments, and other manufactured articles; and models, showing peculiarities in the construction of fire-proof floorings, arches, roofs, &c.

The above collections form the Museum proper; but there remain some other features to be noticed in order to render our examination at all complete. The collections of *Architectural Casts*, which occupy a large portion of the iron building, are not the property of the department, and consequently must, at present at least, be considered as only a temporary addition to the Museum. They consist of, first, the collection, chiefly of classic Italian architecture, formed by Sir Thomas Lawrence, and presented by him to the Royal Academy; transferred by the Academy to the British Museum; by the Museum after some years returned to the Academy because "we do not like casts,"* and by the Academy, because, whether we like casts or not, we have no place that will contain them, sent to South Kensington: secondly, a large collection of Gothic casts formed by a committee of Gothic architects and amateurs in 1852, but which they offer to the Government on terms which the latter have declined, and the collection consequently is now, in the words of Mr. Scott, its great promoter, "under notice to quit:" and lastly, a small but valuable collection of Romanesque and Venetian Gothic casts, the property of Mr. Ruskin. There is another large collection of Gothic casts, the property of the Government, which was got together at a considerable expense for the use of the architect, designers, and workmen engaged on the new Houses of Parliament, but it lies at present in a store-room (for which a heavy rental is being paid) at Westminster. If these collections could be brought together, and rendered more completely illustrative of architectural history, there can be no question that they would be of immense value to the architectural student, and we cannot but hope that means will be found for averting the threatened dispersion.

Collections on Loan.—A peculiar feature of the arrangements at South Kensington is that of having collections deposited there by their owners, for temporary exhibition to the public. The Queen has, with her usual liberality, given her sanction to the principle by the loan of various articles of great rarity and value; and her example has been largely followed. Most of the collections and separate articles thus lent have belonged to the Art division. Two or three rooms underneath those which contain the Vernon pictures, have been set apart

* Evidence of Mr. Hawkins, Keeper of the Department of Antiquities, British Museum.

for their reception; but their special interest—as objects often of extreme rarity and beauty thus generously deposited for the public enjoyment, and which must be seen now to be seen at all—is not always, we fear, sufficiently understood by visitors: they are too often glanced at but cursorily as a part of the museum, that may be left now and returned to at leisure. The great value of these Loan Collections will be best shown by an enumeration of those which were quite recently to be seen in these rooms at the same time, and most of which are on view still (Nov. 1860). They were—a magnificent, and in some respects unique collection of specimens of Chinese and Japanese art, belonging to the Earl of Elgin, and obtained by him during his prolonged visit as special envoy to those countries: a collection, in its way, unrivalled among private collections (its monetary value has been roughly estimated at about 30,000*l.*), of Limoges enamels, Majolica, Palissy, Diana de Poitiers, and other famous ceramic ware; Venetian and German glass; ivory carvings; miniatures; bronzes; metal-ware; and a few early paintings, the property of H. Magniac, Esq.: five hundred antique gems and cameos, belonging to the Duke of Devonshire: a very choice and curious collection of rock-crystal vases, spoons, &c., mounted in jewelled gold and enamels, lent by the Marquis of Salisbury: a fine collection of Majolica, crystals, and bronzes, the property of Mr. A. Barker: a somewhat similar collection, with the addition of some curious mediæval metal work, belonging to Mr. H. Morland: a similar collection, but differenced by its carvings, belonging to Mr. G. Field: mediæval metal work, lent by Captain Prendergast: Oriental arms and armour, lent by General Malcolm: early paintings lent by Lord Elcho, Sir F. Scott, and Mr. M. Uzielli, and a few modern pictures belonging to Mr. James Bell. These succeeded to other collections of various value, and in their turn will no doubt find worthy successors.

But whilst the South Kensington Museum is thus augmented, and its usefulness increased by loans, it has endeavoured to diffuse its teaching by lending selections from its own stores to provincial towns. What is called a *Circulating Collection* is formed of specimens considered especially adapted for the purpose, and sent successively to the principal towns in the kingdom. There they are exhibited generally along with similar articles lent by the nobility and gentry of the neighbourhood, who are always forward to assist in getting up a good local exhibition. The plan has been in operation for about six years. It is said by Mr. Cole to be “a perfect success,” and the witnesses from the towns in which these Circulating Collections have been exhibited bore ample testimony before the House of Commons’ Committee to the service rendered by them, and their appreciation by workmen as well as the general public. It is satisfactory to know that whilst their exhibition has been so beneficial, the specimens themselves have hitherto passed uninjured through the ordeal of transmission and exhibition, with all the concomitants of packing, unpacking, arranging, &c. The articles are placed in “two vans specially constructed for putting upon railway trucks,” and have travelled to twenty-six of the principal towns without the occurrence of a single fracture. Her Majesty, let us add, has permitted some

of her choicest Sèvres to form a part of these travelling collections. And let us further add, as a very curious (and, as it stands, almost inexplicable) illustration of the interest evinced in these Local Exhibitions of Ornamental Art, that it appears, from a table appended to Mr. Robinson's Report, 1859, that whilst the number of visitors was 11,000 greater at Barnstaple than in any other town in England (the second on the list being Leeds), the receipts from visitors' admission-fees were in that town considerably more than double those in any other place in the kingdom.

The *Reproduction Department* was established to provide the students in the art-schools, and the public generally, with photographs, electrotypes, and plaster casts of the finer works in the Museum, and in other public and private galleries. All these works are exhibited in the Reproduction-room. They include, as the reader doubtless knows, besides those from articles in the Museum, photographs, in various sizes, of Raffaele's Cartoons at Hampton Court; of the original drawings by Raffaele and Michel Angelo, belonging to the University of Oxford (and which were exhibited at South Kensington Museum in 1859); of selections from the Raffaele drawings in the Louvre, others in the Royal Collections, the British Museum, &c.; of the famous Holbein drawings at Windsor; all the photographs previously published by the Trustees of the British Museum, and other works of fine and ornamental art. Prints of all of these are now issued to the public, at a rate which just covers the cost of production. Among the electrotypes are reproductions of such works as the famous Cellini shield, from Her Majesty's Collection at Windsor, others from the Louvre scarcely less famous, and many remarkable suits of armour, bronzes, tankards, &c., with casts of some of the finer Greek and Græco-Roman sculptures in the British Museum. The value to the student of such a means of acquiring at the lowest possible rate fac-similes of some of the noblest productions of genius, cannot, we think, be overrated.

Another feature supplementary to the Art division of the Museum is the *Art Library*, which, though intended primarily for the students in the art schools, is open to the public on payment of a small fee. It contains between seven and eight thousand volumes, including most of the standard works on fine and decorative art, books of engravings, designs, photographs, &c. The daily average of readers of both classes does not, however, exceed thirty.

One other collection is housed in the same building, but it does not form a part of the South Kensington Museum, and is now entered by a separate door. This is the Collection of Models of Patented Inventions, or the *Patent Museum*, as it is shortly called, of which an account was given in the 'Companion to the Almanac for 1860.'

We have thus gone through the multifarious collections which, in their aggregation, form the South Kensington Museum: looked at each only broadly and cursorily, but somehow looked at all. It remains to endeavour to estimate their collective value.

Regarding impartially each collection on its individual merits, there can be little question that each is calculated to meet a public requirement, and that, due allowance being made for the shortness of time

that has elapsed since its commencement, and the limited means at command, each has been, speaking generally, formed judiciously and with a proper regard to its relative importance. But when we come to look at the Museum as a whole, we must speak of it with more reserve. The "comprehensiveness" of the Museum has been sometimes referred to as a merit. To us, what is called its comprehensiveness, appears to be its grand fault. It strives to include too much within its boundaries. Nothing, it seems to us, has been more clearly established by experience and by argument, with reference to great public museums, than that they best accomplish their purpose in proportion as they are confined to some one distinct and well-defined department of knowledge; within which, indeed, they cannot be too comprehensive in their grasp. But no museum can approximate to universality of aim without injury to itself and to its visitors. The additions which every day would bring to its several collections, would indeed render its collective magnitude ever more and more impressive; but then every accession would tend to render it less useful to the student, more bewildering to visitors, and to place it more beyond the reach of effective general supervision, and the compass of any reasonable building: to bring it, in a word, nearer to the almost inextricable confusion and clashing of interests which are doing so much to abridge the usefulness of the British Museum.

The South Kensington Museum is as yet far from this condition. Its several collections are all within manageable limits, and, though at present sadly cramped for room, will find ample space in the proposed new buildings. But they already present a confused aspect to the visitor; and if *all* the collections are retained, and, as seems to be shadowed forth, others be added, and all go on increasing at the constantly accelerating rate at which public collections almost always proceed, it is not difficult to see, that even the spacious palace shown in the architect's plans will, within no distant period, be found insufficient: whilst in any case there is the evil of the visitor's attention being distracted, and his mind wearied, among the multiplicity of disconnected, and often discordant, collections. It may, indeed, be a popular resort, but its educational value will be but little for the mass of visitors. To us it seems that the present juncture, when an important extension of the building is about to be made, is one that renders it especially desirable that the question should be considered, and, if possible, determined,—What is to be the permanent character, and what the scope, of the South Kensington Museum? But this question was left wholly untouched by the recent Committee of Inquiry. The South Kensington Museum is, as it at present stands, a museum of —? We fancy it would puzzle any ordinary visitor to say of what. The only central idea that would give unity to the miscellany of collections, is that which would be conveyed if its title were "The Museum of the Science and Art Department of the Committee of Council of Education;" but then, with all its multifarious contents, the museum would be too palpably inadequate as an illustration of the functions of that body, whilst it would appear ridiculous to call it by the shorter title of the Museum of Science and Art.

As we have seen, the Museum now consists of three clearly dis-

inct sections: Fine Art—Useful Art—Science. But the science so called is anything but scientific. In any view it has but a chance look. The Museum of Animal Products might point to the connection of science with manufactures; but then for vegetable products you must go to Kew; for mineral to Jermyn Street. Both that and the Food Collection would seem to be at South Kensington, because South Kensington was supposed to have an elasticity of constitution that allowed it to take whatever was offered to it. The Educational Museum is apparently here for a similar reason, though there is just so much fitness in the locality as can be imparted by the circumstance that South Kensington is the head-quarters of the Council of Education. The Fine Arts section, the larger half at least, is avowedly here only as a temporary expedient; and the other half looks strangely out of keeping with its “scientific” surroundings of Kinder-garten plaiting-sticks, wax models of mutton-chops, and collections of Chinese edibles. In the new building these sections will no doubt be kept more apart. But each is sufficiently important to have a home of its own, or to share in a house devoted to the family of which it is a member.

The Museum of Ornamental Art is differently circumstanced. That is the specialty of the South Kensington Museum; and, as far as it goes, has been admirably selected, and is in every way creditable to the diligence, taste, and knowledge of those charged with its formation. Well would it be if it could be disembarassed of some of its adjuncts, and be gradually brought to correspond still more closely to its title. Our great National Museum of Ornamental Art ought to be a perfectly distinct, strictly defined, comprehensive, and essentially practical collection: a collection for the instruction, primarily, of the designer and the manufacturer, and only in a secondary and subservient sense for the artist or the archæologist. We dwell for a moment on this because, as was plainly evinced in the course of the inquiries of the Committees on the South Kensington Museum and the British Museum, there has grown up in influential quarters a feeling that the Ornamental Art Museum should be made a Museum of Mediæval Art. Now this, we think, would be a matter greatly to be regretted. Museums of Fine and Ornamental Art are both admirable in their way, but most admirable, and certainly most useful, when they are kept apart. As far as examples of mediæval art are objects of use or mere ornament, they belong to a museum of ornamental art; if they are works which, belonging to any other period, would be classed as fine art, their proper place is in a fine-art museum. It is a most unhappy mistake to cut up collections of art into isolated chronological fragments. The history of the arts should be considered as a continuous history; and the true view of a museum of art—whether of fine or ornamental art—is that it should comprise the best obtainable examples of the art of every period. This is not, however, the view which the directors of our museums appear to take. Mr. Cole states, with every appearance of satisfaction, that “the collection (at South Kensington) has settled itself into mediæval art”—(Ev. Brit. Mus. 1860, p. 188); and Mr. Panizzi thinks that “if the collections of mediæval art are to be at the South Kensington Museum, *which is my opinion*, our (British

Museum) collection ought to go to South Kensington.”—(Evid. South Kens. Mus. 1860, p. 94). It would be well, he seems to think, that the British Museum should be “a collection of classical antiquities” only. But the consequence of this would be, that whilst Egyptian and Assyrian art (for the separation of these does not appear to be so much as dreamt of) would be located with the Greek and Roman art which grew out of them (and along with birds, beasts, and fossils) in Bloomsbury, the art of the middle ages which sprang up from the decadence of Roman art, and that of the revival, which was a return to classical example, would be put with animal products, school apparatus, and food analyses at South Kensington; the mediæval, revival, and subsequent Italian and Flemish paintings at the same time being at Charing Cross; English portraits, from the fifteenth century to the present day, in the vicinity of Westminster Abbey; and lastly, to continue the chronological sequence, and topographical dislocation, modern British paintings would be at South Kensington. And with all this, the distinctive character of the South Kensington collection, as a collection of ornamental art, would be destroyed by the indiscriminate admission of all mediæval art objects, and its educational value immensely lessened by confining it mainly, if not exclusively, to mediæval objects. For, if no other instance were known, the success of Wedgwood would be sufficient to prove that there are coverts outside the mediæval preserves which the art-student would do well to beat.

We cannot, however, bring ourselves to believe that any such removal will be permitted, or any such exclusiveness be adopted. The House of Commons’ Committee have pronounced decidedly against removing the mediæval articles from the British Museum; and a reconsideration of the large proportion of non-mediæval objects in the South Kensington collection—for, as there is no question among authorities as to the middle ages terminating at A.D. 1500, whatever difference there may be as to their commencement, the majority of the South Kensington specimens are certainly not mediæval—will, we hope, convince the officials, on a little more reflection, that the collection has not yet “settled into mediæval art,” and that the best thing they can do will be to take effectual care that it does not so settle. What is, indeed, above all things to be desired is, that there shall be—whether at Kensington or elsewhere is of secondary consequence—a Museum of Ornamental Art of the largest and most comprehensive character, with its well-defined object steadily kept in view and systematically carried out, neither degenerating into mediæval nor classical dilettantism, nor allowed to become the exponent of any confined or sectarian notions, but in which the exigencies, actual and potential, of the art manufactures of the country shall be the guiding principle. Such a museum would necessarily cover the whole period of ornamental art, classical, mediæval, revival, and modern; in fact, neither beginning arbitrarily with, nor confined to, any particular period, country, or school; but embodying every age and class of ornamental art that affords materials for profitable study.

The total cost of the South Kensington Museum, up to July 1860,

was 167,000*l.*, including everything except management, the annual expenditure on which is about 7,000*l.* Of the above sum the land cost 60,000*l.*, the buildings 54,536*l.*: the collections forming the lowest of the three items, or 53,269*l.* The value of the private gifts to the Museum, including the Sheepshanks and Ellison collections of paintings, is estimated at upwards of 88,000*l.* The value of the collections which have been lent to the Museum for temporary exhibition is estimated at nearly half a million.

As regards admission to the Museum, a system has been adopted at South Kensington differing from that of any other of our national museums. In all the others, the galleries are open by day only: here they are open on certain evenings also. In the others, admission is invariably free: here there are free days and pay days. The plan is, that the Museum is open on Mondays, Tuesdays, and Saturdays free; on the other three days by payment of 6*d.* for each person, or by annual or monthly tickets which are issued at a reduced rate. On the evenings of Monday and Tuesday the Museum is open free; on Wednesday evening there is a charge of 6*d.* On the other evenings the galleries are closed to the public, but understood to be available for the meetings of Art-societies, &c. In the arrangement as to free days and pay days, there is the obvious convenience that those who wish to see the collections without being incommoded by a crowd can do so by a trifling payment: the objection is equally obvious that the public are charged to see what has been purchased and is maintained at the public cost for public use and gratification. The pay days are called Students' days, but whilst in the other public galleries the student is, on the "private days," admitted free, and the rooms are devoted wholly to study, here the student has to pay for admission, and has not the advantage of privacy. The system is said by the authorities to have the sanction of successful experience, and perhaps there is something in it suitable to the locality; but we earnestly hope that it will not be extended to any of our older Museums.

The number of visitors has gone on steadily increasing since the opening of the Museum at South Kensington. In 1859 the total number of visitors was nearly half-a-million (456,288): of these 217,396 attended on free days, 192,111 on free evenings; 45,692 on pay days, 20,166 on pay evenings. The total amount received for admission during the year was 871*l.* 5*s.*

It has been said that the collections having outgrown the present buildings, new buildings are about to be erected. In the first instance, it is proposed to complete the buildings already commenced on the north-east of the Sheepshanks Gallery, and to divide the quadrangle which will be formed by them into two glazed courts, the larger of which will be covered with a dome supported on eight columns. These new buildings, which will cover an area of half an acre, and be of a permanent character, are to be of brick, quite plain, as they present no façade to any public way, and are estimated to cost 17,000*l.* The iron "boilers," which are leaky, insecure, subject to great alternations of heat and cold, and pronounced by Mr. Braidwood to be extremely dangerous in case of fire, are to be pulled down and their contents removed to the glazed courts.

But the new buildings, though complete in themselves, are, with the permanent buildings previously constructed, so planned as to form part of a spacious structure designed to supply all the requirements of the Department at South Kensington. The plan and elevation of this edifice are given in the Appendix to the Report of the Committee of the House of Commons, so often referred to. It is intended to cover the entire area of the Government Estate, some ten or twelve acres in extent. In its main features it will consist of a centre and two great projecting wings, the fronts of these being connected by an open corridor of an ornamental character. In the centre will be the Lecture Theatre, Art Training Schools, &c. The eastern wing will be appropriated to the Art Collections; the Western to the Educational Collections, Art Library, Offices, Residences, &c. The extreme length (facing Cromwell Road) will exceed 700 feet, the extreme depth (or western façade) 650, but the area is very irregular. The southern and western façades are proposed to be ornamental in character—of brick, stone, and terra-cotta; the other sides plain. The building is to be of three floors; the style a sort of plain Romanesque: but the architect says that his object in designing the building has been, in the first place, to adapt the interior as much as possible to the purpose to which it is to be put, and then to make the exterior as handsome as his means will allow; and consequently it may be found desirable to modify the design greatly in carrying it out. The entire cost is estimated approximately at 214,000*l.*, which would be spread over ten years. Assuredly if we could get a building of such a size, that would afford convenient internal accommodation; present a handsome, if not a magnificent exterior; and “last as long as any building in the country,” we should have a novelty among our public buildings. The plan is that of Captain Fowke, the official architect and engineer to the Museum, under whose direction all the existing buildings of a permanent character have been erected.

We have said nothing as to the site of the Museum, which, by a large proportion of the public, is considered to be so inconvenient, owing to its distance from the centre of the metropolis, as to form a serious hindrance to its usefulness. Mr. Cole, however, affirms that such a complaint is quite unjustified. “My own belief,” he says, “is, that in two years the most accessible public collection of all the metropolitan collections, without exception, will be the South Kensington Museum. You will have a railway coming literally under cover into the South Kensington Museum; the line from Paddington, which will serve the whole of the metropolis, bringing the people from Paddington, as well as from the south part of the river, and depositing them absolutely at the South Kensington Museum.” And he adds, “I feel confident that in two or three years hence the South Kensington Museum will have an aggregate of visitors larger than all the public museums in London, owing to its accessibility, the attraction of the Horticultural Gardens, and the contiguity of the Parks.” When that time comes the complaints will doubtless cease. Till then they will probably be at least occasionally heard.

JAMES THORNE.

VI.—FRIENDLY SOCIETIES.

THE general purport and structure of a Friendly Society are pretty well known; but we propose to condense into a few pages such information as will tend to show how far the system has extended, and what differences of aspect it presents.

In 1855 an Act was passed, consolidating all the previous statutes relating to Friendly Societies, altering them, and embodying them into a new code. All Provident or other societies which effect insurances for more than 200*l.* in one sum, or grant annuities for more than 30*l.* per annum, are by this Act excluded from the regulations relating to Friendly Societies. Registrars are appointed for the control or recognition of Friendly Societies. Any such society may be established, under certain conditions—for insuring sums of money to be paid on the birth of a member's child, or on the death of a member, or for the funeral expenses of his wife or child; for the relief of members or their relatives in case of sickness or old age; for the endowment of members or their relatives at any defined period; and for any other purpose which shall be authorized by the Home Secretary, as being within the scope and intention of the statute. Benevolent societies, if their rules are approved by the Registrar, may be certificated as Friendly Societies. A Friendly Society may dissolve itself, or may transfer its property and liabilities to another, or the two may combine their operations, in modes specified by the statute. Trustees and treasurers are to be elected under very precise conditions; and everything relating to the rules and regulations must be approved and certified by the Registrar. Limitations are fixed to the ways in which Friendly Societies may invest their capital. As a 200*l.* insurance, or a 30*l.* annuity, is the maximum to be effected by any Friendly Society; no person is allowed to belong to two or more such societies, as a means of going beyond those sums by two or more transactions. A return is to be sent to the Registrar early every year, of the funds and effects of each society during the preceding year; and at intervals of five years, a return is to be furnished of the rates of sickness and mortality observed among the members of the society during those years. The Registrar is to report annually to Parliament, on the principal matters relating to this subject.

Such are the chief features in the law at present concerning Friendly Societies. Soon after the statute had been passed, Mr. Tidd Pratt was appointed Registrar of Friendly Societies in England and Wales; and his first Report, presented in 1856, bore relation to the state of affairs at the end of 1855. We may at the outset observe that this appointment has been a valuable one; for the Registrar of Friendly Societies—like the Registrar-General of Births, Marriages, and Deaths—has entered upon his duties *con amore*: not doing a prescribed work simply because he was appointed so to do, but because he really wished it to be well done. Much was left to his discretion and zeal, and both have been usefully exercised.

The labours of the Registrar have been increased, and the degree of success limited, by the pervading tone of the statute. Friendly

Societies are *invited*, not *commanded*, to come within the operation of the Act; they are not threatened with penalties if they refuse, but are promised advantages if they assent; and many of them have not thought proper to avail themselves of this offer. To this day, Mr. Tidd Pratt does not know how many Friendly Societies exist in England; although he is gradually making an approximation to the number. Soon after the Act came into operation, the Secretary of State for the Home Department exercised the power delegated to him, by increasing the number of benevolent or provident arrangements brought within the scope of the Act—as follow: “First, for assisting members when they are compelled to travel in search of employment; second, for granting temporary relief to members in distressed circumstances; third, for the relief and maintenance of the members in case of lameness, blindness, or bodily hurt through accident; fourth, for the purchase of coals and other necessities to be supplied to the members; fifth, for assuring the members against loss by disease or death of cattle employed in trade or agriculture; and sixth, for accumulating at interest, for the use of the members, any surplus fund remaining from their assurances.”

During the first twelve months, about 700 Friendly Societies applied for the Registrar's certificate; and 40 Benevolent Societies of other kinds were brought within the meaning of the Act. Mr. Tidd Pratt proposed valuable ‘Suggestions’ for the establishing of new Friendly Societies; in which the soundness of the principle was thus set forth: “Any single individual who should trust to his own unassisted efforts for support would, it is plain, be placed in a very different position from those who are members of a Friendly Society; for, however industrious and parsimonious, he might not be able to accomplish his object; inasmuch as the occurrence of any accident, or an obstinate fit of sickness, might, by throwing him out of employment, and forcing him to consume the savings he had accumulated against old age, reduce him to a state of indigence, and oblige him to become dependent on the bounty of others. *Whenever a liability to any unfavourable contingency exists, the best and cheapest way of obviating its effects is by uniting with others.* It has been frequently said that those individuals who are members of Friendly Societies, and who have passed through life (as many of them have done) without occasion to claim any portion of their funds, lose the whole amount of their contributions. But this is a most erroneous statement. It is true that the individuals in question have not received any pecuniary compensation; but they have enjoyed what was of equal value—a feeling of security against want, and a consequent peace of mind and consciousness of independence.” The words which we have placed in italics embody the fundamental principle of all sound insurances and provident investments. Mr. Tidd Pratt's ‘Suggestions’ pointed to the necessity of considering all Friendly Societies as dealing with *future* events; the danger of promising too much, simply because the day of reckoning is far away; the necessity of employing a skilful actuary to examine the tables and calculations; the prudence of keeping a margin, beyond average years, for years of cholera or unusual calamity; the necessity of

bearing in mind that there is more sickness among middle-aged members than among young men; the imprudence of limiting the number of members, seeing that better average results can be obtained from large numbers; the unfairness of enticing young men to become members of a society in which most of the existing members are middle aged; and the importance of placing efficient checks on the officers of the society. He is of opinion that sick allowances should be interpreted more strictly than they generally have been; that they should apply to *severe* and *temporary* illnesses only, and not to slight ailments, to permanent injuries, or to chronic maladies. Many Friendly Societies have been brought to insolvency by too wide an interpretation of the word 'sickness.' Mr. Tidd Pratt thinks, also, that sick allowances ought to cease at the age of 60 or 65. There may seem something hard and cruel in this; but it is, after all, simply a question of pounds, shillings, and pence. If the members do not pay enough to provide the promised aid, they are at once the injurers and the injured; if they *do* pay enough, then they are free to decide what is the best way of investing it. The Registrar points out how valuable it would be if a member would arrange for a sick-allowance until 60 or 65, and then a small pension for the rest of his life. An Act passed in 1853 (16 and 17 Vict., c. 45) affords great facilities for doing this. It empowers the National Debt Commissioners to grant immediate annuities from 4*l.* to 30*l.* a year; or annuities to begin at certain ages, and to be paid for either in one sum or annually; or annuities to suit any other desired arrangement. Special clauses provide advantages of a remarkable kind, for deferred annuities to be paid for by annual instalments, not contemplated in any ordinary annuity tables:—If a man cannot continue to pay the annual premium for his deferred annuity, he may receive back *all* his previous payments, but without interest; if he die before the annuity becomes due, his representatives may receive back all he had paid, without interest; if he die while in the receipt of the annuity, a small sum of money (generally sufficient to bury him) is paid to his representatives. Of course, to secure these advantages, higher premiums are charged. The security is indisputable; the advantages are great; and Mr. Tidd Pratt points out how the members of Friendly Societies, while depending on those societies for sick allowances, may make arrangements with the National Debt Office for deferred annuities, to secure them from want in their old age. The National Debt Office, the Savings Banks, and the Friendly Societies, may all be made to co-operate towards one common end; and the Registrar is ever ready to aid with his advice in showing how this may be done. The First Annual Report gives useful tables relating to these matters; instructions to the officers for keeping the books of Friendly Societies; and blank forms of all the papers and schedules necessary to be used.

In the Second Report, prepared in 1857, Mr. Tidd Pratt was able to announce that he had received, from the several Clerks of the Peace, the rules and regulations of nearly 26,000 Friendly Societies, which had been enrolled or certified between 1793 and 1856. This enormous number, if it shows nothing else, shows at least the existence of a strong provident feeling among the working classes of

England, only requiring to be guided in the right direction. How many of those societies still remained, no one knew. Mr. Tidd Pratt opened communications with all whose name and locality were sufficiently denoted; and he received replies from about 6,000. A cursory glance at the replies led him to the opinion that those societies which provide only a weekly sum during sickness, and a small sum at death, are in a healthier state than those which attempt endowments or pensions; the latter involving calculations in which the indispensable aid of an actuary had not been obtained. About 1,200 Societies had voluntarily applied to the Registrar during 1856 for his certificate; and he had been able to grant it in almost every case after examining the rules. He set his face against all rules making compulsory a monthly payment to be spent in drink, or a contribution to an annual feast, or attendance at a procession or funeral; these are arrangements to which Friendly Societies are very prone, but which are quite alien to any really provident object. Mr. Tidd Pratt is endeavouring by degrees to ascertain, from the experience of Friendly Societies, what is the *average* amount of sickness that falls to the lot of English workmen and tradesmen. His first year's estimate could be made only from a limited number of instances; but so far as it went, it gave this result—that between the ages of 18 and 50, a man has about 260 days of sickness, or one day in 45. In any case, this can only be an approximate number; for different Societies differ in the breadth of interpretation given to the word sickness.

When the Registrar came to prepare his Third Report, in 1858, he was still in the dark concerning the total number of Friendly Societies. There had been, as just stated, nearly 26,000 enrolled or officially acknowledged between 1793 and 1856; but an unknown number had never been enrolled or certified at all; nor was there any evidence how many had been dissolved. The number which Mr. Tidd Pratt knew to exist was still about 6,000; and these were gradually applying to be admitted on the register under the new Act. During 1857, the Home Secretary added another to the objects sanctioned for Friendly Societies, viz., “for the relief of the members in case of shipwreck, or loss or damage to boats or nets.” The Registrar had still to combat stoutly against drink money and feast money. He endeavoured also to impress on Friendly Societies this important fact—that all such Societies under the old law, if their funds happen to be in the hands of a person, firm, or company which became bankrupt, can only claim dividends *pro rata* with the other creditors; whereas if certified under the Act of 1855, they can claim a *preference* dividend of twenty shillings in the pound. Mr. Tidd Pratt ascertained the ages of about 3,000 Friendly Societies; 250 of these had existed more than 50 years, and 20 more than 100 years each. He found that there were more of those peculiar clubs called Burial Societies in Lancashire and Kent than in all the other counties of England combined—a fact for which he could offer no explanation. Among the data arrived at concerning the year 1857, were these—that the Friendly Societies of which anything trustworthy was known comprised 2,000,000 members; that 1,000,000*l.* a year was paid out in sick allowances; that the subscribed capital was 9,000,000*l.*; that of this

sum 3,500,000*l.* was invested in the National Debt Office or in savings banks, and the remainder in other ways.

The Fourth Report, published in 1859, and referring chiefly to the year 1858, told that more than 2,000 societies had come in voluntarily for registry during that year. The number of Friendly Societies whose names were known, and which had been in any way registered since 1793, was now set down at 28,550: it was ascertained that 6,850 of these had ceased to exist, and that somewhat over 6,000 still existed; but Mr. Tidd Pratt could learn nothing of the remaining 15,000 or 16,000 except their names. Many instances of lamentable mismanagement came under his notice. One related to a Mutual Benefit Society in the Metropolis, which, after exhausting in sick allowances the fund subscribed for that purpose, similarly applied the fund which had been subscribed for annuities, endowments, and payments after death. This brought the Society to insolvency: Mr. Tidd Pratt was asked to make the best use he could of the wreck; and he distributed 2,500*l.* among those who had paid 14,000*l.* for deferred benefits. The evidence became more and more clear of another evil which besets Friendly Societies as too commonly managed, viz., the holding of the meetings at public-houses. In country districts, almost every public-house is the place of meeting for some society or other. The publican comes to consider the Society in some sense as his property, and resists all attempts at a change; and even advertises it as one of the assets, when his house is to be sold. In some cases one-third of all the money paid by the members goes for drink, feasts, and annual processions, mostly to the landlord of the public-house in which the meetings are held. Besides this evil, the public-house system tends to another—the establishment of many small societies, numbering only a few members each; for the landlord of the ‘White Hart,’ knowing that he of the ‘Red Lion’ is making a profit out of a Friendly Society, exerts himself to obtain the establishment of a second, which may hold its meetings at his house. In such case, the two Societies would be on a sounder foundation if their funds and insurances were combined into one; seeing that there would be a wider basis on which to establish their liabilities.

The latest Report presented by Mr. Tidd Pratt, and dated July 1860, related chiefly to the operations of 1859. Societies still continued to come in to have their rules examined and certified by him, as a means of obtaining the protective advantages offered by the statute of 1855. Three new Acts of Parliament had recently been passed to strengthen the system in various ways. One (22 and 23 Vict., c. 40) declares that no man, by serving as a volunteer in the *Reserve Force of Seamen*, shall lose or forfeit any interest he may possess in a Friendly Society. Another (23 Vict., c. 13), contains a similar proviso in the case of any member serving in a *Corps of Volunteers or Yeomanry*. The third (23 and 24 Vict., c. 58) makes minor improvements in the general management of Friendly Societies; exempts them from income-tax; and imposes a penalty on all certified Societies which neglect to send an annual statement of their accounts to the Registrar. It is very satisfactory to find that, by an Act passed in 1854, and by the two passed in 1859, those persons who may join the Militia, the Naval

Reserve, the Volunteers, or the Yeomanry, do not by so doing imperil their position as members of Friendly Societies. If a Society expels a member for such cause, he has a prompt remedy afforded to him, either to insist on re-entry, or to obtain an adequate sum of money instead. Members should, however, bear this in mind—that the rights thus secured are only applicable to persons who belong to Friendly Societies certified according to the Act of 1855.

Mr. Tidd Pratt has sought to collect the opinions of physicians, actuaries, and others, as to the average amount of sickness falling upon individuals at certain periods of life: to afford assistance in framing the sick-allowance rules of Friendly Societies. Useful general averages may in time be obtained; but until the authorities agree in the meaning to be attached to the word 'sickness,' all estimates must be incomplete. What a medical man describes as sickness, is not the precise risk assured against in Friendly Societies. This risk usually is *temporary inability to labour*, whether arising from disease or accident; and whether necessitating confinement to the house or the sick-bed, or only preventing the continuance of the usual avocations. In practice it is found that certain degrees of ill-health do not produce immediate inability to work. Medical men assert that labourers who have not a Friendly Society to fall back upon, often go about their employment with disease of the heart, tubercles of the lungs, and other disorders of considerable severity. Mr. Scratchly proposes that *inability to labour* shall be taken as the test of sickness for such purposes; and he deduces a kind of general law from a large number of collected instances. The law is to this effect: that from the age of 15 every average man has about six days of sickness in the year as a *minimum* rate; and that the excess beyond this minimum depends upon his age. There have thus been two sets of tables prepared: one including only cases of recoverable sickness, and the other including irrecoverable as well as recoverable. As examples:—a man at 50 may expect about 11 days per annum sickness under the former interpretation, and about 16 under the latter. Mr. Scratchly uses a mathematical formula for deducing the latter numbers from that applicable to the age of 15. Whether these formulæ are correct, and how far they apply to different occupations or professions, the future must show.

Mr. Tidd Pratt, in the several reports above noticed, gives some curious information concerning those Friendly Societies which are dignified with the name of *Orders*; as well as others of special character. We shall here condense a few of his observations on such matters.

The *Orders* are of comparatively recent introduction, and seem to involve a kind of fantastic resemblance to Freemasonry. Mr. Tidd Pratt enumerates the following as being the chief among them, so far as he had been able to ascertain:—

- Ancient Order of Foresters;
- Ancient Order of Shepherds;
- Independent Order of Reebabites;
- Independent Order of Odd Fellows;

National Order of Odd Fellows ;
 Grand Unity Order of Odd Fellows ;
 Ancient Order of Romans ;
 Order of Ancient Druids ;
 Nelsonic Order of Crimson Oaks ;
 Sons of Temperance ;
 Order of Old Friends.

All these Orders are in some way secret societies, to which only the initiated are admissible. The number of members in some of them is very great, amounting to two hundred thousand or more. Each has several meeting-places, called either *lodges* or *courts*. The Society meeting at any one lodge or court is independent of the others, so far as concerns the management of its own affairs and the payment of sick members ; but the death payments, or sums of money payable on the deaths of members, are spread over *districts*, each of which comprises several societies. Once a quarter all the societies pay *equally* toward the death fund of the district, whether the number of deaths has been equal or unequal among them severally in the past three months. Whatever may be said of other parts of the system, this rule is a good one ; for it enables the Order to arrive at a better average death-rate, owing to the large number on which it is based. Most of the Orders make a small provision for the widows and orphans of the members, and also for the unfortunate and needy among themselves when occasion arises. The *districts* elect delegates, and the delegates constitute the high officers of the Order, to manage its general affairs and to protect its interests. The 'secrets' of these societies do not seem to be of much importance either for evil or good ; and some of them are merely absurd. It is a good result of the diffused character of the Orders, that wherever a member resides, there is a lodge or court at no great distance from him. If he removes from Birmingham to London, for instance, his connexion with the Order suffers no other change than this—that he is transferred from one lodge or court to another, taking his rights and claims with him intact. After Mr. Tidd Pratt had been two or three years Registrar, he ascertained (in 1858) that the number of members in three of the Orders were as follow :—Manchester Unity of Odd Fellows, 276,254 ; Ancient Order of Foresters, about 150,000 ; Grand United Order of Odd Fellows, 37,000. The Odd Fellows have so many secondary designations, that it is not always easy to distinguish one order from another. The Orders, like Friendly Societies in general, may or may not come under the Act of 1855 as they please ; but as there is a degree of security in so doing, they show a gradual tendency to apply for registry and certifying—which of course implies a candid avowal of their rules and regulations. Out of 3,198 lodges of the Manchester Unity of Odd Fellows, 1,673 had thus registered by the end of 1858 ; and 926 courts of Ancient Foresters out of 1,876. This shows that while the Orders have a *federal* action for certain purposes, each lodge or court has an *independent* action in others, including registry among Friendly Societies protected by a special law. There is some analogy here to

the usage of the United States ; where the whole Republic governs for certain objects, while each separate State governs itself in other ways. There are good features in this system, certainly ; but there are also evils. The frippery and nonsense of some of the Orders are very expensive to the members, without aiding in any way the main object in view. The ' Robin Hood ' costume of the Foresters might be pardonable in a volunteer corps raised in ' merry Barnsdale,' or in any place within a score of miles of Sherwood Forest ; but it is very absurd for a body of artisans and small tradesmen meeting for provident purposes at the ' Coach and Horses ' or the ' Three Jolly Butchers.' A workman on one occasion complained to Mr. Tidd Pratt of the burden which the annual holiday imposed upon him as an ' Ancient Forester.' There was 8s. for the scarf, horn, and ribbon ; 4s. for the dinner and band of music ; the loss of a day's wages if he attended ; and a fine of 2s. 6d. if he did not. In his last Report for 1860, the Registrar quietly draws the attention of such lodges and courts as had not registered, to the fact that, while it is perfectly optional with them to certify under the Act of 1855 or not, there are certain advantages in so doing ; while there are certain statutes still unrepealed bearing relation to secret societies, or fraternities among which there are rules divulged only to the members. If the Orders mean well ; if they intend simply to aid the sick, aged, and bereaved among their own members—it is a pity they throw a veil of secrecy over their rules and proceedings ; a veil which, if not mischievous, is silly and unmeaning.

The *Birmingham Societies*, also called *Annual, Sharing, and Dividend Societies*, form another special class. They seem to be very tempting to working men ; yet it is easy to show that they are based upon an unsound foundation. Their plan is, after paying all the demands for the year, to divide the surplus equally among the members ; so that in fact the society dies every year, although the members do not wish to consider this a fact. While the members are all young, the system appears favourable ; because the sickness is small, the deaths are few, and the superannuations have not yet commenced ; but when the members are becoming older, and make more frequent claims, their fund becomes exhausted, and insolvency results. They have destroyed their reserve-fund by the system of annual division ; and find themselves without assets just when the assets are most needed. Of 50 such societies established in London in twenty years, it has been ascertained that 38 had broken down. Mr. Tidd Pratt prints a letter which he had received from a desponding secretary of one of these dividend societies, pointing to an inevitable insolvency ; the grammar and syntax are queer, but the meaning is plain enough :—" Being the secretary of the —— Society, and the divide night on next week, and having a few members that is of a great burthen to the society, I believe that a greater part of them is about to leave the society, and going to either join another or form a new one ; by doing either one or the other, it will leave us with about 14 or 16, I might say bad members, not able to support themselves. Should this happen, would you oblige me by letting me know who the responsible party would be, provided that

the income will not meet the expenses? for we have 4 sick at the present, and if the society is left to 14 or 16 members, that is not enough for 2 sick members, let alone 4." The poor secretary was told by the Registrar that there was no help for the plight into which the society had brought itself: it is a bad system to divide the fund annually, and ruin is sure to occur in the end.

The *Trade Societies* form a class so important that we can scarcely touch upon them in this place. They are organized for other objects than the merely provident; and at times they make their existence known in a very threatening way. Each of these societies comprises members in one particular trade or occupation, who combine for the purpose of keeping up the rate of wages, and of bringing together the employers and the employed—or rather the unemployed. It may or may not include also a sick or burial fund; and in this way only can it become a Friendly Society under the meaning of the Act. Many of the trade societies have sent copies of their rules to Mr. Tidd Pratt, for him to certify if they came within the scope of the Act of 1855; but in most cases this is impossible. Some of the rules are very extraordinary, showing how much tyranny workmen will submit to in their particular trade. Mr. Tidd Pratt gives many instances, of which we can only present a few in brief form. In a Ribbon Weavers' Society at Macclesfield, when an 'outsider,' or new hand, enters a shop, "he shall be solicited to enter the society. immediately after such request by the shop's committee, if such person refuse to comply, such committee shall forthwith inform the officers of the trade, who shall wait upon such person in order to induce him to comply with the wishes of this society; and in the event of his refusing to comply, the officers shall submit the case to the next delegate meeting, whose decision shall be final." This decision usually is, that the poor fellow shall be worried until he either enters the society or leaves the town. The Millstone Builders of Southwark, or dressers of the stones of the corn-mills of that district, form a society which thus deals with the *blacks* or disobedient members of the trade: "Should any person, not being a millstone builder, be employed by any master to build stone, or to use the hammer and pritchell for the purposes of facing the stone, or employing any one not being in the society, this society will not recognize them; and the members *may strike against them*, but must give notice of their intention the same day to the secretary. Any builder going to work in any of the stone-yards in London must recognize the terms of this society; if not, *he must not be allowed to work*. Any builder and member working piece-work employing any one but builders, shall be fined any sum not exceeding twenty shillings." The Brickmakers of Manchester and Salford have a society whose rules seem to leave very little freedom of action either to masters or men. The members bind themselves not to make bricks in moulds beyond a certain size; not to make bricks by day-work or by the yard, but by the thousand; not to accept less wages than certain specified sums for the several operations on a thousand of bricks; not to accept work from a master who has turned away a man for reasons unsatisfactory to the society; not to do more than a certain quantity

of work in a day, even though his employer may be willing, and he himself both able and willing; not to allow any women to engage in the work, "in consequence of the same being an injury to any trade wherein women are employed to do men's work." The wording of the rules is strange enough, and may be stretched very widely in the direction of tyranny. Thus, if a brickmaker should agree to make bricks at a lower price than so much per thousand, "peaceable means will be taken to have satisfaction of those that might offer to make the unmanly attempt." Recent experience has shown that "peaceable means" are not the only ones adopted to "have satisfaction." During the builders' strike of 1859, various gifts to the men on strike were made by other societies, clearly in contravention of the rules on which Friendly Societies are founded. Many members were expelled for refusing to contribute to such aid; but whenever the law was appealed to, it was found to be on their side. Most working men, however, dislike to be in antagonism with their compeers; and thus it happens that such demands are more often quietly submitted to than openly resisted. Mr. Tidd Pratt remarks, "It is difficult to obtain evidence of these transactions; as, although the members apparently have the option of paying or refusing those additional sums, yet the unseen power exerted over them is generally sufficient to compel them to subscribe, and to retain the knowledge of the facts within their own circle."

Co-operative societies form another class which has come incidentally under Mr. Tidd Pratt's notice. The workpeople at a mill or factory, finding themselves at a distance from a market town, and dependent on the few shopkeepers of the district, are frequently charged exorbitant prices for inferior articles of consumption. In order to remedy this state of things, the workpeople have, in some instances, resolved to form themselves into societies, in which the interests of the consumer and the shopkeeper may be united. There were not many of such societies till about 1847; but since that year they have become numerous, especially in Lancashire and Yorkshire, among the cotton and woollen operatives. In 1859 there were no less than 235 of them on the register. Most of them are intended solely for the supply of articles of consumption to the members, buying wholesale and selling retail; but some are manufacturing concerns. The Statistical and Social Science Meetings of the last two or three years have brought to light much interesting information concerning two of these societies in particular—the 'Rochdale Equitable Pioneers,' and the 'People's Co-operative Flour-mill' at Leeds. These associations cannot be strictly regarded as coming within the class of Friendly Societies; but their formation involves considerations of such immense importance, that any authentic account of them cannot fail to be interesting. Such an account is given in the 'Reports of the Inspectors of Factories,' for the half-year ending 30th of April, 1860. Sir John Kincaid and Mr. Alexander Redgrave, two of the inspectors, draw especial attention to these co-operative societies. Mr. Redgrave states that they have multiplied greatly since the passing of the Limited Liability Act; that they are confined chiefly to operatives; that each society has a capital of 10,000*l.* and upwards,

divided into shares of 5*l.* and 10*l.*, with power to borrow in proportion to the capital subscribed, which borrowed money is chiefly made up of small loans from operatives. Sir John Kincaid says, the shareholders under the new system of mill-ownership are, for the most part, operatives; and many of them continue to work as operatives, receiving wages in the same mills of which they themselves are part-owners. Not only are large mills built under this system, but there are many cotton weaving sheds, in which the partners frequently hire and work looms. "This," says Mr. Redgrave, "is a return to the old domestic system of manufacture." The co-operation for consumption, however, of more general application; and we therefore extract an interesting paragraph from Mr. Redgrave's report:—

"This co-operative system is not confined to the spinning and weaving of cotton. It has extended to a variety of articles of consumption, flour, groceries, draperies, &c.; and in assisting the mechanic and artisan to procure food, &c., wholesome and reasonable in price; and in returning to them a higher rate of interest than they can otherwise obtain for their small savings, this system may be of great benefit. But not less marked, perhaps, will its effect be upon the character of the operatives. There have been no public securities suitable for the investments of an operative. The savings bank is open to him; but the rate of interest is small, and it is an institution not under local control, both objectionable features to the operative. Money was occasionally invested by way of mortgage or otherwise in cottage property, but a very small sum could not be laid out in that manner. Upon the establishment of these joint-stock companies, under a limited liability, a man with 5*l.* or 10*l.* has been enabled to procure a high rate of interest (I am informed that one of these societies paid interest to the shareholders at the rate of 40 per cent. last year); and he has a voice at the general meetings in appointing the managers or directors of the property, and in the general regulation of the affairs of the society. Here then are strong inducements to a man to save a little; he has in his own town, and with a full knowledge of the whole concern, a paying investment for his savings: he has his share in the management; and his property in the society is recognized and is disposable at its market value. It will be most interesting to watch the progress of these co-operative establishments, and the part taken in them by the working classes—to whom a new field is open, which may have most important consequences to their well-being and their independence of character."

Workmen's Institutes form a fifth class, on which a few words may be said. There are three such now in the metropolis, founded in 1859. Their objects are—to furnish reading-rooms, well supplied with newspapers and periodicals; houses of call for members out of work; and benefit clubs, with rules framed on a basis recommended by Mr. Tidd Pratt. The experience of such societies has been short; but the plan seems well chosen and worthily carried out.

So far as concerns the labours of the Registrar whose name we have so often mentioned, they are confined to England and Wales. The Act of 1855, however, provided a similar machinery for Scotland and Ireland. Mr. Ritchie, Registrar for Scotland, states that there are

about 700 Friendly Societies in that country. A pe-
Annual Society, something like the Birmingham societie.
is fostered in Scotland; and Mr. Ritchie is doing his be-
the fallacy on which all such societies rest. Mr. Griffin, re-
Ireland, finds that a similar liking for the annual system pe-
Ireland, together with the unfair levying of equal rates for men
all ages, and great laxity about securities and guarantees. 1.
accounts of about 400 societies, averaging about 80 members eac.

We may here remark that the time is approaching when the t
Registrars will probably be able to present quinquennial summa-
showing the general working of Friendly Societies for five years,
furnishing valuable hints for future tables of mortality, sickness, a.
superannuation.

Mr. Tidd Pratt has applied to the ambassadors of the principal
foreign powers, resident in London, for information concerning
Friendly Societies in those countries. As a consequence, he has ob-
tained a large mass of information, some of which he has embodied in
his reports. France has about 1,600 *Sociétés Approuvées*, and 2,000
Sociétés Privées. The former are sanctioned by the Commissioners for
the Encouragement and Supervision of Friendly Societies, and are
entitled to certain privileges and advantages; while the latter are al-
lowed to exist as societies, but are not entitled to those privileges and
advantages. The two classes together comprise about 480,000 members,
and have funds of about 700,000*l*. The benefits comprise the usual
kinds offered by English Friendly Societies. In Belgium there are Mu-
tual Aid Societies, formed of members indiscriminately; together with
Special Provident Societies for state railway servants, miners, pilots,
fishermen, and sailors, established by the government; and other
special societies maintained by individuals. In Austria there are
several sickness and burial societies; in addition to which mutual
aid societies exist among the members of almost every manufacturing
and mining establishment. In Prussia, sick and burial societies are
under the control of the police; except those belonging to particular
trades, which are under the control of the magistrates. In Bavaria
the Friendly Societies are almost wholly amongst the workpeople in
particular establishments, and thus partake of the character of trade
societies. A few others exist, embracing a great number of objects
within their scope. Hanover has nearly 900 Friendly Societies, a
large number for so small a country. Many of them are for special
purposes, such as hail clubs, cattle-disease clubs, military substitute
clubs, and fire clubs; but most of them are for securing sick, death,
orphan, funeral, and superannuation allowances. Mr. Tidd Pratt
hopes to obtain other information and papers by degrees, tending to
show the extent to which the Friendly Society system is maintained
in other countries.

Fluctuations of the Funds.

HIGHEST and LOWEST PRICES of the PRINCIPAL FUNDS from November 1859 to October 1860.

	Bank Stock.	3 per Cent. Red.	3 per Cent. Cons.	New 3 per Cent	India Stock.	Exchequer Bills. £1000.
1858.						
November	{ 228 226	{ 95 $\frac{1}{4}$ 94 $\frac{1}{8}$	{ 96 $\frac{5}{8}$ 95 $\frac{7}{8}$	{ 95 $\frac{3}{4}$ 94 $\frac{1}{2}$	{ 228 223	31 premium. 26 „
December	{ 228 226	{ 95 $\frac{7}{8}$ 95 $\frac{3}{8}$	{ 97 $\frac{1}{8}$ 96 $\frac{3}{8}$	{ 96 95 $\frac{5}{8}$	{ 228 226 $\frac{1}{2}$	32 „ 27 „
1859.						
January	{ 230 $\frac{1}{2}$ 227 $\frac{1}{2}$	{ 96 94 $\frac{1}{8}$	{ 95 $\frac{3}{4}$ 93 $\frac{7}{8}$	{ 96 $\frac{1}{8}$ 94 $\frac{1}{8}$	{ 224 220	33 „ 6 „
February	{ 231 229	{ 95 $\frac{1}{2}$ 94 $\frac{1}{4}$	{ 95 $\frac{1}{4}$ 94	{ 95 $\frac{1}{2}$ 94 $\frac{1}{4}$	{ 221 $\frac{1}{2}$ 216	25 „ 6 „
March	{ 230 $\frac{1}{2}$ 229	{ 95 $\frac{1}{4}$ 94 $\frac{1}{2}$	{ 95 93 $\frac{7}{8}$	{ 95 $\frac{1}{8}$ 94 $\frac{1}{2}$	{ 221 $\frac{1}{2}$ 218	23 „ 5 „
April	{ 226 223	{ 93 $\frac{3}{4}$ 92 $\frac{3}{4}$	{ 95 $\frac{1}{4}$ 93 $\frac{7}{8}$	{ 93 $\frac{3}{4}$ 92 $\frac{3}{4}$	{ 221 218	18 „ 6 „
May	{ 229 225	{ 93 $\frac{7}{8}$ 92 $\frac{3}{4}$	{ 95 $\frac{1}{2}$ 94 $\frac{3}{8}$	{ 93 $\frac{7}{8}$ 92 $\frac{3}{4}$	{ 223 219	10 „ 3 „
June	{ 230 $\frac{1}{2}$ 228	{ 93 $\frac{3}{4}$ 92 $\frac{7}{8}$	{ 95 $\frac{1}{8}$ 94 $\frac{1}{4}$	{ 93 $\frac{1}{2}$ 92 $\frac{7}{8}$	{ 224 $\frac{1}{2}$ 222	11 „ 2 discount.
July	{ 230 $\frac{1}{2}$ 228 $\frac{1}{2}$	{ 93 $\frac{7}{8}$ 93	{ 93 $\frac{5}{8}$ 93	{ 93 $\frac{7}{8}$ 93	{ 220 217	5 premium. 2 discount.
August	{ 233 228 $\frac{1}{2}$	{ 94 $\frac{1}{8}$ 93	{ 93 $\frac{3}{4}$ 92 $\frac{3}{8}$	{ 94 $\frac{1}{8}$ 93	{ 219 216 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 premium. 1 „
September	{ 233 231	{ 94 93 $\frac{1}{2}$	{ 93 $\frac{5}{8}$ 93	{ 94 93 $\frac{1}{8}$	{ 218 $\frac{1}{2}$ 216	4 „ par.
October	{ 231 229	{ 91 $\frac{5}{8}$ 91	{ 93 $\frac{1}{2}$ 92 $\frac{1}{2}$	{ 91 $\frac{3}{4}$ 91 $\frac{1}{8}$	{ 221 219	5 premium. 1 discount.

Bank of England Rate of Discount.—Jan. 19, raised to 3 per cent. from 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., at which it had stood since July 14, 1859; Jan. 31 raised to 4 per cent.; March 29, to 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.; April 2, to 5 per cent.; May 10, reduced to 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.; May 24, further reduced to 4 per cent.; Nov. 8, raised to 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.; and Nov. 15, to 6 per cent.

VIII.—AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, per IMPERIAL QUARTER, in ENGLAND and WALES, for one Week in each Month.

	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
1859.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
November 19	42 9	35 11	21 5	29 7	40 3	37 9
December 17	43 8	35 11	21 9	30 1	41 0	38 11
1860.						
January 14.	43 11	34 7	21 5	30 4	39 0	36 7
February 18	43 6	34 11	21 11	29 9	38 6	36 8
March 17	45 2	36 5	23 1	34 10	39 7	37 7
April 14	49 1	37 2	24 2	36 10	39 9	38 3
May 12	52 6	37 7	25 10	36 1	43 8	40 3
June 16	54 11	35 3	26 11	37 0	44 9	40 4
July 14	57 7	33 5	26 8	41 3	46 6	43 7
August 18	59 6	34 0	26 1	44 9	46 5	41 0
September 15	62 11	37 10	27 0	42 4	50 1	38 7
October	63 9	41 11	24 2	42 4	47 0	43 8

PART II.

LEGISLATION, STATISTICS, ARCHITECTURE
AND PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS, AND CHRONICLE OF 1859-60.

IX.—ABSTRACTS OF IMPORTANT ACTS

PASSED IN THE SECOND SESSION OF THE EIGHTEENTH PARLIAMENT
OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

PROBATE AND ADMINISTRATION (INDIA).

[23 Victoria, cap. 5.—March 23, 1860.]

An Act to regulate Probate and Administration with respect to certain Indian Government Securities; to repeal certain Stamp Duties; and to extend the operation of the Act 22 & 23 Vict., cap. 39, to Indian Bonds.

By § 1 Indian Government Notes, on which interest is payable in London, and which at the death of the owner shall have been registered in England, and all Indian Government promissory notes issued with coupons attached, also so registered, are to be deemed to be personal estate of such deceased person in England; and probate or letters of administration in England, or confirmation granted in Scotland, are to be held valid, and sufficient to constitute the persons therein named as the legal personal representative of the deceased in respect to all such notes and moneys. So much of the Act of the Act 5 and 6 Will. IV., cap. 64, as imposes a stamp duty of thirty shillings on the transfer of Indian territorial debt or of any part of Indian Government loans, registered in England, is by § 2 repealed altogether. § 3 extends the power of the Secretary of State for India to pay off bonds, from any moneys he may have raised, so that the amount charged on the Indian revenue does not exceed the sum so paid off.

MEDICAL ACTS AMENDMENT.

[23 Victoria, cap. 7.—March 23, 1860.]

An Act to amend the Medical Acts.

Licentiates in surgery (§ 1) of any university in Ireland are declared to be entitled to be registered in the same manner as any master in surgery in any university of the United Kingdom, and the powers given by the former Act to the Medical Council with respect to the studies and examinations required for obtaining a qualification are by § 2 extended to this. By § 3 Jan. 1, 1861, is substituted for July 1, 1859, for persons properly qualified to register themselves under these Acts; and no person acting as medical officer (§ 4) under an order of the Poor Law Commissioners or Poor Law Board to be held as disqualified unless he fail to be registered on or before Jan. 1, 1861. This Act (§ 5) is to be construed as one with the Medical Act, 21 and 22 Vict., cap. 90; and (§ 6) to be cited as the Medical Acts Amendment Act, 1860.

ADMINISTERING OF POISONS.

[23 Victoria, cap. 8.—March 23, 1860.]

An Act to amend the Law relating to the unlawful Administering of Poisons.

The maliciously administering, or causing to be administered, any poison or other destructive or noxious thing, endangering life or causing bodily harm, is by § 1 declared a felony, and on conviction to be punished by penal servitude for any period not exceeding ten years or less than three years, or by imprisonment for any term not more than three years, with or without hard labour, at the discretion of the Court. Poison so administered with intent only to injure, aggrieve, or annoy any other person, is by § 2 declared to be a misdemeanour, punishable on conviction by imprisonment for any term not exceeding three years, with or without hard labour, at the discretion of the Court; and the costs of the prosecution are to be allowed as in cases of felony. By § 3 persons charged with felony may be found by the jury guilty only of misdemeanour, and punished as if indicted for misdemeanour.

ENDOWED SCHOOLS.

[23 Victoria, cap. 11.—March 31, 1860.]

An Act to amend the Law relating to Endowed Schools.

This short Act directs and empowers the trustees or governors of every endowed school to make such orders, "as, whilst they shall not interfere with the religious teaching of the other scholars as now fixed by statute or other legal requirement, and shall not authorise any religious teaching other than that previously afforded in the school, shall nevertheless provide for admitting to the benefits of the school the children of parents not in communion with the church, sect, or denomination according to the doctrines or formularies of which religious instruction is to be afforded under the endowment of the said school:" except in cases where the endowment expressly requires the children to be educated in the doctrines or formularies of a particular church or sect. The Act does not extend, however, to the schools mentioned in the Act 2 and 3 Vict., cap. 77 ('Companion to Almanac,' 1841, p. 163), nor to schools in union with the National Society, nor to schools supported by private subscription, nor to Scotland or Ireland. It is to be cited as the Endowed School Act, 1860.

BENEFIT SOCIETIES' RULES AMENDMENT.

[23 Victoria, cap. 13.—March 31, 1860.]

An Act to prevent the Members of Benefit Societies from forfeiting their Interest therein by being enrolled in Yeomanry or Volunteer Corps.

The title defines the purpose of this Act of one clause; enrolment in a yeomanry or volunteer corps will not cause any person to forfeit his interest in any friendly or benefit society, any laws or regulations to the contrary notwithstanding; and any dispute arising in consequence of such enrolment is to be decided by justices of the peace, according to the provisions of the Acts relating to Friendly Societies.

INCOME TAX.

[23 Victoriae, cap. 14.—April 3, 1860.]

An Act granting to her Majesty Duties on Profits arising from Property, Professions, Trades, and Offices.

From April 6, 1860, on all property and incomes, as mentioned in the previous Income Tax Act, there is to be levied a rate of tenpence in the pound on all incomes of 150*l.* a year and upwards; and on occupiers of land, &c. (rated under schedule B), a rate of fivepence in the pound in England, and threepence halfpenny in Scotland and Ireland. On incomes between 150*l.* and 100*l.*, the rate is to be sevenpence in the pound. The relief in respect of life assurances is continued; no repayments to be made unless claimed within three years; and the Act to be in force one year only.

STAMP DUTIES.

[23 Victoriae, cap. 15.—April 3, 1860.]

An Act for granting to her Majesty certain Duties on Stamps.

The new duties imposed by this Act are detailed in a schedule; the old duties are repealed where new duties are imposed, and the provisions and powers of former Stamp Acts are extended to this Act, by §§ 1 to 3. By § 4 personal estate, appointed by will under general powers of distribution, are subjected to the like duties with probates of will and letters of administration, in England and Ireland, and inventories in Scotland; such duties (§ 5) to be a charge on the property; money secured on heritable bonds in favour of heirs and assignees in Scotland (§ 6), is also chargeable with like duties, and is to be included in the statement of personal property; but the stamp now imposed on wills, testaments, &c., in Scotland, is repealed by § 7. By §§ 8 to 10 the duties imposed in the schedule are to be denoted either by an impressed or an adhesive stamp on the instrument, which the person making the instrument is to cancel by writing his name over it; neglect to do which subjects him to a penalty of 20*l.*, with the like penalty for receiving the same unstamped. No charge for brokerage, commission, &c., to be lawful unless the instrument or document made by the broker or agent has been duly stamped, if the goods, wares, &c., are above the value of 40*s.*, and a penalty of 20*l.* is incurred by fraudulently stating such goods to be under their value. In transferring mining shares on the cost-book system (§ 11), the person requiring the entry of transfer is to affix and cancel the adhesive stamp. The payers of bills of exchange, drafts, &c. (§ 12), having a stamp affixed, are to cancel the same by writing "paid" across it; the neglect in both the above cases incurs a penalty of 20*l.* The stamps (§ 13) on foreign bills of exchange are to be adhesive, and the provisions of the 17 and 18 Vict., cap. 83, apply to them. The penalty (§ 14) for fraudulently removing an adhesive stamp from any document, for using a stamp a second time, or for any other fraud by which the legal duty is sought to be avoided, is 50*l.*, beyond any other punishment that may have been incurred. Any instrument, such as an agreement, chargeable under this Act with a duty of sixpence, which may have been issued unstamped, shall, if the matter thereof is under the value of 20*l.*, be subject to a penalty of 20*s.* only, in lieu of the penalty heretofore payable on stamping an agreement under hand.

SCHEDULE.

	£.	s.	d.
Agreement for a lease or tack for any term not exceeding seven years, the same duty as on a lease for the term, rent, &c., mentioned in such agreement.			
Agreement, or minute, or memorandum of an agreement, for any matter of the value of 5 <i>l.</i> or upwards, not otherwise charged nor specially exempted from stamp duty, together with every schedule, receipt, or other matter endorsed on or affixed thereto	0	0	6
With a progressive duty for every 1080 words of	0	0	6
Bill of exchange, draft, or order, for any sum exceeding 4,000 <i>l.</i> , now chargeable with a stamp for 2 <i>l.</i> 5 <i>s.</i> for every 1,000 <i>l.</i> or fractional part thereof, an addition of	0	10	0
Bill of exchange (foreign) drawn in sets, for any sum exceeding 4,000 <i>l.</i> , for every bill, in addition to the present 15 <i>s.</i> on each 1,000 <i>l.</i> or fractional part	0	3	4
Bill of exchange (foreign), drawn or endorsed out of the kingdom, for payment on demand, the same as on an inland bill of exchange.			
Copy or certified extract from any register of births, baptisms, marriages, deaths, or burials, to be paid by the person requiring the extract	0	0	1
Cost-book Mines—Any document or note requesting the pursuer to register or transfer a share or shares in such mine	0	0	6
Declaration, in lieu of an affidavit	0	2	6
Delivery order for goods or merchandise lying in docks or warehouses in any port, or on wharfs, of the value of 40 <i>s.</i> or upwards	0	0	1
Dock warrant, or any similar document, which shall evidence the title of the person named to the property in goods or merchandise, lying in any dock or warehouse, signed or certified by or on behalf of the company or person in whose custody such goods or merchandise may be	0	0	3
Letter or power of attorney for the sale or transfer of government stock, not exceeding 20 <i>l.</i> in value, or for the receipt of money or cheques not exceeding 20 <i>l.</i> , or of dividends or interest not exceeding 10 <i>l.</i> per year	0	5	0

INCLOSURE ACT.

[23 Victoria, cap. 17.—May 15, 1860.]

An Act to authorise the Inclosure of certain Lands in pursuance of a Report of the Inclosure Commissioners for England and Wales.

This, the first annual General Inclosure Act, confirms the orders of the Commissioners for the inclosure of the following fourteen places in England and Wales :—

Anglesey—Rhos-y-Gad Common. *Brecknockshire*—Battle Common; Broullys Commonable Fields. *Cardiganshire*—Llanvihangel-y-Croyddin and Gwnws. *Devonshire*—Ven Ottery. *Essex*—Thaxted. *Hampshire*—Ashley. *Herefordshire*—Hurstley Common. *Kent*—Kennington and Boughton Aluph. *Oxfordshire*—Stokerow. *Radnorshire*—Boughrood and Llanstephen. *Sussex*—Horsted Keynes Broadhurst. *Yorkshire*—Easington; Highside Pasture.

MARRIAGES (ENGLAND AND IRELAND).

[23 *Victoriæ*, cap. 18.—May 15, 1860.]

An Act to amend the Acts relating to Marriages in England and Ireland, by extending certain Provisions thereof to Persons professing with the Society of Friends called Quakers.

This Act, which came into force on June 30, 1860, renders valid marriages solemnised according to the usage of Quakers, where only one of the parties may have been a Quaker, or where neither are members, provided they profess themselves of the persuasion of that society, and are married under some general rule of the society; which rule, signed by the recording clerk of the society in London and in Dublin, is to be admitted as evidence in all proceedings touching the validity of such marriages.

PAWNBROKERS' ACT AMENDMENT.

[23 *Victoriæ*, cap. 21.—May 15, 1860.]

An Act to amend the Act for better regulating the Business of Pawnbrokers.

The only alteration effected by this Act is to enable pawnbrokers to charge one halfpenny for every note or duplicate given for describing the things pledged for a sum below ten shillings [formerly all below five shillings were given gratis]. Above ten shillings the charge remains as before.

CUSTOMS.

[23 *Victoriæ*, cap. 22.—May 15, 1860.]

An Act to amend the Laws relating to the Customs.

This Act has been in a great degree superseded, mainly as to the duties imposed, by a subsequent one (cap. 110, see page 141). This Act will take effect from February 11, the later one from August 28. As the old statute has been replaced, we omit such duties as have been more recently established.

By § 1 powers are given to the Commissioners of Customs to order at what ports of Great Britain and Ireland wine may, or may not, be imported; § 3 gives power to the Commissioners of Inland Revenue to make an allowance to dealers of 2s. 9d. per gallon for wine in stock, reckoning six reputed quart bottles to the gallon; and § 4 authorises the Treasury to advance money to the Commissioners for the purpose of making such repayments.

§ 5 enumerates all the articles which, from March 3, 1860, are allowed to be imported duty free; and § 9 other articles on which the duty ceased from March 7, 1860. We do not detail the articles on which no duty is now levied, as it will be sufficient to name those which are still subjected to a duty, with the newly-imposed rates.

In lieu of the former duties, § 6 imposes on leather habit mitts a duty of 1s. 2d. per dozen pairs, on habit gloves and men's gloves 1s. 9d., and on women's gloves and mitts 2s. 3d. the dozen pairs, until August 1, 1860. The remainder of the Act to § 18 is superseded by the later one.

The Lords of the Treasury and the Commissioners of Customs (§ 18) are empowered to fix the unit of entry so that the rate of one penny

shall exceed as little as possible that of 5s. per 100*l.* upon the lowest ordinary value of the article to which the charge attaches; such rates (§ 19) to be paid by stamps, to be affixed to the proper document by the person liable to the charge, and presented to the Custom-house officer, who is to see that the amount and the stamps are correct. If the goods liable to the entry duty of one penny are exempt from customs duties (§ 20), the particulars must be stated in a written declaration upon the entry note, and if such particulars are untrue a penalty is incurred of 40*l.*

The bill of lading or shipping bill (§ 21) is to contain the name and address of the exporter, with specifications of marks, numbers, value, &c., of the goods, and whether they are of British manufacture or foreign; and no such bill to include the goods of more than one consigner, or to be for delivery to more than one person or firm, and an evasion of these provisions incurs a penalty of 5*l.*, in addition to treble the amount of stamp duty evaded. Bills of lading, not being in the form of a shipping bill (§ 22), are to be delivered by the exporter or his agent to the Custom-house officer within twenty-four hours after the final clearance of the vessel, with the specification as required, and the declaration of its truth; but if it is desired to postpone the endorsement or delivery of such specification, notice is to be given to the proper officer within the same time, and then the specification is to be delivered within six days; the penalty on the exporter or agent for every infringement of these regulations is 40s. The like regulations are made applicable, by §§ 23 and 24, to forwarders or carriers. But any exporter, shipper, or other person shipping goods for exportation, for which the customs bill of lading has not been obtained, is subjected by § 25 to a penalty of 20*l.* The master or owner of every ship is required (§ 26) to deliver to the customs officer, within six days after the final clearance outwards, a manifest of all goods shipped for exportation, containing the marks and number of the packages, with the names of the consigners and consignees, and the omission of making such manifest subjects the master to a penalty of 20*l.*; but if all the bills of lading, duly signed by the master, have been delivered to the customs officer within twenty-four hours of the final clearance, with a declaration of his belief that they represent the whole of the cargo, the delivery of the manifest may be dispensed with.

Copies of the customs bill of lading, and other documents, certified by the proper officers, are (§ 27) to be received as evidence in courts of law, without the production of the originals.

The payment of duty on customs bills of lading, is to be (§ 28) by an adhesive stamp affixed, of the value of 1s. 6*d.*; no bill of lading (§ 29) to be valid unless so stamped; and the omitting to affix such stamp incurs a penalty of 40s. for every offence, in addition to any other penalties that may be incurred by the infraction. In informations or suits for the recovery of penalties (§ 30) it is not necessary to adduce proof of the handwritings of the exporter, agent, or customs officer, unless the defendant has made proof to the contrary.

The stamps (§ 31) are to be provided by the Inland Revenue Office; the rates (§ 32) are to be deemed stamp duties; Customs stamps distributors (§ 33) are to be appointed; the Inland Revenue Commissioners (§ 34) are to account with the Commissioners of Customs for the proceeds arising from the stamps; and the Commissioners of Customs (§ 35) may make regulations for the allowance of stamps spoiled or rendered useless by mistake or inadvertence.

Where contracts had been made before the coming into operation of

this Act, for delivery of goods free of duty, on which goods the duty has been repealed or lowered, the purchaser or consignee is authorised (§ 36) to deduct such amount as would have been payable before the passing of this Act.

The Act (§ 37) came into operation on May 21, and its short title is "The Customs Tariff Amendment Act, 1860."

REFRESHMENT HOUSES AND WINE LICENCES.

[23 Victoriae, cap. 27.—June 14, 1860.]

An Act for granting to her Majesty certain Duties on Wine Licences and Refreshment Houses, and for regulating the licensing of Refreshment Houses, and the granting of Wine Licences.

From July 1, 1860, the following duties (§ 1) are to be charged for every licensee to keep a refreshment house:—

	£.	s.	d.
If the house and premises be under the value of 20 <i>l.</i> a year	0	10	6
If of the value of 20 <i>l.</i> a year or above	1	1	0
For the licensed keeper of a refreshment house to sell foreign wine by retail, to be consumed therein, if the value be under 50 <i>l.</i> a year	3	3	0
If not to be consumed on the premises	2	2	0
If of the yearly value of 50 <i>l.</i> or above, to be consumed on the premises	5	5	0
If not to be consumed on the premises	3	3	0

The powers and provisions of the Excise Acts (§ 2) are to apply to this Act; and every person keeping a shop for the sale of any goods or commodities other than foreign wine (§ 3), or who shall have taken out a licence as a dealer in wine, is entitled to take out a licence under this Act to sell by retail foreign wine not to be consumed on the premises. Any quantity (§ 4) less than two gallons, or one dozen reputed quart bottles, to be deemed selling by retail. The permitting drinking of wine in a neighbouring house or shed (§ 5), in order to evade the provisions of this Act, is to be deemed drinking on the premises, and subjects the offenders to the like penalties as if drunk in the house. All houses, rooms, &c. (§ 6), open for refreshment and public entertainment, open at any time between 9 p.m. and 5 a.m., not being licensed for the sale of beer, cider, or spirits, are declared to be refreshment houses, and the occupiers must take out a licence. Confectioners and eating-house keepers (§ 7) are entitled to take out licences to sell wine to be drunk on the premises. Wine licences (§ 8) are not to be granted to houses of less value than 10*l.* a year; nor can any sheriff's officer, or other officer executing the legal process of any court of justice hold any such licence. The penalty for keeping a refreshment house without taking out a licence (§ 9) is any sum not exceeding 20*l.* Licences are to be granted (§ 10) by the collector and supervisor of excise for the district in which the house may be situated, and the forms are given in a schedule. All licences (§ 11) are to expire on April 1 in every year, and to be then renewed. On the death of a licensed person, his representative, widow, or child, may be authorised by endorsement (§ 12) to continue the business till the expiration of the term. Any person (§ 13) keeping a refreshment house, desirous of selling wine by retail to be consumed therein, is to fill up and sign a requisition to the Commissioners of Inland Revenue, stating the Christian and surname, and the place of abode for the previous six months of the applicant; with the description, situation, and

true value of the house; and deliver one copy to the supervisor of excise and another to the clerk of the special sessions of the City of London, or the clerk of the justices of the petty sessions for the district, the latter to be accompanied by a notice by the supervisor, that on a certain day, not less than thirty from the date of the notice, a licence will be granted unless the justices object on one or more of the following grounds:—That the house is not a confectioner's shop or an eating-house; that it is not of the annual value required; that it is a disorderly house, or one frequented by prostitutes or disorderly persons; that it is adjudged disqualified for the sale of wine, or that the applicant is disqualified, stating the disqualification; that the applicant has within three years been convicted of any offence punishable by imprisonment; or that he has within three years forfeited a licence for a beer-house or victualling house, but no notice of objection to be signed until the applicant has been heard; and if the objection is affirmed, the supervisor is not to grant the licence. For a house not previously licensed (§ 14), the applicant is to affix a notice on the house, and on the door of the church or chapel of his district, of his intended application for a licence, for at least three Sundays previous, and also give notice to one of the overseers and one of the constables of the parish or place in which the house is situated. The justices may (§ 15), if they see just cause, object to the renewal of a wine licence, but the holder must have notice of the objection, and be heard before it is affirmed. A list of licences (§ 16) is to be kept by the collectors and supervisors, for the inspection of the justices, and a copy of the list is to be transmitted to their clerk. In case of any complaint against any person licensed to sell wine by retail, for offences against this Act, two justices may (§ 17) require such person to produce his licence, and if he refuse or neglect to do so, he may be fined in any sum not exceeding 5*l.* Constables and police officers (§ 18) are empowered to visit licensed refreshment houses, and a refusal to admit them incurs, for the first offence, a penalty not to exceed 5*l.*, in addition to the costs, and a second offence disqualifies the holder from having any licence for the space of two years, or any shorter space of time the justices may think fit. The penalty (§ 19) for selling wine by retail without a licence is 20*l.*; and if consumed on the premises (§ 20) an additional penalty of 5*l.* All liquor sold as wine (§ 21) must contain less than 40 per cent. of proof spirit, or it will be deemed spirits. All licences (§ 22) are voided on conviction of the holder of felony, or of selling spirits without a licence. Licensed retailers of wine (§ 23) are to enter with the proper officer of excise every house, cellar, room, and store, used for the purpose of retailing wine, under the penalties already existing, and all wine found in unentered places to be forfeited; and the excise officers (§ 24) are empowered to enter and search the premises, and seize all spirits found, and to examine the wine. The penalty (§ 25) for having spirits is 50*l.* in addition to all other penalties, and the forfeiture of the licence. Standard measures (§ 26) are to be used in the sale of wine, and a default incurs a penalty of 40*s.* in addition to any other penalties to which the offnee may be liable, but complaint must be made before two justices within seven days of the offence being committed. No licensed person (§ 27) is to sell wine, or suffer any to be drunk in his house or on the premises, before 5 a.m. nor after 12 p.m. in the cities of London and Westminster, the boroughs of Marylebone, the Tower Hamlets, Lambeth, and Southwark [Finsbury is omitted], nor after 11 p.m. within any parish or place within the bills of mortality, or any town, parish or place, with a population exceeding

2,500 ; nor after 10 o'clock elsewhere ; " nor shall any such house be open for the sale or consumption therein of any article whatever at any time during which the houses of licensed victuallers now are, or hereafter shall be, closed on any Sunday, Good Friday, or Christmas Day, or any day appointed for a public fast or thanksgiving ; nor at any time between the hours of one and four in the morning ;" [it is not clear what this means, as it is already enacted that they are all to be closed from 12 to 5 a.m.] ; every infraction subjecting the seller to a penalty of 40s., but an exception is made in favour of lodgers. Licensed houses (§ 28) may be closed by the order of two justices in cases of riot, happened or expected, at any time they may direct ; and disobedience to the order is to be considered an offence against the tenor of the licence. Any licensed person (§ 29) suffering drunkenness or disorderly conduct in his house, or offending himself, is for the first offence to forfeit a sum not less than 40s. nor more than 5*l.* ; for the second, not less than 5*l.* nor more than 10*l.* ; for the third, not less than 20*l.* nor more than 50*l.* ; and the justices may also disqualify him from selling wine by retail for any term not exceeding five years ; and for mixing spirits or drugs in, or otherwise adulterating, wine, for the first offence he incurs a penalty of not less than 10*l.* nor more than 20*l.* ; and for the second he is disqualified from selling wine by retail for five years, or forfeit not less than 20*l.* nor more than 50*l.*, at the discretion of the justices ; and if after conviction he shall during the five years sell wine by retail, he forfeits not less than 25*l.* nor more than 50*l.*, and a like penalty for any and every house in which he may commit the offence. All penalties (§ 30) other than excise penalties, are recoverable before two justices in petty sessions, within three calendar months after the commission of the offence ; and if no specific penalty be imposed, any sum not exceeding 5*l.* may be adjudged ; for second offences, if within twelve months of the previous conviction, any sum not exceeding 10*l.* ; and for third offences, if within eighteen months of the preceding two, the sum of 50*l.*, besides the costs in each case. If two convictions have taken place within two years, the justices may (§ 31), on a third conviction, disqualify the premises for the sale of wine for a term of three years, of which they are to give notice to the supervisor. Selling any intoxicating liquors without a licence in a refreshment house (§ 32), or suffering gambling, or permitting the resort of dissolute or disorderly persons, or for any other act in contravention of the licence, subjects the offender to a fine not exceeding 40s. for the first offence, nor exceeding 5*l.* for the second offence, and 20*l.* for every succeeding offence, or a forfeiture of the licence ; but power is given (§ 33) to the justices to mitigate the penalties, but not to less than one-fourth in excise cases ; and (§ 34) a power of appeal is given in cases of conviction for a third offence. In cases of appeal (§ 35) the court is to adjudge the costs, and, if against the appellant, the person may, on non-payment, be committed to gaol for any term not exceeding six months, or until payment is made ; if the judgment is reversed, the costs to be paid by the treasurer of the county. Proceedings on appeal (§ 36) are to be carried on by a constable of the district, and the expenses of sustaining the judgment are to be charged on the county or town rates. Magistrates (§ 37) are empowered to summon witnesses and examine them on oath, in any matter touching objections to the granting or renewing of a licence, and to allow the expenses of such witnesses and of the officers employed, to be defrayed out of the county or borough rate, and witnesses refusing to attend or to give evidence incur (§ 38) a penalty not exceeding 10*l.* All persons

(§ 39) licensed to sell wines, spirits, beer, cider, or other fermented or distilled liquors, who harbour or suffer any constable to remain on their premises when upon duty, incur a penalty not exceeding 20s. for every offence. Persons (§ 40) found drunk in any public thoroughfare, guilty of riotous or indecent behaviour, are upon summary conviction liable to a penalty not exceeding 40s., or they may be committed to the House of Correction for any period not exceeding seven days; and such persons (§ 41) refusing to quit licensed houses when requested, are subjected to the like penalties, and constables are authorised to expel them if required to do so. The provisions of the 11 and 12 Viet., cap. 43, are (§ 42) to be applied to the recovery of penalties under this Act, and excise penalties (§ 43) are to be recovered by the provisions of the Acts relating to the Excise. Covenants in leases or contracts (§ 44) against houses or premises being used as public-houses, are to extend to persons licensed to sell wine under this Act. Oxford and Cambridge Universities (§ 45) are exempted from the operations of this Act, as (§ 46) are also Scotland and Ireland.

SIR JOHN BARNARD'S ACT REPEAL.

[23 Victoriae, cap. 28.—June 14, 1860.]

An Act to repeal the Act 7 Geo. II. cap. 8, commonly called Sir John Barnard's Act; and the Act 10 Geo. II. cap. 8.

The preamble states that, as the above Acts "impose unnecessary restrictions on the making of contracts for the sale and transfer of public stocks and securities," the two Acts mentioned in the title are altogether repealed.

MALICIOUS INJURIES TO PROPERTY.

[23 Victoriae, cap. 29.—June 14, 1860.]

An Act to amend an Act relative to malicious Injuries to Property.

A short Act, extending the provision of the 7 & 8 Geo. IV., cap. 30, to the maliciously damaging of steam-engines or other apparatus used in draining or working mines. Such offences are made felonies by this Act, to be punished on conviction as enacted in § 6 of the before-named Act.

INLAND BONDING.

[23 & 24 Victoriae, cap. 36.—July 23, 1860.]

An Act to authorise the Appointment and Approval of Places for the warehousing of Goods for the Security of Duties of Customs.

By § 1 the Commissioners of the Treasury are empowered to appoint warehousing places in Manchester, Birmingham, Leeds, and Sheffield, and such other places as they may see fit; such places (§ 2) to be subject to all the regulations of the existing Customs Acts. No warehouse to be appointed except for the general accommodation of merchants and traders (§ 3, nor unless of such dimensions as the Commissioners of Customs shall consider sufficient for the wants of the town; and (§ 4) its distance from the Custom-house must not be more than a thousand yards. The words "extra rates" (§ 5) in § 15 of the Customs Tariff Amendment Act, 1860, are to mean additional

rates of 2s. 6d. for every 100l. of customs duty on tobacco, and 5s. for every 100l. on sugar and other goods, when removed under bond; and single rates of 2s. 6d., and 5s., are to be "payable in respect of goods delivered from warehouses, which possessed the privilege of bonding at the passing of the said Act, whether such goods shall have been removed or not." These rates (§ 6) are to be paid in lieu of the sum now paid by the Council of Manchester; the rates of the customs tariff, 1860, to be deemed customs duties (§ 7), and as such enforced and recovered. The short title (§ 8) to be "Customs Inland Bonding Act, 1860."

LOCAL GOVERNMENT SUPPLEMENTAL ACT, 1860.

[23 & 24 Victoria, cap. 44.—July 23, 1860.]

An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders under the Local Government Act (1858) relating to the Districts of Southampton, Leicester, Epsom, Coventry, Ipswich, Funcham, Wells, Tormoham, Scarborough, Ludlow, Banbury, Boston, Penrith, Barnsley, and Shipley: and for other Purposes in relation thereto.

This Act is merely to give the requisite legislative sanction to the measures adopted under the provisional orders for the improvement or management of the above-named towns.

METROPOLITAN BUILDING ACT AMENDMENT.

[23 & 24 Victoria, cap. 52.—July 23, 1860.]

An Act to alter and amend the Metropolitan Building Act, 1855.

The regulation as to the cubical dimensions or contents of buildings used for the purpose of trade or manufacture, not being applicable to buildings erected for the manufacture of machinery and boilers for steam-vessels, this Act repeals the former one so far as relates to such buildings, provided they are not situated within three miles of St. Paul's Cathedral; that they consist of one floor only; be constructed of incombustible materials; and be used for no other purpose. If of greater dimensions than 216,000 cubic feet, to be subjected to the approval of the Metropolitan Board of Works.

INCLOSURE ACT, No. 2.

[23 & 24 Victoria, cap. 55.—August 6, 1860.]

An Act to authorise the Inclosure of certain Lands in pursuance of a Special Report of the Inclosure Commissioners.

This Act legalises the inclosure of the common lands in the following eleven places:—

Berkshire—Charlton-in-Wantage. *Brecknockshire*—Sarnau Common. *Caermarthenshire*—Clawdd-Coch Common. *Dorsetshire*—Silton Commons. *Glamorganshire*—Newton Nottage. *Gloucestershire*—Bromsberrow. *Herefordshire*—Dorstone. *Oxfordshire*—Checkendon. *Radnorshire*—Ugre. *Somersetshire*—Oare. *Warwickshire*—Harborough Banks.

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES' ACT AMENDMENT.

[23 & 24 Victoria, cap. 58.—August 6, 1860.]

An Act to amend the Act 18 and 19 Vic., cap. 63, relating to Friendly Societies.

In cases of dissolution of any society, under § 13 of the previous Act, it is enacted (§ 1) that it shall not be necessary to state in the agreement the intended division or appropriation of the funds, but they may be referred to the award of the registrar; and if application be made in writing by five-eighths of the members of a society, stating that the funds are insufficient to meet the claims, the registrar is to investigate the accounts, and if he find that it would conduce to the interests of all parties that the affairs of the society should be wound up, he may make an award to that effect, and direct in what manner the funds shall be divided or appropriated; the registrar, previous to such investigation, giving not less than twenty-one days' notice to the trustees or other officer of the society of his intention; and the registrar's award (§ 2) is to be conclusive and without appeal; the expenses of such award, and of publishing the notice of the dissolution in the "Gazette," to be paid out of the funds before any appropriation be made. The dissolution of any society must be advertised (§ 3) in the "Gazette" of London, Edinburgh, or Dublin, according to the locality of the society, within twenty-one days of the award; and, if proceedings be not taken to set aside the award within three months, the society is to be considered as legally dissolved. The registrar (§ 4), in his annual report to Parliament, is to specify every award made in the preceding twelve months. In regard to societies which may have been dissolved before the passing of this Act, if, within three months (§ 5), they advertise as directed in § 3, the provisions are to apply to them. By § 6 the power of dissolution given in § 8 of the 21 & 22 Vict., cap. 101, is repealed, but where proceedings have begun under it they may be completed. The penalty (§ 7) against the defaulting officer for not transmitting the annual statement to the registrar is not to exceed 20s., to be recovered before two justices on the suit of the registrar. If the proper accounts (§ 8) of the society be not transmitted to the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt within thirty days after being required, no interest will be paid until they are furnished. Applications, which may be made by any officer on behalf of a society, may (§ 9), when needed, be made by the registrar. This Act, and those of 1855 and 1858 (§ 10), to be construed as one Act.

CENSUS.

[23 and 24 Victoria, cap. 61.—August 6, 1860.]

An Act for taking the Census of England.

[23 and 24 Victoria, cap. 62.—August 6, 1860.]

An Act for taking the Census of Ireland.

These Acts are to provide the machinery for taking the population of the two countries, on the night of Sunday, April 7, 1861, with penalties for neglect of filling up correctly the schedules which will be delivered to each householder, or for not answering certain inquiries. The provisions are mainly the same as those for the census of 1851. In England the particulars of the name, sex, age, rank, profession or

occupation, condition, relation to the head of the family, and birth-places of every living person; and the schedules are to be collected on Monday the 8th. In Ireland, the religion is to be stated in addition, and the account is to be taken on April 8, by certain officers appointed to visit every house. The accounts are to be transmitted to the Registrar General, and abstracts to be laid before Parliament within twelve months.

JEWISH OATHS.

[23 and 24 Victoriae, cap. 63.—August 6, 1860.]

An Act to amend the 21 & 22 Vict., cap. 49, to provide for the Relief of her Majesty's subjects professing the Jewish Religion.

Whenever a resolution of the House of Commons, under § 1 of the Act mentioned, has been made a standing order, any member professing the Jewish religion, in taking and subscribing the usual oath, is empowered to omit the words "upon the true faith of a Christian;" and such modified oath to be as effective as the oath subscribed by other members of the House.

CRIMINAL LUNATICS' ASYLUM.

[23 and 24 Victoriae, cap. 75.—August 6, 1860.]

An Act to make better Provision for the Custody and Care of Criminal Lunatics.

Her Majesty, by sign manual (§ 1), is empowered to appoint that any asylum or place in England which has been provided for lunatics shall be an asylum for criminal lunatics, and subject to the provisions of this Act; and the Secretary of State may direct, by warrant under his hand (§ 2), criminal lunatics to be confined in such asylum during her Majesty's pleasure; or any person sentenced to penal servitude who may be found insane or unfit from mental imbecility for penal discipline. Nothing, however (§ 3), to affect the power of the Crown to make other provision for the custody of a criminal lunatic. The secretary is empowered (§ 4) to appoint any number of persons, not less than three, as a council of supervision of such asylum, with power to remove them; and to appoint and remove the various officers of the asylum as he may deem necessary; for whom he is to fix the salaries, with the approval of the Commissioners of the Treasury. The secretary (§ 5) is also to make rules for the government of the asylum, which rules are to be laid before Parliament. Subject to these rules (§ 6), the council of supervision is to superintend and direct the management and conduct of the asylum, and the care and treatment of lunatics; and, if any person so confined, be of a different religious persuasion to that of the Established Church, a minister of such persuasion shall, by special request of himself or friends, be allowed to visit him at proper and reasonable times, and he is not to be compelled to attend any ordinances or instructions of any religious persuasion other than his own. The order for removal or discharge (§ 7) may be made by the secretary on the certificate of the resident medical officer of the asylum and two of the council of superintendents. At the expiration of the term of penal servitude (§ 8), the secretary may order the discharge of a lunatic in order to his being placed in a county lunatic asylum. Any person confined as

a lunatic may be allowed (§ 9) by the secretary of state to leave it on trial for such period as he may deem fit; but if he do not return at the expiration of the term allowed, or if he break any of the conditions, he may be retaken as in cases of escape. The provisions (§ 10) of the 3 & 4 Vict., cap. 54, as to expenses of conveyance and maintenance are to apply to this Act. In case of the escape of any lunatic from the asylum, he may be retaken (§ 11) by the superintendent or any officer of the asylum authorised by him. Any person (§ 12) rescuing a lunatic from such confinement, or any officer wilfully permitting the escape, is to be deemed guilty of felony, and subject on conviction to penal servitude for any term not exceeding four years, or imprisonment with or without hard labour for any term not exceeding two years; and officers carelessly allowing the escape are liable to a penalty not exceeding 20*l.* nor less than 40*s.* Any superintendent or other officer or servant of the asylum (§ 13) who strikes, wounds, ill-treats, or wilfully neglects any person confined therein is liable on conviction to fine or imprisonment, or both, at the discretion of the court, the fine not to exceed 20*l.* nor be less than 40*s.* The Commissioners in Lunacy (§ 14) are to visit the asylums, and (§ 15) report their state to the secretary of state; such reports to be laid before Parliament.

NUISANCES REMOVAL AND DISEASES PREVENTION.

[23 and 24 Victoriae, cap. 77.—August 6, 1860.]

An Act to amend the Acts for the Removal of Nuisances and the Prevention of Diseases.

Nuisances Removal.—The first section repeals §§ 3, 6, 7, and 9 of the Nuisances Removal Act for England, 1855 (18 & 19 Vict. cap. 121), but such repeal not to interfere with existing contracts. By § 2 the following bodies are appointed to execute the said Nuisances Removal Act—the Local Board of Health in places in which the Public Health Act is in force; the mayor, aldermen, and burgesses in places where there is a council, except in London, where the power is lodged in the Commissioners of Sewers, and in Oxford and Cambridge, where it is lodged in the Commissioners of the local improvement Acts; in places where there is no Local Board of Health, and where there are trustees or commissioners under an improvement Act, the power is lodged with them; in other places, where there are no such bodies, with the Board of Guardians, and, if there be no Board of Guardians, then with the overseers of the poor. But (§ 3) any place where a Highway Board or Nuisances Removal Committee are now subsisting, which employs, or joins another Local Board in the employment of a sanitary inspector, may continue to act and be annually chosen as before; but if not chosen, or ceasing to employ a sanitary inspector, its authority shall cease, and no like body be again chosen. All charges and expenses incurred in carrying the Act into effect are (§ 4) to be defrayed out of the district rate, the borough fund, the improvement rate, the poor rates, &c., according to the constitution of the place; but in Oxford and Cambridge they are to be defrayed from the rate levied for cleansing the streets. A Board of Guardians (§ 5) may appoint committees for particular parishes, the expenses to be paid by those parishes; but where a committee is appointed for all the parishes or places of which the Board of Guardians is the local authority, the expenses are to be paid as if the Board had acted,

and the committee had not been appointed. The vestries and district boards of the metropolis (§ 6) within their respective parishes and districts, are to continue to be the local authorities for the execution of the Act. All wells, fountains, and pumps (§ 7), provided under § 50 of "The Public Health Act, 1848," for the use of the inhabitants, are vested in the local authorities, who are to keep them clean, in good repair and condition; and persons wilfully and maliciously damaging the structure, or fouling the water, are on summary conviction to be fined in a sum not exceeding 5*l.*, and not exceeding 20*s.* for every day on which the offence is continued after written notice from the local authority. The local authorities (§ 8) are also empowered to appoint inspectors of nuisances, and make them such payments as they may deem fit.

Diseases Prevention.—§ 10 repeals those sections of The Diseases Prevention Act, 1855, and every other enactment constituting a local authority for the execution of that Act, except the Metropolis Local Management Act; and § 11 constitutes the guardians and overseers of the poor to be the local authorities for executing the provisions of The Diseases Prevention Act, who may, however, appoint a committee; the expenses to be defrayed out of the poor rates; but where, in any place, the local authority is at present any other body than the Board of Guardians, the Privy Council may authorise its continuance instead of the Board of Guardians. The local authorities (§ 13) are to provide carriages for the conveyance of persons suffering under any contagious or infectious disease to any hospital or other place of destination. Upon complaint before a justice of the peace (§ 13) by any inhabitant of the place of a nuisance on any private premises, the justice is to issue a summons requiring the person complained of (or if not to be found the owner or occupier of the premises) to appear before two justices in petty session, who shall proceed to inquire into the complaint, and act in relation thereto as in cases of complaint made by the local authority; but they may adjourn the hearing for examination of the premises, and require admission, or authorise the entry, into such premises, of any constable or other person or persons, who may enter and act as in case of the local authority under a like order made by justices in session: the costs to be at the discretion of the justices, and to be enforced by summary process; any order made by them is to be attended with the like consequences and penalties for disobedience, and subject to the like appeal, as under § 12 of the Nuisances Removal Act. The guardians (§ 14) may employ and pay one of their medical officers to make inquiry and report upon the sanitary state of the parish or union. By § 15 it is provided that the interpretation of terms shall be the same as in the Nuisances Removal Act for England, 1855, and in The Diseases Prevention Act, 1855. No justice (§ 16), unless objected to at the time of hearing, to be deemed incapable of acting, in cases other than appeals, by reason of his being a member of any body appointed to execute the said Act, or by reason of his being a contributor to any rate or fund out of which the expenses are to be paid.*

* This Act embodies, and is to be executed with, many of the provisions of the Nuisances Removal Act, 1855 (18 and 19 Vict., cap. 121), and an abstract containing the essential parts of both has been prepared by Mr. Tom Taylor of the Local Government Act Office, published by Charles Knight and Co., Fleet Street.

BLEACHING AND DYEING WORKS.

[23 and 24 Victoria, cap. 78.—August 6, 1860.]

An Act to place the Employment of Women, Young Persons, and Children in Bleaching Works and Dyeing Works under the Regulations of the Factories Acts.

The purpose of this Act is told by the title, and the preamble recites the Acts which are to apply; § 1 enacts that after Aug. 1, 1861, the provisions are to apply to all bleaching and dyeing works, but until Aug. 1, 1862, females above eighteen, and young persons, may be employed until 8 p.m. on every working-day, except Saturday, then only till 4.30 p.m.; and after that date (§ 2) the same persons may be employed the same hours in order to fetch up lost time, so that in the six months preceding the current month the total number of hours be not exceeded. After Aug. 1, 1861, (§ 3) females and young persons are not to be employed (except as before provided) more than nine hours on Saturday, or more than twelve hours on any other day; but (§ 4) they may be employed during the night in case of suspension of business by deficiency or excess of water, where the machinery is driven by a water-wheel, except on Saturday, when they may not work later than 6 p.m. After July, 1862, occupiers of such works, who employ females and young persons, are to keep registers, in a form prescribed, of the time during which every female or young person has been employed. Females and young persons (§ 6) who have not been before employed in bleaching or dyeing works, may be employed at the same hours, and for the same time, as those who have been employed for the previous six months. Bleaching and dyeing works (§ 7) are defined to include all buildings and premises in which are carried on bleaching, or dyeing, or finishing any yarn or cloth of cotton, silk, wool, or flax, or any of them, or any mixture of them, or any yarn or cloth of any other material, in any of the processes in which steam, water, or other mechanical power is employed; and the "open-air process" is to include all the processes of preparing, beetling, dyeing, finishing, or otherwise, to which bleached materials are subjected in the open air in fields or greens. The clauses in the Factory Act as to giving notice of time intended to be recovered, as to the times of the day and allowance of time for meals, as to not allowing children or young persons to remain during meal-times in the rooms in which manufacturing processes are carried on, &c., are (§ 9) not to apply to this Act. Nor is the Act (§ 10) to apply to any premises used solely for the purposes declared in the Act to regulate the Labour of Children, Young Persons, and Females in Print Works; nor to any premises, either open, inclosed, or covered, used solely in the process or business of Turkey-red dyeing. Neither (§ 10) are the provisions for fencing-off machinery, or the whitewashing of ceilings to apply. The hours between which such persons may be employed (§ 11) are from six in the morning till eight at night, but so that no person shall work more than eight hours on Saturday, nor more than twelve hours on any other day, nor more than sixty hours in the week. The provisions in the Factory Acts fixing the meal-times are (§ 12) not to apply to this.

ADULTERATION OF FOOD OR DRINK.

[23 and 24 Victoria, cap. 84.—August 6, 1860.]

An Act for preventing the Adulteration of Articles of Food or Drink.

Every person (§ 1) who shall sell any article of food or drink with which, to the knowledge of such person, any ingredient or material

injurions to the health of persons eating or drinking such article has been mixed, and every person who shall sell as pure or unadulterated any article of food or drink which is adulterated or not pure, shall for every such offence, on a summary conviction before two justices in England, or before two justices of the peace or the sheriff substitute in Scotland, or before justices in petty session or a divisional justice in Ireland, forfeit and pay a penalty not exceeding 5*l.* together with costs; and on a repetition of the offence, the offender's name, place of abode, and offence may be directed to be published, at the offender's cost, in such newspapers or in such other manner as the justices may direct. In the City of London (§ 2) the Commissioners of Sewers, in all other parts of the metropolis the vestries and district boards for local management; in England and Ireland the quarter-session of every county and the town council of every borough, having a separate court of quarter-session; and in Scotland the Commissioners of Supply, are empowered to appoint, and remove, when they see fit one or more persons possessing competent medical, chemical, and microscopical knowledge as analysts of all articles of food and drink purchased within their districts; but such appointments and removals to be subject to the approval of the Secretary of State in England, and of the Lord Lieutenant in Ireland. On the hearing (§ 3) the purchaser must prove that the seller of the article alleged to be adulterated had notice of the intention of the purchaser to have such article analysed, and also had the opportunity of accompanying the purchaser to the analyst, in order to secure it from being tampered with by the purchaser. Any purchaser (§ 4) in a place where there is an analyst, is entitled, on payment of not less than 2*s.* 6*d.*, nor more than 10*s.* 6*d.*, to have an article analysed, and a certificate of the result of such analysis, specifying whether such article is adulterated, and whether so adulterated as to be injurious to health; such certificate, in the absence of any evidence to the contrary, to be deemed sufficient evidence of the matter therein certified; the sum paid for such certificate to be a part of the costs. The justices before whom any complaint is made, may (§ 5) cause any article to be examined by an analyst of their own appointing, and he may be required to give evidence at the hearing, the expense, if not paid by the party complained against, to be deemed part of the expense of executing this Act; but such expense may be ordered by the justices to be paid by the party complaining or complained against as they may think proper. An appeal is allowed (§ 6) in England to the next quarter-sessions, and in Scotland to the sheriff; but (§ 7) when a conviction occurs within six days of the quarter-session, the party aggrieved may, on entering into a recognizance, postpone the appeal to the then next or next following session, on giving six days' notice of his intention to appeal. Persons (§ 8) convicted of selling adulterated patented articles manufactured according to a patent of a date previous to this Act, may, on giving five days' notice, have a case stated for the opinion of a superior court instead of the usual appeal. In cases of procedure (§ 9) the provisions of the Nuisances Removal Act for England, 1855, and in Scotland the ordinary rules, are to apply as far as practicable, and the penalties are to be paid in England and Ireland to the authorities who have employed the analyst, and in Scotland to the collector of rogue-money for each county. In Ireland (§ 10) the proceedings as to complaints, and the making and executing of orders, are to be in conformity with the Petty Sessions (Ireland) Act, 1851, and those relating to the Divisional Police Offices, and the fines appropriated in the same manner as is now by law authorised in

respect of fines and penalties imposed at such Divisional Police offices [this is a second and different application of the fines.] In Ireland (§ 11) appeals are to be carried before the quarter-sessions, or before the recorder of Dublin and the recorder of any town or borough in which the conviction before justices has taken place. The expenses (§ 12) of executing this Act are to be defrayed in the City of London from the sewers rate; in the rest of the metropolis from any funds applicable to the purposes of the Act for its better local management; in counties out of the county rate; in boroughs out of the borough rates; and in the counties of Scotland from the rogue-money. Nothing in this Act (§ 13) to affect the powers of proceeding by indictment or to take away any other remedy. Food or drink (§ 14) is defined to include all alimentary substances whether solids or liquids, and all eatables or drinkables whatever, not being drugs or articles taken or sold as medicines; but is not to be construed so as to affect the ordinary reduction of the strength of British or colonial spirits by persons paying the license duties.

REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS, &c. SCOTLAND.

[23 and 24 Victoria, cap. 85.—August 6, 1860.]

An Act to amend two Acts of the 17 and 18 Vict., cap. 80, and the 18 and 19 Vict., cap. 29, relating to the Registrations of Births, Deaths, and Marriages in Scotland.

The noticeable provisions of this Act, which is mainly directed to the more effective carrying out of the previous ones, and to the removal of some doubts, are—that any person on payment of a fee of five shillings, and the production of a warrant from the sheriff granted upon petition, may have an entry made in a book to be provided, called The Register of Neglected Entries, of any birth, death, or marriage which may have taken place in Scotland between Dec. 31, 1800 and Jan. 1, 1855. Previous to granting the warrant the sheriff is to cause the intention to register to be advertised, to receive written documents, to hear evidence, and to admit to hearing parties who may have an interest in opposing the petition; such documents and evidence to be transmitted to the Registrar General. If any error is subsequently discovered, it may be corrected, not by erasure, but by adding the facts. All existing parochial registers of births, baptisms, deaths, or burials, and marriages or proclamation of banns, prior to Jan. 1, 1820, are to be transmitted to the Registrar General, those subsequent to that date up to Jan. 1, 1855, to the Parish Registrar. The birth, death, or marriage of any Scottish person in a foreign country since the passing of the before-mentioned Acts, duly certified by the British consul of the place where the event occurred, may be entered in a book to be called The Foreign Register.

GAME CERTIFICATES, &c.

[23 and 24 Victoria, cap. 90.—August 13, 1860.]

An Act to repeal the Duties on Game Certificates and Certificates to deal in Game, and to impose in lieu thereof Duties on Excise Licences and Certificates for the like Purposes.

By § 1 the former duties on certificates for killing or dealing in game are repealed, and the following are imposed by § 2 instead; viz.

£. s. d.

For a licence in Great Britain or a certificate in Ireland, to be taken out by every person using a dog, gun, net, or other engine for taking or killing any game whatever, or any woodcock, snipe, quail, landrail, or any coney, or any deer, or assisting therein—if taken out after April 5 and before Nov. 1, to expire on April 5 of the following year . . .	3	0	0
If to expire on Oct. 31 of the same year . . .	2	0	0
If taken out after Nov. 1 to expire on April 5 following . . .	2	0	0
Any person entitled to kill game on any lands in England or Scotland, may authorise any servant to kill game on the same lands, on payment of a duty of . . .	2	0	0
To deal in game in England, Scotland, or Ireland . . .	2	0	0

The duties granted (§ 3) are to be deemed excise duties, and are placed under the Commissioners of Inland Revenue, and are subject to the regulations, and powers for enforcing penalties of the Excise Acts. Any person (§ 4) killing any of the aforesaid kinds of game before taking out a licence incurs a penalty of 20*l*. The exceptions (§ 5) are: taking of woodcocks in nets or springes in Great Britain; taking or destroying coney in Great Britain by the proprietor of a warren or of any enclosed land, or by the tenant, or by their permission or direction; the coursing of hares by greyhounds or by hunting with beagles or other hounds; the hunting deer with hounds; and the shooting or taking of deer in enclosed lands by the owner or occupier, or by his direction or permission. The exemptions are: any of the royal family; any person appointed as gamekeeper by the Commissioners of Woods and Forests; any person aiding or assisting another person holding a licence to kill game and using his own gun or net, who is not acting by virtue of any deputation or appointment; and all persons, as regards hares, who are now authorised to kill hares in England and Scotland without a game certificate. The provisions of the previous game laws (§ 6) remain in force, except that the sum paid for licence shall be read as 3*l*. instead of 3*l*. 13*s*. 6*d*. Licences (§ 7) taken out for assessed servants or persons acting as gamekeepers is to be 2*l*., for the year ending April 5, and in case of such person leaving the service, to be available to his successor for the remainder of the term, but (§ 8) the alteration must be notified, and the new name, place of abode, &c., endorsed on the licence; such licences, however (§ 9), not to be available for acts out of the limits of the manor or land stated. All persons pursuing game must, on demand (§ 10), produce their licence, or declare their names, places of residence, and the place where the licence was taken out, under a penalty of 20*l*. Licences (§ 11) to be void if the holders be convicted under the provisions of 1 and 2 Will. IV., cap. 32, or 2 and 3 Will. IV., cap. 68. The Commissioners (§ 12) are to publish lists of persons licensed to kill game. The provisions of the Act relating to licences to deal in game (§ 13) are to be in force throughout the United Kingdom. And no person is to sell game to a licensed dealer unless he has taken out a 3*l*. licence. Persons licensed by the justices (§ 14) to deal in game, must take out a licence under this Act under a penalty of 20*l*. for neglect; but such licences (§ 15) to be granted only to those who have obtained licences from the justices; and a list of such persons is to be kept for inspection by the officer appointed to grant licences to deal in game, who is entitled to 1*s*. for such inspection. Licences and certificates to kill or deal in game (§ 16) are to be granted at the chief offices of Inland Revenue in London, Edinburgh, and Dublin, by the supervisors in their respective districts, and

by such other officers as the Commissioners of Inland Revenue may appoint; the licences to be dated on the day of their issue, and to expire on the day mentioned for the termination. All the provisions of the 5 and 6 Vict., cap. 81, relating to game certificates in Ireland (§ 17), are to remain in force. Every licence (§ 18) to kill game taken out under this Act, by any person in his own right and not as a servant, to be available in any part of the United Kingdom. The Act of George IV., exempting persons holding game licences for Great Britain from paying again in Ireland, and those holding licences granted in Ireland, to kill game in Great Britain, on paying the additional duty, is repealed by § 19.

LABOURERS' COTTAGES, SCOTLAND.

[23 and 24 Victoriae, cap. 95.—August 13, 1860.]

An Act to facilitate the building of Cottages for Labourers, Farm Servants, and Artisans, by the Proprietors of entailed Estates in Scotland.

This short Act is to enable the proprietors of entailed estates to build dwellings for the classes mentioned, the cost thereof, when certified by the sheriff that they have been substantially built and are of permanent value to the estate, to be charged on the estate in the manner enacted in the 11 and 12 Vict., cap. 36, and the 16 and 17 Vict., cap. 94, for the Amendment of the Laws of Entail in Scotland.

POLICE AND IMPROVEMENT, SCOTLAND.

[23 and 24 Victoriae, cap. 96.—August 13, 1860.]

An Act to amend the Police of Towns Improvement Act, so as to enable Towns and populous Places in Scotland to avail themselves of its Provisions for Sanitary and other Improvements, without at the same time adopting its Provisions as regards the Establishment and Maintenance of a Police Force.

Beyond a few minor regulations the provisions of this Act are told in its title. By § 1 the householders of any town or place are enabled to adopt the provisions of the Towns Improvement Act, without undertaking to maintain a police; and by § 2 two or more contiguous boroughs, towns, or places may unite for the like purposes.

CENSUS, SCOTLAND.

[23 and 24 Victoriae, cap. 98.—August 20, 1860.]

An Act for taking the Census of Scotland.

This, subject to the local peculiarities, is essentially the same as the Acts for taking the Census of England and Ireland; and it does not require a return of the religious profession of any individual.

EAST INDIA STOCK TRANSFER, &c.

[23 and 24 Victoriae, cap. 102.—August 20, 1860.]

An Act to provide for the Management of East India Stock, and of the Debts and Obligations of the Government of India, at and by the Bank of England.

From and after Aug. 1, 1860, the Directors of the East India Company (§ 1) are to transfer the management of the capital stock of the

Company, and the payment of the dividends thereon, to the Bank of England; the Bank to be remunerated (§ 2) by a sum as agreed upon by the Secretary of State for India, out of the revenues of India, to be paid at the same time as the amount due for dividends. Powers of attorney (§ 3) existing previous to Dec. 31, 1860, not to be affected by this Act, and the Bank is authorised to act on any powers lodged with the East India Company. The Bank (§ 4) may require evidence of the title to the stock before allowing any transfer or the payment of any dividend. The Secretary of State for India in Council is to pay (§ 5) to the Bank half-yearly, in December and June, the amount due as dividend on the capital stock; he may (§ 6) make such arrangements as may be deemed expedient, for payment of the debts and obligations of the government of India, by the Bank of England; and (§ 7) he is also enabled to open accounts at the Bank of England for the payment of current accounts.

REFRESHMENT HOUSES AND WINE LICENCES, IRELAND.

[23 and 24 Victoria, cap. 107.—August 28, 1860.]

An Act for granting to her Majesty certain Duties on Wine Licences and Refreshment Houses, and for regulating the licensing of Refreshment Houses and the granting of Wine Licences, in Ireland.

With the necessary variations required to adapt it to Ireland, this Act is the same as that for England, with the same rates of duty, the same regulation as to hours, and the same provisions as to the granting of licences.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

[23 and 24 Victoria, cap. 108.—August 28, 1860.]

An Act to amend the Industrial Schools Act, 1857.

The powers heretofore vested in the Committee of the Privy Council on Education are by § 1 transferred to the Secretary of State, by whom certificates for schools are to be henceforward granted. By § 2 the justices, on sending any child to an industrial school, may order the parents to pay such weekly sum to the manager as they may deem them able to pay, without waiting for an application from the manager as required in the previous Act.

CUSTOMS DUTIES, No. 2.

[23 and 24 Victoria, cap. 110.—August 28, 1860.]

An Act to consolidate the Duties of Customs.

§ 1. In lieu of the duties and drawbacks of Customs, Rates, and Charges now payable on the importation or exportation of goods into or from Great Britain and Ireland, there shall be charged and allowed on the importation into and exportation from Great Britain and Ireland of the following articles the several duties and drawbacks of customs, rates, and charges hereinafter mentioned.

DUTIES OF CUSTOMS, &c.		£.	s.	d.
1. Beer and Ale : Mum, Spruce, and other Sorts	barrel	1	0	0
2. Cards, Playing, dozen packs		0	15	0

		£.	s.	d.
3. Chicory, or any other Vegetable Matter applicable to the Uses of Chicory or Coffee; raw or kiln-dried	cwt.	0	6	0
— roasted or ground	lb.	0	0	4
4. Chloroform	"	0	3	0
5. Cocoa	"	0	0	1
— Husks and Shells	cwt.	0	2	0
— Paste or Chocolate	lb.	0	0	2
6. Coffee	"	0	0	3
— kiln-dried, roasted, or ground	"	0	0	4
7. Corks, ready made, until March 31, 1862	"	0	0	3
8. Corn, Grain, and articles of the like character : Wheat, Barley, Oats, Rye, Pease, Beans (not Kidney or French), Maize or Indian Corn, Buck Wheat, Bear or Bigg	quarter	0	1	0
Wheat Meal and Flour, Barley Meal, Oat Meal and Groats, Rye Meal and Flour, Pea Meal, Bean Meal, Maize or Indian Corn Meal, Buck Wheat Meal, Meal not otherwise enumerated or described, Arrow Root, Barley, pearled, Biscuit and Bread, Cassava Powder, Macaroni, Mandioca Flour, Manna Croup, Potato Flour, Powder, viz., Hair, Perfumed, not otherwise enumerated or described that will serve the same Purpose as Starch, Rice Dust and Meal, Sago, Semolina, Starch, and gum of, torrified, or calcined Starch, Tapioca, and Vermicelli	cwt.	0	0	4½
9. Dice	pair	1	1	0
10. Essence of Spruce for every 100l.	value	10	0	0
11. Fruit, not raw nor preserved in sugar; viz., Currants, Figs, Fig Cake, Plums, commonly called French Plums, and Prunelloes, Plums dried or preserved (except in sugar) not otherwise described, Prunes, and Raisins	cwt.	0	7	0
12. Hats or Bonnets, until March 31, 1861, inclusive; of Chip, Bast, Cane, Horsehair, or Straw	lb.	0	1	3
13. Hops, until December 31, 1860, inclusive	cwt.	2	5	0
— from January 1, 1861, to December 31, 1861, inclusive	"	1	0	0
— from and after that Date	"	0	15	0
14. Malt	quarter	1	5	0
15. Paper, on and after the 16th August, 1860; viz., Brown Paper, made of old rope or cordage only without separating or extracting the pitch or tar therefrom, and without any mixture of other materials therewith	cwt.	0	16	0
— printed, painted, or stained Paper Hangings, or Flock Paper	"	0	14	0
— gilt, stained coloured, embossed, and all Fancy Kinds, not being Paper Hangings	"	0	16	0
— waste Paper, or Paper of any Sort, not particularly enumerated or described, not otherwise charged with duty	"	0	16	0
— Millboards	"	0	16	0
— Pasteboard	"	0	15	0

Paper, Books; being of editions printed in or since the Year 1801, bound or unbound . . .	cwt.	£.	s.	d.
— — — — — admitted under treaties of International Copyright, or if of and from any British Possession	"	0	15	0
— — — — — Prints and Drawings, plain or coloured	"	0	16	0
— — — — — Prints, &c. admitted under treaties of International Copyright	"	0	15	0
— — — — — or and at the option of the importer, single	each	0	0	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
— — — — — Bound	doz.	0	0	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
16. Pepper of all Sorts	lb.	0	0	6
and 5 <i>l.</i> per cent. thereon.				
17. Plate; of Gold	oz. troy	0	17	0
— — — — — of Silver, gilt or ungilt	"	0	1	6
18. Ships, with their Tackle, Apparel, and Furniture; Foreign, built of Wood, and Ships built of Wood in any of her Majesty's Possessions abroad, or on registration thereof as British Ships at any port or place for the registry of British Ships in Great Britain and Ireland, for every ton of the gross registered tonnage without any deduction in respect of engine room or otherwise		0	1	0
19. Spirits or Strong Waters, not being sweetened or mixed with any Article so that the Degree of Strength thereof cannot be ascertained by Sykes's Hydrometer, for every Gallon of the Strength of Proof by such Hydrometer, and so in proportion for any greater or less Strength than the Strength of Proof, and for any greater or less Quantity than a Gallon, on and after July 17, 1860; viz., Brandy	gallon	0	10	5
— — — — — Geneva	"	0	10	5
— — — — — Rum of and from any Foreign Country, being the country of its production	"	0	10	2
— — — — — Rum from any Country not being the country of its production	"	0	10	5
— — — — — 'Tafia of and from any colony of France	"	0	10	2
— — — — — Rum and Spirits of and from a British Possession in America or the Island of Mauritius, and Rum of and from any British Possession within the Limits of the East India Company's Charter, in regard to which the conditions of the Act 4 Viet., c. 8. have or shall have been fulfilled	"	0	10	2
— — — — — Unenumerated	"	0	10	5
Other Spirits, being sweetened or mixed so that the Degree of Strength cannot be ascertained as aforesaid, on and after July 17, 1860; viz., Rum Shrub, Liqueurs and Cordials, of and from a British Possession in America or the Island of Mauritius, or a British Possession within the Limits of the East India Company's Charter, in regard to which the conditions of				

the Act 4 Vict., c. 8. have or shall have been fulfilled	gallon	£.	s.	d.
Other Spirits—Perfumed Spirits, to be used as Perfumery only	„	0	10	2
— Cologne Water, the Flask (thirty of such flasks containing not more than one gallon) . .	each	0	14	0
— Cologne Water, when not in flasks to be charged as “perfumed Spirits”	gallon	0	0	6
— unenumerated	„	0	14	0

(Spirits or Strong Waters, imported into the United Kingdom, mixed with any ingredient, and although thereby coming under some other designation, except varnish, shall nevertheless be deemed to be Spirits or Strong Waters, and be subject to duty as such.)

20. Sugar, and Articles composed thereof or sweetened therewith, until June 30, 1861, inclusive; viz., Candy, Brown or White, Refined Sugar, or Sugar rendered by any process equal in quality thereto	ewt.	0	18	4
— White Clayed Sugar, or Sugar rendered by process equal in quality to White Clayed, not being Refined or equal in Quality to Refined	„	0	16	0
— Yellow Muscovado and Brown Clayed Sugar, or Sugar rendered by any process equal in quality to Yellow Muscovado or Brown Clayed, and not equal to White Clayed . .	„	0	13	10
— Brown Muscovado or any other Sugar, not being equal in quality to Yellow Muscovado or Brown Clayed Sugar	„	0	12	8
— Cane Juice	„	0	10	4
— Melasses	„	0	5	0
— Paste of Almonds, Dried Cherries, Dry Comfits, Confectionary, Preserved Ginger Marmalade, Preserved Plums; Succades, including all Fruits and Vegetables preserved in Sugar, not otherwise enumerated	lb.	0	0	2

The following Drawbacks on the several descriptions of Refined Sugar and Coffee, shall, until June 30, 1861, inclusive, be allowed on Exportation thereof to foreign parts, or on removal to the Isle of Man for Consumption there, or on deposit thereof in any approved Warehouse, upon such terms and subject to such Regulations as the Commissioners of Customs may direct, for delivery therefrom as Ship Stores only, or for the purpose of sweetening British Spirits in Bond:—Upon Refined Sugar, in Loaf, complete or whole, or Lumps duly refined, having been perfectly clarified and thoroughly dried in the Stove, and being of an uniform Whiteness throughout, or Sugar Candy, or Sugar refined by the Centrifugal Machine, or by any other Process, and not in any way

inferior to the Export Standard No. 3, approved by the Lords of the Treasury	cwt.	£.	s.	d.
Sugar: upon such Refined Sugar already described, if pounded, crushed, or broken in a Warehouse approved by the Commissioners of Customs, such Sugar having been there first inspected by the Officers of Customs in Lumps or Loaves, as if for immediate Shipment, and then packed for Exportation in the Presence of such Officers, and at the Expense of the Exporters	"	0	17	2
— upon Refined Sugar unstoved, pounded, crushed, or broken, and not in any way inferior to the Export Standard Sample No. 1, approved by the Lords of the Treasury, and which shall not contain more than 5 per Centum Moisture over and above what the same would contain if thoroughly dried in the Stove	"	0	16	4
— upon Bastard or Refined Sugar unstoved, broken in Pieces, or being ground, powdered, or crushed, not in any way inferior to the Export Standard Sample No. 2, approved by the Lords of the Treasury	"	0	15	1
— upon Bastard or Refined Sugar, being inferior in Quality to the said Export Standard Sample No. 2	"	0	12	8
21. Tea, until June 30, 1861, inclusive	lb.	0	1	5
22. Tobacco, the following duties, with 5 <i>l.</i> per cent. thereon, viz.:—Unmanufactured, stemmed, or stripped	"	0	3	0
— Unmanufactured, unstemmed	"	0	3	0
— Manufactured, or Cigars	"	0	9	0
— Snuff	"	0	6	0
— Stalks and Flour of, and Snuff Work—prohibited				
— Manufactured in Great Britain or Ireland, made into Cut, Shag, Roll, or Carrot Tobacco, or Cigars, such Cigars, when exported as merchandise, being packed in cases containing not less than 80 lb. net weight, a drawback shall be allowed on exportation or shipment as stores	"	0	2	7½
with 5 <i>l.</i> per cent. thereon.				
23. Varnish, containing any quantity of alcohol or spirit	gallon	0	12	0
24. Vinegar	"	0	0	3
— Pickles, preserved in	"	0	0	1
25. Wine, until December 31, 1860, including Red, White, and Lees	"	0	3	0
— the Growth and Produce of any British Possession, and imported direct from thence, viz., Red, White, and Lees of such Wine	"	0	2	0
with 5 <i>l.</i> per cent. additional.				

(The full Duties on Wine may be drawn back upon exportation or shipment as stores on or before December 31, 1860, inclusive, but not on Lees of Wine.)

		£.	s.	d.
Wine, Red, White, and Lees, on and after Jan. 1, 1861, and without any allowance for drawback, containing less than 18° of proof spirits, verified by Sykes's hydrometer	gallon	0	1	0
Ditto, above 18° and not exceeding 26°	"	0	1	9
Ditto, " 26° " 40°	"	0	2	5
Ditto, " 40° " 45°	"	0	2	11
Ditto, if imported in bottles containing less than 40°	"	0	2	5

All Wine containing 45 per cent. and upwards of proof spirit, verified by Sykes's hydrometer, to be deemed to be mixed spirits, and charged with duty as such. And no more than 10 per cent. of such proof spirit shall be used in the fortifying of any wine in bond; nor shall any wine be fortified in bond to a greater degree of strength than 40 per cent. of such proof spirit.

26. Wood and Timber, Foreign and Colonial, hewn	load	0	1	0
——— sawn or split, planed or dressed	"	0	2	0
——— Firewood	"	0	1	0
——— Hoops	"	0	2	0
——— Lathwood	"	0	1	0
——— Shovel Hilts	"	0	2	0
——— Staves, exceeding 72 inches in length, 7 inches in breadth, or 3¼ inches in thickness	"	0	2	0
——— Staves, not exceeding 72 inches in length, nor 7 inches in breadth, nor 3¼ inches in thickness (except staves for herring barrels)	"	0	1	0
——— Teak and Wood for shipbuilding purposes, formerly admitted free, and treenails of all sorts,	"	0	1	0
——— Furniture or Hard Woods of all sorts	ton	0	1	0

A drawback on the exportation of wood and timber, proportionate to the duties of Customs paid thereon, to be allowed.

Goods not prohibited to be imported into or used in Great Britain or Ireland, composed of any article liable to duty as a part or ingredient thereof, shall be chargeable with the full duty payable on such article, or if composed of more than one article liable to duty, then with the full duty payable on the article charged with the highest rate of duty.

There shall be charged (irrespective of any duties of customs or other rates or charges payable by law) upon the importation of all goods into Great Britain and Ireland, except corn, grain, and flour, and timber and wood goods, and goods in transit exported under bond, and goods imported for exportation in the same ship, provided they be so reported, the respective rates and charges following as defined and required by the provisions of The Customs Tariff Amendment Act, 1860, and under and subject thereto, that is to say:—

Goods in Packages or Parcels, per package or parcel	s.	d.
or other unit of entry	0	1
Goods in Bulk, by weight, measure, or number, for each unit of entry	0	1
Animals, per head or other unit of entry	0	1

There shall be charged upon goods deposited in any warehouse for security of duties of customs, in addition to such duties and any

other charges thereon, for every 100*l.* of such duties of customs payable thereon, the rates following, viz. :—

On delivery for home consumption from any warehouse approved under the Customs Consolidation Act, 1853, in respect of Tobacco	£.	s.	d.
In respect of other goods	0	2	6
	0	5	0

On delivery for home consumption from any warehouse at any port or place not possessing the privileges of bonding at the time of the passing of this Act, or from any warehouse approved under any Act other than the Customs Consolidation Act, 1853, in respect of Tobacco	0	5	0
In respect of other goods	0	10	0

There shall be charged (irrespective of any duties of customs or other rates or charges payable by law) upon every customs bill of lading, on the exportation of any goods from Great Britain and Ireland	0	1	6
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§ 2. So much of the Customs Consolidation Act, 1853, as prohibits the importation of Malt into the United Kingdom is hereby repealed. Extracts and Essences of Malt and of Hops and other Concentrations thereof respectively (§ 3), which are or may be applicable to the same purposes, are hereby prohibited to be imported into Great Britain and Ireland. Upon the entry of any goods liable to duties of Customs (§ 4) the same shall be described in the entry thereof according to the denominations, weight, measure, number, quantity, or value, as the case may be, set forth in this Act, or in such other manner as the Lords of the Treasury or the Commissioners of Customs may at any time or from time to time direct. If the rates of one penny per unit of entry made payable under The Customs Tariff Amendment Act, 1860, by stamps, shall amount to more than 10*s.*, the same may (§ 5), at the option of the person liable thereto, with the sanction of the said Commissioners, and under such regulations as they may see fit, be paid in cash. By § 6 any act required in the previous Act of 1860 to be done by the master of any ship, may be done by his agent or by the exporters subject to the like penalties for neglect to do which the master would have been subject. This Act (§ 7) is to be cited as The Customs Duties Consolidation Act, 1860.

STAMP DUTIES, No. 2.

[23 and 24 Victoria, cap. 111.—August 28, 1860.]

An Act for granting to her Majesty certain Duties of Stamps, and to amend the Laws relating to the Stamp Duties.

In § 1 it is enacted that the rates on stamps for the instruments charged in the schedule are to be charged from the passing of this Act, but they are not to affect the Railway Passengers' Assurance Company's Act, or the duties thereby imposed; and § 2 repeals the duties now charged on such instruments. The allowances now granted on bill and receipt stamps (§ 3) are to cease, and in future the purchasers of stamps (excepting postage and customs stamps to the value of 2*l.* in London, Edinburgh, or Dublin, or of 1*l.* at a distance of ten miles from those places) are to receive an allowance of 10*d.* for every 20*s.* worth of stamps so purchased. The provisions (§ 4) of

former Acts are to apply to this Act. The duties (§ 5) on foreign promissory notes are to be denoted by and paid for in adhesive stamps, to be affixed and cancelled. The term "contract note" (§ 6) is defined to mean any note or memorandum mentioned in the schedule to this Act, and "insurance" is to include assurance; the stamps on contract notes (§ 7) may be either impressed or adhesive, but if adhesive to be cancelled, a neglect of doing which incurs a penalty of 20*l.*, and no charge for brokerage, commission, or agency to be valid unless so stamped, and, if adhesive, cancelled. On the renewal of an insurance (§ 8) the receipt is to be chargeable with duty, and the neglect to give such receipt incurs a penalty of 20*l.*, the manager or secretary of a company to be held liable as well as the company for whom he acts. The stamp for insurances to be provided by the Commissioners for Inland Revenue (§ 9), and may be impressed or adhesive or both, and the neglect to cancel an adhesive stamp subjects the manager or secretary or other officer, as well as the company, to a penalty of 10*l.* Where the policy for insurance on lives (§ 10) is for a sum not exceeding 25*l.*, the duty is reduced to threepence. No duty (§ 11) is to be charged on insurance of workmen's tools against fire, where the sum insured does not exceed 20*l.* if effected by a separate policy, or a distinct sum be insured on such tools. The stamp (§ 12) on an agreement may be adhesive, but the party signing must write upon or across the stamp his name and the date, so that the stamp may be appropriated to the instrument, and effectually cancelled, proof of the writing to be a necessary part of the evidence of the agreement when not bearing an impressed stamp. Every delivery order (§ 13) for goods or wares lying in any dock, warehouse, or upon any wharf, as provided in the previous Act of this session, to be deemed to be given on a sale or transfer, unless otherwise expressly stated, and false statements incur a penalty of 20*l.*, but the order not to be deemed invalid in the hands of the person holding the goods unless he be a party to the fraud. The stamp duty on a delivery order (§ 14) is to be paid by the person requiring the order. Weight-notes (§ 15), if delivered with a warrant duly stamped, and relating to the same goods, are exempted from duty. The stamp duty of one penny (§ 16) charged upon a certified copy from any register of births, deaths, or marriages, is not to be charged when furnished by any clergyman, registrar, or other official person, for the purpose of any Act of Parliament, or to any general or superintending registrar, nor in any case where the person giving the copy is not entitled to any fee for the same. No draft or order (§ 17) sent to a banker by the drawer for payment to another person, to be subject to a higher stamp than one penny, though the payment may be directed to be made at any time after the date of the order, but the stamp, if adhesive, must be cancelled. If a draft or order (§ 18) be sent to a banker unstamped, the banker may affix the necessary stamp, and either charge the same or deduct the amount from the sum paid, such order to be deemed valid, but not to relieve the issuer from the penalty. The clause of the 55 Geo. III. cap. 184, prohibiting the issuing of bankers' notes with printed dates is repealed by § 19, and drafts for a less amount than 20*s.* are rendered valid. The licences (§ 20) to pedlars and hawkers, granted in England or Scotland, are to be held to authorise the trading in any part of Great Britain. The Commissioners of Inland Revenue (§ 21) are empowered to remit the whole or any part of such penalties as may have been imposed, in case they see fit to do so, although the whole or a portion may be payable to some party other than the crown. Persons (§ 22)

in the employ of the Post Office may sell postage stamps and printed forms issued from the Post Office without a licence. In the Acts relating to Probates and Letters of Administration (20 & 21 Vict., cap. 77, England, and 20 & 21 Vict., cap. 79, Ireland) it was provided that the registrars entitled to fees should receive them in money; it is now enacted (§ 23) that if the Commissioners direct that the Registrars shall be paid by a salary, they may also direct the fees to be paid by means of stamps.

SCHEDULE.

Award in England or Ireland, and Award or Decreet Arbitral in Scotland:

Where the Amount of Value of the Matter in dispute	£.	s.	d.
shall not exceed 50 <i>l.</i>	0	2	6
Exceeding 50 <i>l.</i> and not exceeding 100 <i>l.</i>	0	5	0
„ 100 <i>l.</i> and not exceeding 200 <i>l.</i>	0	10	0
„ 200 <i>l.</i> and not exceeding 500 <i>l.</i>	0	15	0
„ 500 <i>l.</i> and not exceeding 750 <i>l.</i>	1	0	0
„ 750 <i>l.</i> and not exceeding 1,000 <i>l.</i>	1	5	0

And where it shall exceed 1,000*l.*, and also in all other Cases not above provided for 1 15 0

Contract Note. Any Note, Memorandum, or Writing, commonly called a Contract Note, or by whatever Name the same may be designated, for or relating to the Sale or Purchase of any Government or other Public Stocks, Funds, or Securities, or any Stock, Funds, or Securities, or Share or Shares of or in any Joint Stock or other public Company, to the Amount or Value of 5*l.* or upwards 0 0 1

Lease. Any Assignment or Surrender of a Lease or Tack for a Term of Years exceeding Thirty-five, upon any other occasion than a Sale or Mortgage. A Duty equal to the ad valorem Duty with which a similar Lease or Tack would be chargeable, but no higher Duty than 1*l.* 15*s.* shall be charged.

Policy of Assurance or Insurance, by whatever name the same shall be called, whereby any Sum of Money shall be assured, or agreed to be paid only upon the Death of any Person, from or by reason of any Cause incident to or consequent upon travelling, whether by Land or Water, or any Accident or external Violence, or any Cause whatever other than a natural Cause; or whereby any Compensation shall be assured or agreed to be made or paid for personal Injury received from any Cause whatever; or whereby both a Sum of Money upon Death and a Compensation for personal Injury as aforesaid shall be assured and agreed to be paid, or whereby any Assurance or Insurance shall be made upon Glass from Loss or Damage of any kind except by Fire. Where the Premium or Consideration for such Assurance, Insurance, or Agreement shall not exceed 2*s.* 6*d.* 0 0 1

Exceeding 2*s.* 6*d.* and not exceeding 5*s.* 0 0 3

„ 5*s.*, then for every 5*s.*, and also for every fractional part of 5*s.* 0 0 3

Promissory Note made in the United Kingdom for the	£.	s.	d.
Payment of any Sum of Money exceeding 4,000 <i>l</i> .			
For every 1,000 <i>l</i> . or Part of 1,000 <i>l</i> . of the Money thereby			
made payable	0	10	0
Foreign PROMISSORY NOTE made or purporting to be made			
out of the United Kingdom for the Payment within the			
United Kingdom of any Sum of Money. The same			
Duty as on an Inland Bill of Exchange for the Pay-			
ment otherwise than on Demand of Money of the same			
Amount.			

EXCISE DUTIES.

[23 and 24 Victoria, cap. 113.—August 28, 1860.]

An Act to grant Duties of Excise on Chicory, and on Licenees to Dealers in Sweets or Made Wines; also to reduce the Excise Duties on Hops, and the Period of Credit allowed for Payment of the Duty on Malt and Hops respectively; to repeal the Exemption from Licence Duty of Persons dealing in Foreign Wines and Spirits in Bond; and to amend the laws relating to the Excise.

By § 1, upon all ehicory or any other vegetable matter applicable to the uses of ehicory or coffee grown in the United Kingdom, raw or kiln-dried, a duty is imposed of 3*s*. per cwt. until April 1, 1861, and on and after that date a duty of 5*s*. 6*d*. per cwt.: and for every licenee for the sale of sweet or made wines, or mead or metheglin, in any quantity amounting to two gallons, or in one dozen or more reputed quart bottles, a duty of 5*l*. 5*s*. annually. By § 2 the duty on all malt begun to be made on and after October 1, 1860, is made payable in six weeks, instead of twelve, after the making of such account or return as is required by previous Acts; the bonds given to secure payment to remain valid, unless notice be given of their withdrawal prior to the said October 1; in which case the maltster is to be allowed credit for payment of duty until he has given fresh security. By § 3 the duty on hops is reduced to 1*l*. per cwt.; and (§ 4) the time of payment is fixed for March 1, 1861, and after that time for January 1, next after the curing of the hops. By § 5 the exemption from taking out a wine or spirit licenee for persons dealing with such goods in bond, is repealed where the quantity sold is less than 100 gallons at any one time. The powers and provisions of the Excise Acts (§ 6) are to apply to the duties granted by this Act. The rest of the Act is occupied by details as to the regulations to be observed by the manufacturers of ehicory and malt. A drawback is allowed on malt exported under certain regulations; persons selling beer by retail (§ 37) in places not specified in their licenee are subjected to a penalty of 20*l*. for every offence; a hackney-carriage licenee (§ 38) may be transferred to the widow or child of a deceased holder, or to the husband of a woman holding such licenee, upon application to the Commissioners, for the remainder of the term for which the licenee was granted, and (§ 43) enacts that a game licenee shall not be necessary for killing rabbits in Ireland.

SPIRITS.

[23 and 24 Victoria, cap. 114.—August 28, 1860.]

An Act to reduce into one Act and to amend the Excise Regulations relating to the distilling, rectifying, and dealing in Spirits.

This long Act of 203 clauses, with three schedules, repeals, wholly or in part, 26 former Acts, and embodies all the regulations for the guidance of manufacturers of and dealers in spirits, with all the penalties for their infringement and the methods of recovering them. An abridgment would not serve the purpose of those concerned in the trade, and has little interest for the general reader.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT, No. 2.

[23 and 24 Victoria, cap. 118.—August 28, 1860.]

An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders under the Local Government Act (1858), relating to the Districts of Nottingham, Sunderland, Hastings, Reading, Chatham, Dartmouth, Tunbridge Wells, Sheerness, Sandgate, Wilton, and Dorchester.

This Act, like cap. 44, gives the legislative sanction to the provisional order for the improvement or management of the above-named places.

GAS (METROPOLIS).

[23 and 24 Victoria, cap. 125.—August 28, 1860.]

An Act for better regulating the Supply of Gas to the Metropolis.

The present Act is complementary to that of the 10 and 11 Vict., cap. 15; it defines the companies to which it applies; sanctions the division of the metropolis into districts, which, however, are to be revised triennially; with other provisions for the private regulation of the companies. The clauses that concern the public are § 7 by which, on complaint of the quantity or quality of the gas, made by memorial from the Board of Works, or any vestry or district board, or by twenty inhabitant householders using the gas, the Secretary of State may appoint an inspector within a month, to examine and report on the same; who (§ 8) will have power to inspect the gas-works, and to inquire into the grounds of the complaint; and any person (§ 9) obstructing the inspector in his inquiry incurs a penalty not exceeding 10*l*. If the complaint is well grounded (§ 10), the Secretary of State is to give notice thereof in writing to the company; after the receipt of such notice (§ 11) the company, within a reasonable time, are to remove the grounds of complaint; and are (§ 12) to obey the orders of the Secretary of State, in default of which they incur a penalty not exceeding 50*l*. for each offence; the costs of such inquiry and decision (§ 13) to be paid by such parties as the Secretary of State shall direct. In any district not already supplied with gas (§ 14), lying within fifty yards of any existing main, the company, on being applied to by the owner or occupier, who shall contract for not less than two years to pay gas-rates to an amount equal to 20 per cent. on the outlay, shall provide pipes and supply gas and meters at the rate prescribed by this Act; but (§ 15) they may demand security, if they think proper, for the payment of the rate; any difference as to the security (§ 16) to be decided by a magistrate. The failure to supply pipes, gas, or meters,

for seven days where no security is required, or for fourteen days in cases where security has been required (§ 17), subjects the company to a penalty of 40s. for every day the supply is omitted. The company (§ 18) may demand that the gas shall be consumed by meter, but every consumer may if he please supply his own meter. Gas companies (§ 19) may contract to supply any owner, occupier, or local authority, with gas, burners, meters, lamps, lamp-posts, &c., and for cleaning and lighting; such contracts (§ 20) to be valid, though not under seal, if signed by two directors or by their secretary or other officer with their authority; but (§ 21) such contracts not to contain any stipulation contrary to the provisions of this Act, or which shall require any notice rendering the consumer liable to pay more than a month's rate after discontinuance, or which shall entitle the company by less than a month's notice to discontinue the supply, except in cases of arrears, when three days' notice in writing will suffice. Gas companies (§ 22) are to light the streets for which they contract well and effectually; they are to supply the local authority with as much gas as is required for the public lamps; but are not to be called upon to light a street with lamps at a greater distance than seventy-five yards from each other. The local authorities (§ 23) may if they think fit supply their own lamps and lamp-posts, and, if burning by meter, light and extinguish them at their own expense. Unless during repair or through accident (§ 24) the companies are to keep the service-pipes fully charged with gas, with stop-cocks so turned as not to prevent the branch-pipes from being filled. By § 25 the illuminating power of gas is defined. Common gas in a burner consuming five cubic feet of gas in an hour is to give a light equal to twelve sperm candles, each consuming one hundred and twenty grains per hour; and cannel gas from the like quantity, a light equal to twenty such candles; and the purity to be such as not to discolour turmeric paper or paper imbued with acetate or carbonate of lead; and not to contain more than twenty grains of sulphur in any form in a hundred cubic feet of gas; the penalty (§ 26) for infringement is not to exceed 50*l.*, and 10*l.* a day on its continuance after notice in writing from the local authority. The following clauses relate to proceedings before the magistrate relative to the examination of the quality of the gas. After Dec. 31, 1860, no company (§ 35), except under existing contracts, to demand for any gas-meter more than the meter-rent authorised by this Act; and all contracts (§ 36) made before Jan. 1, 1860, are to terminate on Feb. 1, 1862. Gas companies (§ 37) are not to charge higher to any local authority than the lowest rate charged per thousand cubic feet to any private consumer, otherwise than by special contract in writing. Differences (§ 38) between gas companies and local authorities as to tests or rates, to be settled by arbitration in the manner prescribed by the Companies Clauses Consolidation Act, 1845. An incoming tenant (§ 39) is not to be required to pay the arrears of an outgoing tenant unless he has agreed to do so with such tenant, and the company may not refuse to supply gas on being required to do so. Whenever the rate is at or above 4*s.* 6*d.* per thousand cubic feet of gas on Jan. 1, 1860 (§ 40), no company may advance it, except under circumstances to warrant such advance; of which intention notice must be given to the local authorities, and be advertised in local papers, at least one month before such alteration be made; and, if opposed by the local authority, the difference to be settled by arbitration; but no gas company is to charge more than 5*s.* 6*d.* per thousand feet for common gas, or more than 7*s.* 6*d.* for cannel gas; companies, however, may change from

common gas to cannel gas, or *vice versâ*, on giving three months' notice ; on changing from cannel gas to common gas not more than 4s. 6d. per thousand cubic feet to be charged. The next few clauses relate to the preparing of maps, the recovery and application of penalties, &c. Gas companies (§ 48) are made answerable for any injury done to water-pipes or other property of any water company ; notice (§ 49), is to be given to the water company when gas-pipes are to be laid down near water-pipes ; the mode of laying the pipes is prescribed by § 50 ; and (§ 51) when water is contaminated or affected in any way by gas, after notice given by the water company in writing, or by any person using the water, the gas company shall within twenty-four hours take measures for removing the cause of complaint, and after forty-eight hours they are subject to a penalty of 10*l.* per day, during the time the water is so contaminated ; and for ascertaining whether the water is contaminated by the gas, the water company (§ 52) is empowered to dig, search, and examine the mains, pipes, and conduits of the gas company, giving twenty-four hours previous notice ; and if it be proved that the gas has been the cause of contamination, the expense to be defrayed by the gas company, but if it has not arisen from the gas the expense of the search and the reparation of the damage done to be borne by the water company. The remaining five clauses are saving clauses, and for providing for the expenses of carrying the Act into execution.

SPIRIT DUTIES.

[23 and 24 Victoriæ, cap. 129.—August 28, 1860.]

An Act to grant Excise Duties on British Spirits and on Spirits imported from the Channel Islands.

By § 1 the duty on British spirits, hydrometer proof, distilled or in stock, on and after Feb. 29, 1860, is fixed at 8*s.* 1*d.* till July 17, 1860, when it is raised to 10*s.* By § 2 British spirits imported from the Channel Islands are subjected to a duty of 8*s.* 6*d.* per gallon on and after March 28, 1860, till July 17, 1860, when the duty is raised to 10*s.* 5*d.* British spirits only (§ 3) may be imported from the Channel Islands, and infringement of the law involves seizure of the spirits, forfeiture of the cask or vessel used in their removal, and a penalty of 100*l.* On exportation (§ 4), in consideration of the loss and hindrance caused by excise regulations, on and after March 5, 1860, an allowance of 2*d.* per gallon is granted to any distiller on depositing the same in a customs warehouse ; and to a rectifier 3*d.* per gallon on British compounds, and 2*d.* per gallon on spirits of the nature of spirits of wine. The duties (§ 5) are placed under the management of the Commissioners of Inland Revenue, with all the usual powers ; and § 6 provides that in cases of existing contracts the additional duties are to be added to the prices contracted for.

SAVINGS BANKS AND FRIENDLY SOCIETIES.

[23 and 24 Victoriæ, cap. 137.—August 28, 1860.]

An Act to make further Provision with respect to Moneys received from Savings Banks and Friendly Societies.

This short Act is merely to allow the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt to invest the moneys remitted to them on account of Savings Banks and Friendly Societies, in securities of any kind for

the interest on which provision has been made by Parliament, or in stock or debentures guaranteed by authority of Parliament. An annual report is to be laid before both Houses of Parliament of such transactions.

DIVORCE COURT.

[23 and 24 Victoria, cap. 144.—August 28, 1860.]

An Act to amend the Procedure and Powers of the Court for Divorce and Matrimonial Causes.

The Judge Ordinary, by this Act, is enabled to exercise the powers hitherto vested in the full court; but, when expedient, he may call in the assistance of one of the other judges, or he may direct any cause or matter to be heard before the full court; and parties dissatisfied with the decision of the Judge Ordinary may appeal to the full court; and where there is now a right of appeal from the full court to the House of Lords, the like right is given from judgments by the Judge Ordinary. In cases of petitions for dissolution of marriage, where one party only appeals, the court, if it see fit, may direct all papers in the matter to be sent to her Majesty's proctor, who may instruct counsel to argue the matter before the court, the expenses to be charged as a part of those of the proctor's office. The provisions of the previous Act for settling on the innocent party or on children a portion of the wife's separate property in cases of divorce or dissolution of marriage, are confirmed, and the instrument rendered valid, notwithstanding the existence of coverture. Decrees for divorce are not to be made absolute until the expiration of at least three months, during which time any person may show cause against the decree; and if any suspicion of collusion should arise the proctor may intervene, retain counsel, and subpoena witnesses, the costs to be paid by such parties as the court may direct. The Act is to continue in force till July 31, 1862, and no longer.

SALE OF GAS.

[23 and 24 Victoria, cap. 146.—August 28, 1860.]

An Act to amend the Act for regulating Measures used in Sales of Gas.

Delays having occurred in preparing the models of measures, as required by the 22 and 23 Viet., cap. 66, it is enacted that the time therein specified shall be calculated as if Oct. 13, 1860, had been the date of the passing of the said Act; and also that the Act shall not come into operation till the magistrates of counties in England, the commissioners of supply in Scotland, and the grand juries in Ireland, shall have brought the respective counties under the operation of this Act. Penalties and forfeitures are made recoverable by summary process.

DEBTORS' AND CREDITORS' ACT AMENDMENT.

[23 and 24 Victoria, cap. 147.—August 28, 1860.]

An Act to amend the Act 7 and 8 Vict., cap. 70.

The provisions of the previous Act are extended to debtors in custody; such debtors may now petition; and are placed on the same footing as debtors not in actual custody. The Commissioner, on petition, is empowered to discharge the petitioner, wherever, if not in custody, he would have been entitled to protection from arrest.

COURT OF CHANCERY.

[23 and 24 Victoriae, cap. 149.—August 28, 1860.]

An Act to make better Provision for the Relief of Prisoners in Contempt of the High Court of Chancery and Pauper Defendants; and for the more efficient Despatch of Business in the said Court.

Besides making certain regulations respecting the salaries and appointments of certain clerks, and the duties of Masters in Chancery, this Act provides that in the last week of January, April, July, and October, the solicitor to the suitors' fund, or his successor, shall annually visit the Queen's prison, examine the prisoners confined there for contempt, and report his opinion on each case to the Lord Chancellor; who, if he think fit, may assign a solicitor to any such prisoner, not only for defending him *in forma pauperis*, but generally for taking such steps on his behalf as the nature of the case may require. Prisoners and other persons may be examined on oath by the solicitor to the suitors' fund; to whom also records, orders, books, and papers, belonging to the Courts of Law and Equity shall be produced on demand by the proper officers. In all cases where it is proved that a defendant is unable by reason of poverty to employ a solicitor to put in his answer, the Court may appoint a solicitor and make an order that the cause may be filed on his behalf. When any person is committed to any prison other than the Queen's prison, under any order from the Court of Chancery, the gaoler is to make a report to the Lord Chancellor, within fourteen days, of the name and description of such prisoner, and the cause of his commitment; and if such prisoner make oath of his inability from poverty to employ a solicitor, the Lord Chancellor may appoint one to act for him. The expenses incurred on account of Chancery prisoners are to be paid out of the suitors' fund.

MINES REGULATION AND INSPECTION.

[23 and 24 Victoriae, cap. 151.—August 28, 1860.]

An Act for the Regulation and Inspection of Mines.

The greater portion of this Act relates to the duties of inspectors of mines, and the regulations as to the working; but § 1 enacts that after July 1, 1861, no boy under the age of twelve shall be employed in any mine or colliery; unless (§ 2) such boy, not under ten years of age, have a certificate from a competent schoolmaster that he is able to read and write; or, while such boy is employed in any mine or colliery, the owner have a certificate every second month, from a competent schoolmaster, that the boy has attended school for not less than three hours a day for two days in each week, exclusive of Sunday, during the preceding month; such certificates to be filed and produced to the inspector whenever required. Giving a false certificate (§ 3) incurs a penalty of not more than 10*l.* nor less than 5*l.* Steam-engines, or any machinery by means of which persons are passed up or down any vertical shaft, pit, or inclined plane (§ 4), are not to be placed under the charge of any person of less than eighteen years of age; offences against this regulation subject the offender to the penalties imposed by § 8 of the previous Act.

LANDLORD AND TENANT, IRELAND.

[23 and 24 Victoria, cap. 154.—August 28, 1860.]

An Act to consolidate and amend the Law of Landlord and Tenant in Ireland.

Thirty-nine Acts, either wholly or in part, are repealed by or consolidated in the present Act. Much of it, consequently, is technically legal; but a few of the clauses may be noticed as generally interesting. By § 17 fixtures of trade or agriculture, erected by a tenant at his own expense, may be removed if not injuring the freehold. Sub-letting (§ 18) contrary to agreement is rendered void; but where consent in writing has been given (§ 19), the receipt of the tenant is to free the sub-tenant from any claim by the landlord in chief; the landlord, however, in case of failure of the tenant (§ 20), may require the sub-tenant to pay him, his receipt to be a full discharge of the sub-tenant; and the sub-tenant (§ 21), if he is aware that the tenant is in arrear, may elect to pay his rent to the landlord. Cottier tenancies (§ 81) are defined to be cottages with not more than half an acre of land, rented from month to month, at a rent of not more than 5*l.* a year; when such tenancies are determined by the landlord (§ 82) fair compensation is to be made for the crops or for manuring the land; and (§ 84) summary recovery is afforded in cases of wilful or neglectful injury to the property, or (§§ 83, 84) for non-payment of rent, and in cases of over-holding.

MEMORANDUM.

[The following List contains the Titles of the Public Acts of the Session of 1860, not included in the foregoing Abstracts.]

1. To render valid certain Marriages in the Chapel of Saint Mary in Rydal in Westmoreland.
2. To apply the sum of 407,649*l.* out of the Consolidated Fund to the service of the year ending March 31, 1860.
3. To apply the sum of 4,500,000*l.* out of the Consolidated Fund to the service of the year 1860.
4. To enable the Commissioners of her Majesty's Treasury to defray one moiety of the expense of the annual revision of the valuation of rateable property in Ireland out of the Consolidated Fund.
6. To transfer to the Postmaster General securities entered into with the Commissioners of the Admiralty in relation to the Packet Service.
9. For punishing Mutiny and Desertion, and for the better Payment of the Army and their Quarters.
10. For the Regulation of Her Majesty's Royal Marine Forces while on shore.
12. To apply the sum of 850,000*l.* out of the Consolidated Fund to the service of the year ending March 31, 1860.
16. To make further provision concerning Mortgages and other dispositions of Property belonging to Municipal Corporations in England and Ireland.
19. To extend the Act to facilitate the improvement of landed property in Ireland, and the Acts amending the same, to the erection of dwellings for the labouring classes in Ireland.
20. For raising the sum of 13,231,000*l.* by Exchequer Bills for the service of the year 1860.

23. To provide for the consideration of an Ordinance which has been laid before Parliament in a Report of the Oxford University Commissioners.

24. To remove doubt as to the validity of certain Marriages in extra-parochial places.

25. To apply the sum of 9,500,000*l.* out of the Consolidated Fund to the service of the year 1860.

26. To remove doubts as to the application of the Common Lodging Houses Acts to Ireland, and to amend the same so far as they relate to Ireland.

30. To enable a majority of two-thirds of the Ratepayers of any parish or district, duly assembled, to rate their district in aid of Public Improvements for general benefit within their district.

31. To repeal a certain enactment for restraining the Governor and Company of the Bank of Ireland from lending money on mortgage.

32. To abolish the jurisdiction of the Ecclesiastical Courts in Ireland in cases of defamation, and in England and Ireland in certain cases of brawling.

33. To amend certain provisions in the Bankrupt Law of Scotland.

34. To amend the Law relating to Petitions of Right, to simplify the proceedings, and to make provisions for the costs thereof.

35. Further to amend an Act of the 18 Vict., to amend the Law for the better Prevention of the Sale of Spirits by unlicensed persons, and for the Suppression of Illicit Distillation in Ireland.

37. To levy an Assessment in the County of Inverness to discharge a debt on the Castle Stewart and Nairn Road in the said county.

38. To further amend the Law of Property.

39. For the Construction of a new Harbour, and the Improvement of the existing Harbour, at Anstruther Easter in the County of Fife.

40. To indemnify such persons in the United Kingdom as have omitted to qualify themselves for offices and employments, and to extend the time limited for those purposes respectively.

41. To make perpetual an Act of the 21 and 22 Vict., to amend the Law relating to Cheap Trains, and to restrain the exercise of certain powers by Canal Companies being also Railway Companies.

42. To vest the management of the Phoenix Park in the Commissioners of Public Works in Ireland.

43. For confirming a scheme of the Charity Commissioners for the administration of Archbishop Tenison's Charity in the Parish of Saint Martin-in-the-Fields in Westminster.

45. To extend the Act of the 8 and 9 Viet., cap. 26, for preventing fishing for trout or other fresh-water fish by nets in the rivers and waters in Scotland.

46. To amend and enlarge the powers and provisions of the several Acts relating to the Caledonian and Crinan Canals.

47. To amend the Law relative to the legal qualifications of Councillors and the admission of Burgesses in Royal Burghs in Scotland.

48. To provide for the settlement and discharge of the debt due to the Commissioners of her Majesty's Treasury from the Harbour and Docks of Leith.

49. For extinguishing certain Rights of Way through Colewort Barracks in the Borough of Portsmouth.

50. To abolish the Annuity Tax in Edinburgh and Montrose, and to make provision in regard to the Stipends of the Ministers in that city and burgh, and also to make provision for the patronage of the Church of North Leith.

51. To provide for an Annual Return of Rates, Taxes, Tolls, and Dues, levied for local purposes in England.

53. For the limitation of Actions and Suits by the Duke of Cornwall in relation to real property, and for authorising certain Leases of possessions of the Duchy.

54. To amend an Act for abolishing certain Offices on the Crown Side of the Court of Queen's Bench, and for regulating the Crown Office.

56. To make further provision for Improvements in the Harbours of the Isle of Man.

57. To authorise an extension of the time for repayment of a Loan made by the West India Relief Commissioners to the Island of Dominica.

59. To extend the provisions of the Universities and College Estates Act (1858), and of the Copyhold Acts, and of the Act of the 3 and 4 Vict., cap. 113, and the 17 and 18 Vict., cap. 81, so far as the same relate to Universities and Colleges.

60. To amend the Act for regulating the Queen's Prison.

64. To make further provision for the expenses of Local Boards of Health and Improvement Commissioners acting as Burial Boards.

65. To authorise the Commissioners of the Treasury to further regulate the Postage on redirected Letters of Commissioned and Warrant Officers, Seamen, and Soldiers, whilst on actual Service.

66. To amend the Medical Act (1858).

67. To continue an Act for authorising the application of Highway Rates to Turnpike Roads.

68. For the better management and control of the Highways in South Wales.

69. To enable the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England to apply certain Funds towards the repairs of the Cathedral or Collegiate Church of Manchester.

70. To confirm certain Provisional Orders made under an Act of the 15 Vict., to facilitate arrangements for the relief of Turnpike Trusts.

71. To make provision as to Stock and Dividends unclaimed in Ireland.

72. To promote and facilitate the Endowment and Augmentation of small Benefices in Ireland.

73. To continue certain Turnpike Acts in Great Britain, and to extend the provisions of the Act of the 14 and 15 Vict., cap. 38.

74. To amend the provisions of the Act for the regulation of Municipal Corporations in Ireland, with respect to the appointment of Coroners in Boroughs.

76. To amend the Burial Grounds (Ireland) Act (1856).

79. To provide additional accommodation for the Sheriff Courts in Scotland.

80. To regulate the levying and collection of the Inventory Duty payable upon Heritable Securities and other property in Scotland.

81. To continue appointments under the Act for consolidating the Copyhold and Inclosure Commissions, and for completing proceedings under the Tithe Commutation Acts.

82. To amend the Provisions of the Common Law Procedure (Ireland) Act Amendment (1853).

83. To explain an Act of the 18 and 19 Vict., enabling Infants, with the approbation of the Court of Chancery, to make binding Settlements of their real and personal estate on Marriage.

86. To make provision respecting the Marriages of British Subjects in the Ionian Islands.

87. To remove doubts as to the authority of the Senior Member of the Council of the Governor General of India in the absence of the President.

88. To extend certain provisions for Admiralty Jurisdiction in the Colonies to her Majesty's Territories in India.

89. To extend in certain cases the provisions of the Superannuation Act, 1859.

91. For removing doubts respecting the Craven Scholarships in the University of Oxford, and for enabling the University to retain the custody of certain testamentary documents.

92. To amend the Law relative to the Scottish Herring Fisheries.

93. To amend and further extend the Acts for the Commutation of Tithes in England and Wales.

94. To amend the Laws relating to the Militia.

97. For amending and making perpetual the Railways Act, Ireland (1851).

99. To continue the Corrupt Practices Prevention Act (1854).

100. To repeal so much of the Act of the 22 and 23 Vict., cap. 27, and of certain other Acts, as authorises the Secretary of State in Council to give directions for raising European Forces for the Indian Army of her Majesty.

101. To continue the Poor Law Board.

102. To provide for the Management of East India Stock, and of the Debts and Obligations of the Government of India, at and by the Bank of England.

103. To apply the Sum of 10,000,000*l.* out of the Consolidated Fund to the Service of the year 1860.

104. To enable the Trustees of the Royal College of St. Patrick at Maynooth to make Provision for certain necessary Buildings and Repairs.

105. To provide for the Management of the General Prison at Perth, and for the Administration of Local Prisons in Scotland.

106. To amend the Lands Clauses Consolidation Acts (1845) in regard to Sales and Compensation for Land by way of a Rent-charge, Annual Feu Duty or Ground Annual, and to enable her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the War Department to avail himself of the Powers and Provisions contained in the same Acts.

109. For defraying the expenses of constructing Fortifications for the Protection of the Royal Arsenal and Dockyards and the Ports of Dover and Portland, and of creating a central Arsenal.

112. To make better provision for acquiring Lands for the Defence of the Realm.

115. To simplify and amend the Practice as to the Entry of Satisfaction on Crown Debts and on Judgments.

116. To amend the Law relating to the Election, Duties, and Payment of County Coroners.

117. To confer Powers on the Commissioners of her Majesty's Works and Public Buildings to acquire certain Property in Edinburgh, for the erection of an Industrial Museum for Scotland.

119. To amend the Law relating to Weights and Measures in Ireland.

120. To amend the Laws relating to the Ballots for the Militia in England, and to suspend the making of Lists and Ballots for the Militia of the United Kingdom.

121. To amend an Act passed in the 6 Vict., intituled An Act to

enable her Majesty to provide for the Government of her Settlements on the Coast of Africa, and in the Falkland Islands.

122. To enable the Legislatures of her Majesty's possessions abroad, to make enactments similar to the Act 9 Geo. IV., cap. 31, § 8.

123. To amend the Laws relating to the Government of the Navy.

124. Further to amend the Acts relating to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, and the Act concerning the Management of Episcopal and Capitular Estates in England.

126. For the further amendment of the Process, Practice, and Mode of Pleading in and enlarging the Jurisdiction of the Superior Courts of Common Law at Westminster.

127. To amend the Laws relating to Attorneys, Solicitors, Proctors, and Certified Conveyancers.

128. To enable the Lord Chancellor and Judges of the Court of Chancery to carry into effect the recommendations and suggestions of the Chancery Evidence Commissioners, by General Rules and Orders of the Court.

130. To enable the Secretary of State in Council of India to raise Money in the United Kingdom for the Service of India.

131. To apply a sum out of the Consolidated Fund and the Surplus of Ways and Means to the Service of the year 1860, and to appropriate the Supplies granted in this Session of Parliament.

132. For raising the sum of 2,000,000*l.* by Exchequer Bonds or Exchequer Bills, for the Service of the year 1860.

133. To defray the charge of the Pay, Clothing, and contingent and other expenses of the Disembodied Militia in Great Britain and Ireland; to grant Allowances in certain cases to Subaltern Officers, Adjutants, Paymasters, Quartermasters, Surgeons, Assistant-surgeons, and Surgeons' mates of the Militia; and to authorise the employment of the Non-commissioned Officers.

134. To amend the Law regarding Roman Catholic Charities.

135. For the employment of the Metropolitan Police Force in her Majesty's Yards and Military Stations.

136. To amend the Law relating to the Administration of Endowed Charities.

138. To continue and amend the Peace Preservation (Ireland) Act (1856).

139. To amend the Law concerning the making, keeping, and carriage of Gunpowder and Compositions of an explosive nature, and concerning the Manufacture, Sale, and Use of Fireworks.

140. For facilitating the acquisition by Rifle Volunteer Corps of grounds for Rifle Practice.

141. To amend 13 Viet., restraining Party Processions in Ireland.

142. To make better provision for the Union of contiguous Benefices in Cities, Towns, and Boroughs.

143. To extend certain provisions of the Titles to Land (Scotland) Act, 1858, to Titles to Land held by Burgage Tenure; and to amend the same.

145. To give to Trustees, Mortgagees, and others, certain powers now commonly inserted in Settlements, Mortgages, and Wills.

148. To continue the Powers of the Poor Law Commissioners in Ireland.

150. Further to amend certain Acts relating to the Temporalities of the Church in Ireland.

152. To facilitate internal communication in Ireland by means of Tramroads or Tramways.

153. To amend the Law relating to the Tenure and Improvement of Land in Ireland.

X.—ABSTRACTS OF PARLIAMENTARY DOCUMENTS, &c.

*** Fractional sums are omitted in some instances.

1.—*Finance.*

AN ACCOUNT of the GROSS PUBLIC INCOME of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, in the Year ended Dec. 31, 1859, and of the EXPENDITURE for the same period.

INCOME OR REVENUE.

ORDINARY REVENUE.		£.	s.	d.
Customs		24,824,578	5	11
Excise		19,041,000	0	0
Stamps		7,976,981	8	1
Taxes (Land and Assessed)		3,231,000	0	0
Property Tax		6,077,105	17	6
Post Office		3,225,000	0	0
Crown Lands (Net).		282,079	5	8
OTHER RECEIPTS.				
Produce of Sale of Old Stores, and other extra Receipts		758,712	9	4
Money received from the Revenues of India		60,000	0	0
Imprest and other Moneys		490,793	8	2
Unclaimed Dividends received		103,218	15	0
Total Income		66,070,469	9	8
Excess of Expenditure over Income		2,019,583	10	8
		£68,090,053	0	4

EXPENDITURE.

FUNDED DEBT.		£.	s.	d.
Interest and Management of the Permanent Debt		23,688,037	3	0
Unclaimed Dividends paid.		114,681	15	6
Terminable Annuities		3,994,524	15	7
Interest of Exchequer Bonds, 1854 to 1858		135,000	0	0
Interest of Exchequer Bills, Supply		439,353	10	2
Ditto ditto Deficiency		818	15	0
CHARGES ON CONSOLIDATED FUND.				
Civil List.		398,723	15	0
Annuities and Pensions		349,514	6	1
Salaries and Allowances		157,802	18	1
Diplomatic Salaries and Pensions		162,298	11	1
Courts of Justice		772,887	11	2
Miscellaneous Charges on the Consolidated Fund		188,273	14	6
SUPPLY SERVICES.				
Army, including Militia, Commissariat, & Ordnance		14,675,719	16	0
Navy, including Packet Service		11,072,242	8	9
Miscellaneous Civil Services		7,369,214	11	6
Salaries, &c., of Revenue Departments		4,410,379	4	11
Extraordinary Expenses of the late War with Russia		160,580	4	0
Total Expenditure		£68,090,053	0	4

THE REVENUE.—AN ABSTRACT OF THE GROSS PRODUCE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM, in the under-mentioned periods, ended September 30, 1860, compared with the corresponding periods of the preceding Year.

	Quarters ended				Year ended Sept. 30, 1859.	Quarters ended				Year ended Sept. 30, 1860.
	Dec. 31, 1858.	March 31, 1859.	June 30, 1859.	Sept. 30, 1859.		Dec. 31, 1860.	March 31, 1860.	June 30, 1860.	Sept. 30, 1860.	
Customs	£. 6,209,187	£. 5,914,295	£. 6,103,412	£. 6,576,866	£. 24,808,766	£. 6,225,000	£. 5,550,618	£. 5,732,777	£. 5,888,000	£. 23,396,395
Excise	5,004,000	3,187,000	4,945,000	5,549,000	18,685,000	5,306,000	4,507,000	5,114,000	5,089,000	20,070,000
Stamps	2,029,000	2,061,399	1,960,582	1,977,000	7,987,981	2,018,000	2,128,016	2,068,242	2,053,000	8,267,258
Taxes	1,383,000	312,000	1,349,000	146,000	3,190,000	1,424,000	313,000	1,354,000	166,000	3,257,000
Property Tax	547,000	2,483,000	782,106	1,874,000	5,686,106	938,000	6,002,000	1,088,816	2,281,000	10,309,816
Post Office	860,000	830,000	785,000	780,000	3,255,000	830,000	915,000	825,000	800,000	3,370,000
Crown Lands	82,500	72,600	64,500	61,979	281,579	83,000	75,000	66,000	65,568	389,568
Miscellaneous	917,971	340,313	497,650	339,931	2,095,865	234,830	729,173	570,339	315,598	1,849,940
Totals	17,032,658	15,200,607	16,492,256	17,264,776	65,990,297	17,112,830	20,219,807	16,819,174	16,658,166	70,809,977

AN ACCOUNT showing the REVENUE and other RECEIPTS of the Quarter ended Sept. 30, 1860, the Application of the same, and the Charge of the Consolidated Fund for the said Quarter, together with the Surplus or Deficiency upon such Charge.

	£.	Net Amount applied out of the Income for the Quarter ended Sept. 30, 1860, in redemption of Exchequer Bills (Deficiency) for the Quarter ended June 30, 1860	£.
Surplus Balance beyond the Charge of the Consolidated Fund, for the Quarter ended June 30, 1860, viz.:—Ireland	639,611		1,193,566
Income received in the Quarter ended Sept. 30, 1860, as shown above	16,658,166		12,042,378
Received in the Quarter ended Sept. 30, 1860, in repayment of Advances for Public Works, &c.	352,524		7,280,473
Balance, being the deficiency on Sept. 30, 1860, upon the Charge of the Consolidated Fund in Great Britain, to meet the Dividends and other Charges payable in the Quarter to December 31, 1860, and for which Exchequer Bills (Deficiency) will be issued in that Quarter	3,072,016		205,900
			£20,722,317

GROSS AMOUNT produced by CUSTOMS DUTIES upon the Principal Articles of Foreign and Colonial Merchandise, in the Year 1859.

	£.		£.
Butter	104,587	Spirits :—Geneva	21,670
Caoutchouc, Manufactures of	7,157	Sugar, unrefined :—From British Possessions in America	2,052,208
Cheese	49,656	From Mauritius	787,411
Clocks	8,978	From British Possessions in the East Indies	640,873
Cocoa	14,504	From Foreign Countries	2,410,680
Coffee :—From British Possessions out of Europe	376,737	Refined, and Sugar Candy :—	
From Foreign Countries	54,624	From British Possessions out of Europe	717
Corn :—Wheat	201,182	From Foreign Countries	222,556
Barley	87,105	Melasses :—From British Possessions out of Europe	63,019
Oats	85,461	From Foreign Countries	95,619
Peas	7,892	Tallow	75,502
Beans	17,305	Tea	5,408,924
Indian Corn or Maize	66,082	Timber and Wood :—Not sawn or split, or otherwise dressed, except hewn—	
Wheatmeal and Flour	62,905	Of British Possessions	26,694
Other kinds of Grain and Meal	4,968	Foreign	203,464
Eggs	24,787	Deals, Battens, Boards, or other Timber or Wood, sawn or split :—Of British Possessions	76,766
Embroidery and Needlework	9,564	Foreign	307,927
Fruits :—Currants	379,913	Firewood	8,210
Figs	29,552	Lathwood	6,807
Lemons and Oranges	35,929	Tobacco :—Stemmed	2,557,308
Raisins	151,776	Unstemmed	2,875,354
Hops	4,434	Manufactured, and Snuff	140,801
Leather Manufactures :—Boots, Shoes, and Goloshes	4,087	Watches	16,267
Boot Fronts	4,545	Wine :—Of British Possessions	113,499
Gloves	64,799	Foreign	1,868,803
Rice, not in the Husk	24,503	Woollen Manufactures wholly or in part made up	3,808
Silk Manufactures of Europe :—		Yarn, Worsted, Dyed or Coloured, or lit for Embroidery or other Fancy purposes	3,148
Broad Stuffs of all kinds	90,219	Other Articles	311,060
Ribbons of all kinds	166,600	Total Gross Produce	25,065,066
Plush for making Hats	8,027		
Of India :—Bandannas, Corahs, Choppas, Romals, and Tafeties	1,609	The drawbacks and allowances on quantities over-estimated, damaged, &c., was	360,539
Of Europe and India, indiscriminately :—Other descriptions of Silk Goods	41,106	Total Net Produce	£24,704,527
Spices :—Cassia Lignea	762		
Cinnamon	423		
Cloves	2,272		
Ginger	4,289		
Mace	1,736		
Nutmegs	13,077		
Pepper	111,392		
Piniento	965		
Spirits :—Rum	1,460,171		
Brandy	980,271		

REVENUE, IRELAND.—The net revenue of Ireland in the year 1859 was 6,711,833*l.*, of which 2,304,578*l.* was from Customs, 3,109,000*l.* from Excise, 530,981*l.* from Stamps, 458,106*l.* from Property and Income Tax, 2,520*l.* from Hereditary Revenue, 306,648*l.* from miscellaneous sources, including repayment of advances, and from the Post Office nothing.

CORNWALL, DUCHY OF.—The revenue of the Duchy of Cornwall for 1859 was 63,704*l.* 12*s.* 10*d.* of which 37,360*l.* arose from the profits of courts, royalties on coal mines, mines, quarries, &c., and wood; and

16,216*l.* from the consolidated fund in lieu of tin coinage duties, &c. The expenditure was 57,712*l.*, of which 40,785*l.* were paid to the treasurer of the Prince of Wales, 1,560*l.* in superannuations, charities, law charges, &c., 6,639*l.* for management, 1,764*l.* in repairs and improvements, and the balance remains in hands of bankers or agents.

DUCHY OF LANCASTER.—The revenue of the Duchy of Lancaster for 1859 was 38,518*l.*; the expenditure 39,087*l.*, of which 25,000*l.* were paid to the keeper of the privy purse, 14,087*l.* for management, charities, donations, taxes, &c.

EXCISE DUTIES.—Gross receipt in the Years ended March 31, 1859 and 1860 (detailing the Amount received for each Duty).

	Years ended 31st Mar.	
	1859.	1860.
	£.	£.
Gross receipt .	18,480,572	20,823,727
Duties.		
Spirits	9,188,842	10,000,191
Malt	5,592,624	6,852,458
Hops	416,478	462,881
Paper	1,281,023	1,451,254
Hackney Carriages	82,129	86,203
Stage Carriages .	125,016	127,673
Railways	339,569	359,212
Licenses	1,436,892	1,464,575
Game Certificates	12,228	13,047
(Ireland.)		
Racehorses. . .	5,771	6,233

PAPER DUTY.—In 1859 there were 217,827,197 lbs. of paper charged with duty, of which 20,142,352 lbs. were exported on drawback. The gross receipt of duty in the year was 1,414,595*l.*, and the net income 1,258,464*l.*

INCOME TAX.—In Great Britain, in the year ending April 5, 1859, under Schedule D 267,173 persons were assessed, of whom 41,928 were for incomes under 100*l.* a year; 100,968 between 100*l.* and 150*l.*; 41,276 between 150*l.* and 200*l.*; 35,553 between 200*l.* and 300*l.*; 15,867 between 300*l.* and 400*l.*. The largest amount from any class is 231,794*l.* from incomes between 100*l.* and 150*l.*; the next largest is 193,059*l.* from 489 persons with incomes between 10,000*l.* and 50,000*l.* In Ireland 17,499 persons were assessed under sche-

dule D, to the amount of 95,572*l.*; and the largest number of contributors 6,438, with the largest amount of contributions 14,889*l.*, furnished by persons with incomes between 100*l.* and 150*l.* a year; but the next largest in amount, 11,412*l.*, is furnished by 2,436 contributors with incomes between 200*l.* and 300*l.*; and there are only 23 with incomes between 10,000*l.* and 50,000*l.*, and but one above 50,000*l.* The increase on the whole is remarkably small. Under schedule E, 95,063 persons were charged in Great Britain, and 5,410 in Ireland. In Great Britain the most numerous class are those assessed under 100*l.* a year; they number 29,891, but contribute only 33,242*l.*; while between 100*l.* and 150*l.*, there are 29,219, who furnish 68,686*l.* The total amount under schedule E was, in Great Britain, 369,171*l.*; in Ireland, 95,572*l.*

PROPERTY AND INCOME TAX.—GROSS RECEIPT.

	Year ended 31 March, 1859.	Year ended 31 March, 1860.
	£.	£.
Schedule A. . .	3,188,038	4,532,870
" B. . .	384,564	549,509
" C. . .	741,087	1,040,775
" D. . .	2,059,394	3,012,935
" E. . .	439,149	653,394
Gross Receipts .	6,812,232	9,789,483

The Income Tax for the year 1859-60 was 9*l.* in the pound.

The assessments for the year 1858-9 under schedule D exhibit a very slight increase over those for the Year 1857-8. The profits of trade on which Income-tax was charged in each year were as follows:—

	1857-8.	1858-9.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£.	£.	£.	£.
England	73,107,000	73,444,000	337,000	—
Scotland	7,107,000	6,780,000	—	327,000
Ireland	4,510,000	4,587,000	77,000	—
United Kingdom . .	84,724,000	84,811,000	Net Increase. 87,000	—

The increase in England arises principally in the assessments at the undermentioned places:—

	Assessment in the Year 1857-8.	Assessment in the Year 1858-9.	Increase.
	£.	£.	£.
City of London	13,682,000	14,376,000	688,000
Manchester	3,589,000	3,614,000	25,000
Salford	405,000	441,000	36,000
Leeds	1,014,000	1,162,000	148,000

On the other hand, considerable decreases are to be noticed in the returns from the following places, having extensive commercial operations:—

	Assessment in the Year 1857-8.	Assessment in the Year 1858-9.	Decrease.
	£.	£.	£.
Liverpool	5,310,000	4,976,000	334,000
Hull	662,000	578,000	84,000
Newcastle	944,000	847,000	97,000
Bradford	898,000	819,000	79,000
Wakefield	718,000	696,000	22,000

STAMPS.—Gross Receipt in the Years ended March 31, 1859 and 1860.

	Years ended	
	March 31, 1859.	March 31, 1860.
	£.	£.
Gross Receipt	8,247,342	8,292,749
Deeds and other instruments	1,353,875	1,390,966
Bills of exchange and promissory notes	475,185	521,330
Bankers' notes	6,669	5,360
Composition for bankers' bills and notes	61,104	67,459
Receipts and draughts	442,574	411,425
Probates of wills and letters of administration and testamentary inventories	1,338,089	1,333,206
Legacy and succession tax	2,211,822	2,130,020
Fire insurances	1,472,443	1,503,739
Marine insurances	287,071	325,708
Patent medicines	43,091	45,624
Cards and dice	15,046	15,255
Probate Court stamps	57,409	56,997
Licences and certificates	218,500	220,456
Gold and silver plate duty	67,721	74,153
Newspapers	151,190	147,249
Law, equity, exchequer, and chancery fund (Ireland)	36,236	34,657
Admiralty stamps	6,096	6,578
Divorce and matrimonial causes stamps	2,221	2,557

LAND AND ASSESSED TAXES.—Gross Receipt, 1858-59 and 1859-60.

	Year ended March 31, 1859.	Year ended March 31, 1860.
	£.	£.
Land-tax	1,135,677	1,141,486
Inhabited houses	763,941	796,910
Servants	193,397	198,297
Carriages	306,761	319,334
Horses	348,436	358,686
Dogs	191,769	193,671
Horse dealers	13,757	14,139
Hair powder	1,198	1,191
Armorial bearings	53,583	55,411
Game duty	139,242	145,971
Additional 5 per cent. per Act 3 Vict. cap. 17	15,300	16,011
Gross Receipts	3,163,061	3,241,107

LOCAL TAXATION.—A return was ordered by the House of Commons of the local taxation of the United Kingdom, "as far as the same can be ascertained from existing returns." The returns furnished are imperfect, but still afford some useful information. In England and Wales there were—

Poor's rate, with which are collected County, Police, and Borough rates, 1858 . . .	£. 8,188,880
Church rate (average of seven years) . . .	263,710
Additional, voluntary contributions . . .	269,550
Highway rate, including paving, &c., 1857 . . .	1,949,817
Metropolis Local Management Act—General Board . . .	159,886
Turnpike Tolls, 1856 . . .	1,051,050

The rates levied by Parish and District Boards for local management, for local government and boards of health, for sewers, drainage and lighting, for bridge tolls, ferries, market tolls, and port dues, could not be ascertained.

In Scotland and Ireland the returns are more complete. In Scotland the total amount is 1,285,480*l.*, but the returns contain no item for poor's rate, and statute labour could not be ascertained. In Ireland the total is 1,729,683*l.*, including grand jury cess, poor's rate, rates under towns improvement, municipal corporation, lighting and watching, and local acts. The total of the United Kingdom, as far as was ascertained, was 15,171,646*l.*

ACCOUNT of the TOTAL PUBLIC REVENUE OF INDIA in the Year ending April 30, 1859, and of the PUBLIC EXPENDITURE during the same period.

REVENUE.

Land Revenue, including tributes and subsidies from Native States, Excise Duties in Calcutta, Sayer, and Abkarry revenues, &c.	£. 20,341,464
Customs	2,867,681
Salt	2,602,670
Opium	6,146,142
Post Office	588,636
Stamp Duties	593,214
Mint Receipts	247,205
Marine and Pilotage Receipts	168,415
Judicial Receipts (fines, fees, &c.)	402,396
Contributions from Native States, for contingents.	73,220
Interest on debts from Nizam and others	59,023
Miscellaneous Receipts.—Civil Department	447,990
Public Works	645,514
Military	877,018

Excess of Expenditure 36,060,788

£49,642,359

EXPENDITURE.

Repayments, Allowances, and Drawbacks	£. 95,770
Payments in Realization of Revenue:—	£.
Charges of Collection	4,042,774
Other payments	241,297
Allowances and Assignments out of the Revenue	858,515
Allowances to district and village officers and emandars, including charitable grants	1,110,812
Charges in India, including interest on debt, and the value of stores received from England	37,241,625
Charges in England, excluding the value of stores supplied to India	6,051,566

£49,642,359

➤ The charges in India are—

Civil and Political establishments	£. 4,055,326
Judicial and Police	3,893,971
Buildings, roads, and other public works	4,287,766
Military	21,080,948
Indian Navy	985,945
Mint	143,594
Eastern Settlements	95,452
Interest on Debt	2,783,623
	37,241,625

The charges in England consist chiefly of 3,477,796*l.* for military expenses, 779,760*l.* for various establishments at home, 632,321*l.* dividends to proprietors of East India Stock, and 414,535*l.* interest on debts in Great Britain. The remainder consists of small items for absentee allowances, mission to Persia, &c. ;

* This includes the charge for salt and opium.

2.—Currency.

STATEMENT of the AFFAIRS of the BANK of ENGLAND from the Weekly Returns of the undermentioned dates in 1859 and 1860.

	Nov. 23, '59.	Feb. 15, '60.	May 2.	July 25.	Sept. 19.
ISSUE DEPARTMENT.					
Dr.—Notes issued	£. 30,805,080	£. 28,864,545	£. 28,593,585	£. 29,614,440	£. 30,073,460
Cr.—Government Debt	11,015,100	11,015,100	11,015,100	11,015,100	11,015,100
Other Securities	3,459,900	3,459,900	3,459,900	3,459,900	3,459,900
Gold Coin and Bullion	16,330,080	14,389,545	14,118,585	15,139,440	15,598,460
Total	30,805,080	28,864,545	28,593,585	29,614,440	30,073,460
BANKING DEPARTMENT.					
Dr.—Proprietors' Capital	14,553,000	14,553,000	14,553,000	14,553,000	14,553,000
Rest	3,185,972	3,438,504	3,224,701	3,394,616	3,784,978
Public Deposits	8,062,071	6,830,256	6,871,698	3,960,021	6,965,466
Other Deposits	13,662,550	14,289,756	13,433,233	14,828,614	13,179,934
Seven Days' and other Bills	815,776	732,955	678,208	712,156	752,469
Total	40,279,369	39,844,471	38,760,840	37,448,407	39,235,847
Cr.—Government Securities	10,925,157	10,171,190	9,728,943	9,771,445	9,663,511
Other Securities	19,058,503	21,084,139	21,900,666	19,405,303	19,575,078
Notes	9,640,125	7,873,400	6,366,505	7,496,265	9,215,960
Gold and Silver Coin	655,584	715,742	764,726	775,394	781,298
Total	40,279,369	39,844,471	38,760,840	37,448,407	39,235,847

NOTE CIRCULATION of the UNITED KINGDOM for the Months ending at the following dates in 1859 and 1860.

	Nov. 19, '59.	Feb. 11, '60.	May 5.	July 28.	Sept. 22.
Bank of England	21,956,370	21,735,265	22,286,561	22,039,963	21,058,365
Private Banks	3,624,780	3,504,381	3,565,864	3,466,583	3,302,110
Joint Stock Banks	3,080,754	2,977,034	3,120,771	2,993,615	2,935,094
Scotland	4,510,498	4,124,606	4,001,322	4,059,686	4,096,771
Ireland	7,445,858	7,353,744	7,013,067	6,303,192	6,166,077
Total	40,618,260	39,697,030	39,987,585	38,863,039	37,558,417

COINAGE.—In 1859 there were coined—

Gold.		No.	Value.		
			£.	s.	d.
Sovereigns	1,547,603	1,547,603	1	8	
Half-Sovereigns	2,203,813	1,101,906	13	10	
Silver.					
Florins	2,568,060	256,806	0	0	
Shillings	4,561,920	228,096	0	0	
Sixpences	4,688,640	117,216	0	0	
Fourpences	4,158	69	6	0	
Threepences	3,584,328	44,804	2	0	
Twopences	4,752	39	12	0	
Pence	7,920	33	0	0	

Copper.		No.	Value.		
			£.	s.	d.
Pence	1,075,200		4,480	0	0
Halfpence	1,290,240		2,688	0	0
Farthings	1,290,240		1,344	0	0

In the year there were 188,740 ounces of worn silver purchased at the mint value of 5s. 6d. per ounce. The silver bullion employed in minting cost an average of 5s. 1½d. per ounce.

BULLION.—In the year 1859 the total quantity of gold and silver bullion imported into the United Kingdom amounted in value to 37,070,156l. Of this, 8,627,854l. came

from Australia, 2,070,066*l.* from Russia, 9,672,981*l.* from the United States. The greater part of this was probably in gold. From France we imported to the value of 7,302,308*l.* from Mexico, South America, &c., 5,123,982*l.* The importations in 1858 had been only 14,772,458*l.* The exportations in 1859 were valued at 35,688,803*l.*, of which 10,384,371*l.* went to France, and 1,280,215*l.* to the Hanse Towns, probably nearly all gold, and 16,616,581*l.* to Egypt for transit to India and China, probably nearly all silver. In 1858 the exportations had been 17,607,664*l.* During the year 1859 the Bank of England bought gold, in bar and foreign coin, to the amount of 3,550,608*l.*; and silver, in the same forms, to the amount of 2,814,177*l.* In the same period the Bank paid, in British gold coin, 2,972,054*l.* in excess of the coin received; and 2,999,410*l.* was furnished by the Mint.

EAST INDIA COINAGE.—In the years 1848-9 to 1857-8 there had been coined in the mints of Calcutta, Madras, and Bengal—

	Pieces.	Value, Rupees.
Gold . . .	519,317	77,89,755
Silver . . .	608,315,658	54,28,10,318
Copper . . .	449,594,518	67,15,399

55,73,15,472

Taking the rupee at 2*s.*, equal to 55,731,547*l.* in the ten years.

MINT, SYDNEY.—From May 14, 1855, to December 31, 1859, there had been received at the Royal Mint 1,380,964 ounces of gold dust or bullion for coinage, of the value of 5,402,695*l.*; and there had been issued 4,134,000 sovereigns, 1,860,000 half-sovereigns, and bars or ingots to the value of 279,968*l.* The amount retained as mint charges was 60,916*l.*

3.—Trade.

IMPORTS and CONSUMPTION of the PRINCIPAL ARTICLES of FOREIGN and COLONIAL MERCHANDISE into the UNITED KINGDOM in the Year ended 31st December, 1859.

	Imported.	Entered for Home Consumption.	Computed Real Value. £.
Animals, Living:—Oxen, Bulls, and			
Cows number	63,294	Free.	..
Calves „	22,383	„	..
Sheep and Lambs „	250,580	„	..
Swine and Hogs „	11,084	„	..
Ashes, Pearl and Pot cwts.	155,663	„	..
Bark for Tanners' or Dyers' use . . . „	399,497	„	..
Bones (whether burnt or not, or as Animal Charcoal) tons	84,843	„	..
Brimstone cwts.	1,164,099	„	..
Bristles lbs.	2,495,932	„	..
Caoutchouc cwts.	21,311	„	..
Clocks and Watches:—Clocks number	276,949	267,149	..
Watches „	100,975	95,817	..
Cocoa lbs.	6,006,759	3,480,987	142,415
Coffee „	65,353,029	34,492,947	1,955,543
Corn:—Wheat qrs.	4,000,922	4,023,578	8,713,532
Barley „	1,727,855	1,742,066	16,934,760
Oats „	1,677,585	1,709,197	
Peas „	156,026	157,454	
Beans „	344,476	346,097	
Indian Corn or Maize „	1,314,303	1,321,633	
Total of Corn	9,271,167	9,276,447	
Wheat Meal and Flour cwts.	3,328,324	3,354,801	2,392,295
Indian Corn Meal „	2,446	2,449	1,476
Cotton, Raw:—From United States . . . „	8,586,672	Free.	..
Brazil „	200,705	„	..
Egypt „	336,313	„	..
British East Indies „	1,717,240	„	..
Other countries „	105,401	„	..
Total of Raw Cotton	10,946,331	„	34,559,636

		Imported.	Entered for Home Consumption.	Computed Real Value.
	value £.	—		£.
Cotton Manufactures, not made up	..	567,655	Free.	..
Cream of Tartar	..	27,137	..	..
Dyes and Dyeing Stuffs:—Cochineal	..	27,098	..	1,928,726
Indigo	..	63,237	..	..
Lacdye	..	6,815	..	..
Logwood	..	27,534	..	..
Madder and Madder Root	..	355,562	..	848,135
Garancine	..	41,496	..	..
Shumac	..	14,044	..	..
Terra Japonica	..	9,247	..	..
Cutch	..	4,515	..	..
Valonia	..	27,579	..	..
Elephants' Teeth	..	10,079	..	..
Flax (dressed and undressed), and Tow or Codilla of Flax	..	1,412,037	..	3,769,058
Fruit:—Currants	..	557,861	482,425	335,586
Lemons and Oranges	..	1,103,296	1,077,820	..
Raisins	..	429,058	303,545	762,923
Guanó	..	84,122	Free.	769,333
Hair:—Goats' Hair or Wool	..	2,411,834	..	..
Manufactures of Hair and of Goats' Wool, wholly or in part made up	value £.	261,579	30,527	..
Hemp (dressed and undressed), and Tow or Codilla of Hemp	..	1,088,249	Free.	1,469,360
Jute and other vegetable substances of the nature of Hemp	..	1,071,731	..	790,383
Hides, Untanned:—Dry	..	250,296	..	..
Wet	..	611,391	..	3,373,410
Tanned, Tawed, Curried, or Dressed (except Russia Hides)	..	4,962,192	..	..
Hops	..	2,220	1,970	..
Leather Manufactures:—Boots, Shoes, and Goloshes of all kinds	..	169,933	156,133	..
Boot Fronts	..	543,341	529,428	..
Gloves	..	4,590,201	4,231,193	..
Mahogany	..	35,701	Free.	..
Metals:—Copper Ore and Regulus	..	84,455	..	1,812,023
Copper, unwrought and part wrought	..	218,060	..	1,124,979
Iron, in Bars, unwrought	..	42,713	..	..
Steel, unwrought	..	3,226	..	..
Lead, Pig and Sheet	..	23,620	..	..
Spelter	..	30,214	..	..
Tin, in Blocks, Ingots, Bars, or Slabs	..	54,006	..	..
Oil:—Train, Blubber, and Spermaceti	..	20,605	..	1,108,052
Palm	..	685,794	..	1,545,089
Cocoa Nut	..	184,758	..	380,875
Olive	..	19,786	..	1,001,041
Seed Oil, of all kinds	..	10,617	..	..
Oil Seed Cakes	..	95,208	..	..
Potatoes	..	588,910	..	101,038
Provisions:—Bacon and Hams	..	107,251	..	..
Beef, Salt	..	219,540	..	..
Pork, Salt	..	163,322	..	..
Butter	..	425,663	421,534	2,080,143
Cheese	..	406,547	397,225	1,039,180
Eggs	..	148,631,000	148,714,400	336,662
Lard	..	93,597	Free.	..
Quicksilver	..	3,160,368	..	257,141
Rice, not in the Husk	..	1,450,090	1,306,672	805,058
Saltpetre	..	445,237	Free.	..
Cubic Nitre	..	519,722	..	..
Seeds:—Clover	..	138,100	..	468,417
Flax and Linseed	..	1,270,911	..	3,041,707
Rape	..	412,174	..	925,041

		Imported.	Entered for Home Consumption.	Computed Real Value. £.
Silk:—Raw	lbs.	9,920,891	Free.	10,069,900
Waste, Knubs, and Husks.	cwts.	20,808	„	„
Thrown	lbs.	327,462	„	520,773
Silk Manufactures of Europe:—Broad				
Stuffs:—Silk or Satin	„	305,523	297,322	809,540
Gauze, Crape, and Velvet	„	41,918	40,727	„
Ribbons, of all kinds	„	479,106	456,290	1,185,138
Plush for making Hats	„	160,533	160,533	„
Silk Manufactures of India:—Bandannas, Corahs, Choppas, Tussore				
Cloths, Romals, and Taffeties	pieces	343,034	47,774	241,640
Skins:—Sheep, undressed	No.	1,559,617	Free.	162,049
„ tanned, tawed, or dressed	„	981,023	„	37,279
Lamb, undressed	„	1,639,907	„	129,966
„ tanned, tawed, or dressed	„	23,667	„	2,135
Seal, in the hair, undressed	„	565,813	„	194,967
Goat, undressed	„	571,348	„	69,500
„ tanned, tawed, or dressed	„	858,274	„	90,386
Spices:—Cassia Ligna	lbs.	989,729	182,905	275,156
Cinnamon	„	726,828	50,789	32,780
Cloves	„	727,519	272,823	48,937
Ginger	cwts.	17,751	17,188	„
Nutmegs	lbs.	451,562	265,783	39,176
Pepper	„	8,719,265	4,243,437	161,463
Pimento	cwts.	16,082	3,861	„
Spirits:—Rum	proof galls.	6,878,587	3,575,679	801,055
Brandy	„	4,030,134	1,307,107	1,420,888
Geneva	„	147,950	28,890	16,428
Sugar, Unrefined:—First Quality (equal to White Clayed)	cwts.	188,703	172,473	12,536,757
Second Quality (not equal to White, but equal to Brown Clayed)	„	3,666,888	3,808,258	
Third Quality (not equal to Brown Clayed)	„	5,243,289	4,925,013	
Sugar, Refined, and Sugar Candy	„	262,461	243,584	2,933,409
Cane Juice	„	16,261	17,028	
Melasses	„	549,391	*680,763	
Tallow	„	1,074,336	1,036,500	5,812,545
Tar	lasts	13,106	Free.	
Tea	lbs.	75,077,452	76,362,008	
Timber and Wood:—Deals, Battens, Boards, or other Timber or Wood				
Sawn or Split	loads	1,472,667	1,354,810	4,476,702
Staves, not exceeding 72 in. long	„	114,881	Free.	862,445
Not Sawn or Split, or otherwise Dressed, except Hewn, and not otherwise charged with Duty	„	1,141,959	1,069,515	3,686,280
Tobacco:—Stemmed	lbs.	21,922,620	16,236,871	1,563,330
Unstemmed	„	26,683,958	18,256,203	
Manufactured, and Snuff	„	2,064,686	298,187	
Turpentine, Common	cwts.	256,663	Free.	253,780
Wine:—Of British Possessions in South Africa	gallons	786,620	781,581	„
Of other British Possessions	„	3,657	4,348	„
From Holland	„	194,199	125,406	„
„ France	„	1,010,888	695,911	„
„ Portugal	„	1,797,888	2,017,338	„
„ Madeira	„	47,958	29,565	„
„ Spain	„	3,629,351	2,876,578	„
„ Canaries	„	13,820	3,150	„
„ Naples and Sicily	„	251,699	224,411	„
„ Other Countries	„	459,946	223,147	„

* Including 46,213 cwt. delivered duty free for use in distilleries, under 12 & 19 Vict. c. 94.

	Imported.	Entered for Home Consumption.	Computed Real Value. £.
Wine:—Various Countries, mixed in Bond for consumption (with-out intermixture of sorts) . gallons	..	281,530	..
Total of Red	2,817,313	2,972,192	..
Total of White	5,378,713	4,290,773	..
Total	8,196,026	7,262,965	2,781,025
Wool, sheep and lambs':—From Hanse Towns and other Parts of Europe . lbs.	39,381,190	Free.	9,831,007
British Possessions in South Africa	14,269,343	..	
British East Indies	14,363,403	..	
Australia	53,700,481	..	
Other Countries	9,158,583	..	
Total	130,873,000		
Alpaca and the Llama Tribe	2,501,634	..	855,673
Woollen Manufactures:—Not made up value £.	865,673	..	
Articles wholly or partially made up:— Shawls, Scarfs, and Handkerchiefs lbs.	146,887	144,900	..
Yeast, Dried cwt.	78,606	Free.	..

The total value of the Imports in 1859 was £179,334,981; of which £39,494,052 was from British Colonies and Possessions, and £139,840,929 from Foreign Countries.

EXPORTS of the PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF FOREIGN AND COLONIAL MERCHANDISE in the Year ended December 31, 1859.

Cheese cwt.	9,341	Oil:—Cocoa Nut cwt.	134,748
Cocoa lbs.	2,819,248	Olive tuns.	1,514
Coffee:—		Quicksilver lbs.	2,335,936
Of British Possessions	21,712,889	Rice, not in the Husk cwt.	1,155,111
Foreign	7,867,890	Saltpetre	100,547
Corn:—		Seed:—	
Wheat qrs.	10,401	Flax and Linseed qrs.	107,952
Wheat-meal or Flour cwt.	14,647	Rape	170,534
Cotton, Raw	1,563,778	Silk:—	
Cotton Manufactures not made up value £.	104,617	Raw lbs.	2,152,327
Dyes and Dyeing Stuffs:—		Waste, Knubs, and Husks cwt.	1,505
Cochineal cwt.	17,395	Thrown lbs.	253,797
Indigo	57,522	Silk Manufactures of Europe:—	
Lac dye	3,614	Broad Stuffs: Silk or Satin lbs.	8,200
Logwood tons	3,733	Broad Stuffs: Gauze, Crape, and Velvet	1,514
Terra Japonica	324	Ribbons of all kinds	25,580
Cutch	765	Silk Manufactures of India:—	
Fruit:—		Bandannas, Corahs, Choppas, Tussore Cloths, Romals, and Taffeties pieces	249,360
Currants cwt.	117,841	Spices:—	
Raisins	76,005	Cassia Lignea lbs.	867,799
Guano tons	28,381	Cinnamon	703,678
Hides, Untanned—Dry cwt.	144,455	Cloves	893,249
Wet	102,814	Ginger cwt.	10,104
Hops	312	Nutmegs lbs.	221,131
Leather Manufactures:—		Pepper	6,651,824
Gloves pairs.	358,494	Pimento cwt.	20,102
Metals:—			
Copper, Unwrought and part wrought cwt.	47,936		
Tin, in Blocks, Ingots, Bars, or Slabs	7,908		
Oil:—			
Palm	156,475		

Spirits:—		Tobacco:—Manufactured,	
Rum	prf.galls. 1,926,596	and Snuff	lbs. 1,509,321
Brandy	" 1,054,171	Wine:—	
Geneva	" 88,045	Red	galls. 703,171
Sugar:—		White	" 1,411,890
Unrefined	cwts. 215,937	Mixed in Bond	" 17,579
Refined, & Candy	" 68,871	Wool:—	
Melasses	" 60,150	Sheep and Lambs', of	
Cane Juice	" 2,948	British Possessions . .	lbs. 20,616,278
Tallow	" 6,791	Foreign	" 8,213,702
Tea	lbs. 6,418,796	Alpaca and the Llama	
Tobacco:—		Tribe	" 276,770
Stemmed	" 125,730	Woolen Manufactures,	
Unstemmed	" 11,045,654	not made up	value £. 16,552

EXPORTS of the PRINCIPAL and OTHER ARTICLES of BRITISH and IRISH
PRODUCE and MANUFACTURES in the Year ended 31st December, 1859.

		Quantities.	Declared Value. £.
Apparel and Slops	value	..	2,191,432
Beer and Ale	barrels	613,831	2,116,207
Books, Printed	cwts.	32,876	478,287
Butter . . . . .	..	140,412	717,395
Candles, Stearine	lbs.	3,842,676	187,830
Cheese	cwts.	34,442	137,564
Coals and Culin	tons	6,979,180	3,266,174
Cordage and Cables	cwts.	106,156	190,900
Cottons:—Calicoes, Cambrics, and Muslins,			
Fustians and Mixed Stuffs	yds.	2,563,445,393	37,040,127
Lace and Patent Net	value	..	397,035
Stockings	doz. pairs	907,630	261,323
Counterpanes and Small Wares (except			
Stockings)	value	..	381,008
Thread for Sewing	lbs.	5,449,134	663,242
Cotton Yarn . . . . .	..	192,341,516	9,465,704
Earthenware and Porcelain	value	..	1,313,364
Fish:—Herrings	barrels.	266,617	363,180
Other sorts	value	..	95,559
Furniture, Cabinet and Upholstery Wares	..	..	241,902
Glass:—Flint	cwts.	59,007	179,349
Window . . . . .	..	27,686	39,795
Common Bottles . . . . .	..	622,642	327,301
Plate	value	..	61,133
Haberdashery and Millinery . . . . .	..	..	4,288,780
Hardwares and Cutlery	cwts.	804,115	3,826,030
Leather, Tanned:—Unwrought . . . . .	..	42,136	348,883
Wrought (except Saddlery and Harness) . .	lbs.	6,669,210	1,359,189
Saddlery and Harness	value	..	289,631
Linens:—Cloths of all kinds and Cambrics			
Lace of Thread	value	..	3,448
Thread	lbs.	2,885,769	290,672
Tapes and Small Wares	value	..	10,226
Linu Yarn	lbs.	27,287,917	1,684,489
Machinery:—Steam Engines			
Other sorts	value	..	978,445
Metals:—Iron, Pig			
.. Bar, Bolt, and Rod (exclusive of	tons	313,513	894,917
.. railway iron) . . . . .	..	300,786	2,372,488
.. Railway, of all kinds . . . . .	..	526,963	4,143,066
.. Wire . . . . .	..	12,356	228,032
.. Cast . . . . .	..	81,244	796,325
.. Wrought, of all kinds (exclusive			
of railway iron) . . . . .	..	200,543	3,085,933
Steel, Unwrought . . . . .	..	24,714	806,332
Copper, Unwrought, in Bricks, Pigs, &c. .	cwts.	126,980	691,627
.. Sheets and Nails (including Mixed			
or Yellow Metal) . . . . .	..	286,588	1,502,272
.. Wrought, or other sorts . . . . .	..	41,757	257,351
Brass of all sorts . . . . .	..	25,616	149,057

		Quantities.	Declared Value. £.
Lead, Pig, Rolled and Sheet, and Shot	tons	20,491	480,943
Lead Ore, Red and White Lead, and Litharge	„	6,928	187,094
Tin, Unwrought	cwts.	57,496	361,214
Tin Plates	value		1,523,166
Oil, Seed	gallons	7,615,984	930,875
Painters' Colours	value		460,374
Pickles and Sances	„		341,824
Plate, Plated Ware, Jewellery, and Watches	„		495,162
Salt	tons	563,280	253,575
Silk Manufactures:—Stuffs, Handkerchiefs, and Ribbons (of Silk only)	lbs.	611,752	761,395
Other Articles (of Silk only) entered at value	value		357,829
Silk Manufactures mixed with other Materials	„		441,614
Silk, Thrown	lbs.	524,740	583,874
Silk Twist and Yarn	„	358,864	207,127
Soap	cwts.	174,410	225,918
Soda	„	2,027,609	1,024,283
Spirits, British	gallons	1,930,638	305,900
Stationery	value		840,172
Sugar, Refined	cwts.	120,009	343,958
Wool, Sheep and Lambs'	lbs.	9,035,182	639,967
Woollens:—Cloths of all kinds, Duffels, and Kerseymeres	pieces	570,910	2,884,711
Mixed Stuffs, Flannels, Blankets, and Carpets	yards	93,499,227	4,220,335
Entered at value	value		537,261
Stockings	doz. pairs	281,557	180,998
Worsted Stuffs	pieces	2,722,272	4,209,526
Woollen and Worsted Yarn	cwts.	203,788	3,080,306
Total Declared Value	Enumerated Articles		121,027,958
	Unenumerated Articles		9,412,469
	All Articles		130,440,427

BRITISH SHIPPING.—On December 31, 1859, the number of sailing vessels registered in the various ports of England and Wales was 7,064 under 50 tons, the tonnage of which was 218,543; and 12,514 above 50 tons, the tonnage 3,153,777. In Scotland the number was 1,174 under 50 tons, the tonnage 35,759; and 2,042 above 50 tons, the tonnage 535,673. In Ireland the vessels under 50 tons numbered 1,030, the tonnage 30,121; and those above 50 tons 1,078, the tonnage 182,397. In the Isle of Man and the Channel Islands, there were 512 vessels under 50 tons, tonnage 12,774; and 375 above 50 tons, tonnage 57,311. Total of sailing vessels, 25,784; total amount of tonnage 4,226,355,—a small increase over the preceding year, there being a small decrease in Ireland. The Steam Vessels were,—in England 654 under 50 tons, tonnage 14,691; and 800 above 50 tons, tonnage 307,256. In Scotland, 74 under 50 tons, tonnage 1,694; above 50 tons, 223, tonnage 73,316. In Ireland, 32 under 50 tons, tonnage 912; above 50 tons, 124, tonnage 37,111. In the Isle of Man and Channel Islands, the number of steam vessels was 11, all above 50 tons but one, tonnage 1,856. Total of steam vessels 1,918, tonnage 436,836, a small decrease below that of 1858; but Ireland showed a small in-

crease. The number of vessels registered in the year, in various British colonies, was,—in Africa, 295 sailing vessels, tonnage 27,550, and two steamers of 654 tons; in Australia, 1,173 sailing vessels, and 106 steamers, of which 167 sailing vessels and 2 steamers belong to New Zealand, the tonnage of the whole 149,156; in the North American colonies, 6,656 sailing vessels, and 169 steam vessels, tonnage 600,224. In the British West Indies there were 675 sailing vessels and 1 steamer, tonnage 22,405. There was a slight increase in all the colonies except New Zealand. The total number of British and colonial vessels, sailing and steamers, was 36,979, and the total tonnage 5,462,740.

VESSELS BUILT, &c.—In 1859 there were built and registered in the United Kingdom, 755 timber sailing vessels, tonnage 128,273, and 44 timber steam vessels, tonnage 1,843; 34 iron sailing vessels, tonnage 19,694, and 106 iron steam vessels, tonnage 36,160; a total of 939 vessels, tonnage 185,970; a decrease of nearly 23,000 tons from 1858. The number of colonial-built vessels, registered in British ports, was 18, tonnage 8,292, all from North American colonies. Of foreign-built vessels registered, there were 60, tonnage 15,840, a considerable decrease on 1858.

There were 640 sailing vessels, and 31 steam vessels belonging to the United Kingdom, of which the total tonnage was 170,487, wrecked in the year 1859, a considerable increase on the previous year; and 82 vessels were broken up, tonnage 8,775.

COASTING TRADE.—The number and tonnage of vessels that entered and cleared coastwise, during the year 1859, was, to various ports in England, including their repeated voyages, *Inwards*, British, 90,435 sailing vessels, tonnage 7,055,895; steam vessels, 16,420, tonnage 3,877,122; foreign sailing vessels, 422, tonnage 69,698. In Scotland, British, sailing vessels, 13,924, tonnage 876,477; steam vessels, 6,440, tonnage 1,361,982; foreign, sailing vessels, 19, tonnage 1,283. In Ireland, British, sailing vessels, 17,587, tonnage 1,323,817; steam vessels, 6,976, tonnage 1,965,270; foreign, sailing vessels, 5, tonnage 573. In the Isle of Man, sailing vessels, 1,282, tonnage 43,395; steam vessels, 185, tonnage 40,699. There were no foreign steam vessels, either inwards or outwards, to or from any port of the United Kingdom. *Outwards*, from various ports in England, British, sailing vessels, 103,020, tonnage 8,048,921; steam vessels, 15,973, tonnage 3,733,097; foreign, sailing vessels, 261, tonnage 45,293. From Scotland, British, sailing vessels, 14,960, tonnage 914,928; steam vessels, 6,151, tonnage 1,293,158; foreign, sailing vessels, 38, tonnage 3,664. From Ireland, British, sailing vessels, 7,676, tonnage 454,339; steam vessels, 7,052, tonnage 1,999,846; foreign, sailing vessels, 107, tonnage 16,725. Isle of Man, sailing vessels, 782, tonnage 26,696; steam vessels, 173, tonnage 59,041. Total, *Inwards*, British, 153,249 vessels, tonnage 16,545,157; foreign, 446 vessels, tonnage 71,554. *Outwards*, British, 155,792 vessels, tonnage 16,528,625; foreign, 406 vessels, tonnage 65,682. There has been an increase of the British shipping, both inwards and outwards, over 1858, of nearly a million tons; and of foreign vessels, of about 10,000 tons.

COLONIAL TRADE.—The number and tonnage of vessels that entered and cleared from the various ports in the United Kingdom in the year 1859, from and to the British colonies, were—*Inwards*, in England, British, 3,872 sailing vessels, tonnage 1,542,672; steam vessels, 740, tonnage 165,310; foreign, 614 sailing vessels, tonnage 356,907. In Scotland, British, 440 sailing vessels, tonnage 160,011; steam vessels, 7, tonnage 7,710; foreign, 17 sailing vessels, tonnage 7,308. In Ireland, British, 276 sailing vessels, tonnage 96,806; foreign, 58 sailing vessels, tonnage 23,181. In the Isle of Man and the Channel Islands, 24 sailing vessels, tonnage 3,319. *Outwards*, from England, 4,056 sailing vessels, tonnage 1,626,411; steam vessels, 763, tonnage 188,974; foreign, sailing vessels, 736, tonnage 382,593; steam vessels, 3, tonnage 715. From Scotland, British, 469 sailing vessels, tonnage 217,699; steam vessels, 23, tonnage 10,104; foreign, 31 sailing vessels, tonnage

15,098. From Ireland, British, 160 sailing vessels, tonnage 59,620; foreign, 25 sailing vessels, tonnage 7,878. From the Channel Islands, British, 56 sailing vessels, tonnage 7,413. The total number of British ships entered inwards was 5,359, tonnage 1,976,828; of foreign there were 689 vessels, tonnage 387,396,—a decrease of British vessels, but an increase of tonnage over 1859. In the foreign vessels there was a small increase of both. Of British ships cleared outward, there were 5,527, tonnage 2,101,221; of foreign, 775 ships, tonnage 406,284,—likewise a decrease in British vessels, but a small increase of tonnage; and a small increase of both foreign vessels and tonnage.

BRITISH FISHERY.—In the year 1859 there were 491,487 barrels of herrings, cured in various ways, of which 158,676 barrels were branded on payment of a fee. Of the total 272,979 barrels were exported, a remarkably large decrease, and no year since 1837 shows so small a number of barrels cured. The deficiency arose principally from the small take on the east coast of Scotland. In this fishery there were engaged 322 vessels, of 2,002 tons burthen, of which 114, of 2,834 tons burthen, were from the Isle of Man, the rest from Scotland. Collectively they made 537 voyages. The cod and ling fishery occupied 135 vessels, all Scotch but one, of 4,924 tons burthen, besides a number of open boats, which brought in the greater portion of the fish. The number of fish caught or purchased was 1,525,217 by the vessels, and 2,351,319 by the open boats. The total quantity cured dry was 118,383 cwt.; cured in pickle, 5,362 cwt.; and 35,923 cwt. of the dry-cured were exported. The total number of vessels and boats of every description engaged in the fisheries was 12,202, of which the collective tonnage was 91,214. The fishermen and boys employed numbered 43,062, with 1,141 fish-curers, and 1,907 coopers. The estimated capital embarked in boats, nets, and lines was 739,096*l*.

WRECKS.—In 1859 there was a great increase in the loss of life in casualties on or near our own coasts, chiefly attributable to the violent gales in October and November. The total number of lives lost was 1,645, against 340 in 1858, of which 446 were lost in the Royal Charter, and 424 in the Pomona. The total number of vessels wrecked, or suffering other casualties, was 1,416, the tonnage being 222,926, and the hands employed 10,538, exclusive of passengers. Of the vessels, 1,221 were either British or colonial, 188 foreign, and 7 not ascertained. The total losses amounted to 585, serious damages to 831. The loss of property is computed at 893,000*l*. on cargoes, and 870,000*l*. for the vessels, of which only 688,984*l*. is known to have been covered by insurances. The total number of lives saved was 2,332, of which 291 were by life-boats, 260 by rocket and mortar apparatus, 1,009 by luggers, coast-guard boats, &c.; 766 by ships and steamboats, and 6 by individual exertion. For gallantry in saving life, 207 rewards were given.

A RETURN of the SHIPPING employed in the Trade of the United Kingdom, exhibiting the NUMBER and TONNAGE of VESSELS that Entered Inwards and Cleared Outwards (including their repeated Voyages), separating British from Foreign Vessels, also Steam from Sailing Vessels, and distinguishing the Trade with each Country, in the Year 1859. [Sa. is for Sailing Vessels; St. for Steam Vessels.]

COUNTRIES.	INWARDS.				OUTWARDS.			
	Brit. h.		Foreign.		British.		Foreign.	
	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.
Russia . . . { St.	191	99,050	49	22,120	207	105,180	49	21,260
Sweden . . . { Sa.	1,582	361,417	2,037	421,702	1,208	256,113	1,319	229,478
Norway . . . { St.	57	17,075	18	6,114	60	17,611	16	4,761
Denmark . . . { Sa.	267	41,151	1,652	300,575	203	31,563	1,304	223,982
Prussia . . . { St.	19	6,137	20	10,020	19	6,080	32	12,444
Germany . . . { Sa.	49	5,044	1,791	335,469	43	7,080	1,809	324,787
Holland . . . { St.	123	50,324	60	12,832	28	7,259	63	13,015
Belgium . . . { Sa.	206	21,237	1,949	169,805	385	59,253	4,756	587,169
Channel Isles { St.	117	42,703	55	14,550	101	36,272	51	12,952
France . . . { Sa.	573	79,054	1,762	335,755	530	74,989	1,583	318,522
Portugal . . . { St.	547	193,209	410	180,722	548	191,351	385	139,960
Holland . . . { Sa.	1,421	284,232	2,150	269,084	1,392	270,007	2,222	222,911
Belgium . . . { St.	950	278,323	288	68,484	880	246,266	279	65,927
Channel Isles { Sa.	1,318	209,160	1,388	181,001	1,242	196,331	585	49,193
France . . . { St.	364	107,760	75	23,874	367	109,506	81	26,145
Portugal . . . { Sa.	732	82,463	603	93,415	669	59,279	198	26,585
Spain . . . { St.	668	96,370	.	.	668	96,747	.	.
Gibraltar . . { Sa.	1,200	111,156	31	3,008	852	63,272	.	.
Italy . . . { St.	2,369	503,850	120	17,794	2,170	473,265	43	10,947
France . . . { Sa.	5,342	627,312	4,395	497,147	4,958	618,117	3,795	351,417
Portugal . . . { St.	136	54,783	2	472	143	59,796	.	.
Spain . . . { Sa.	601	69,192	170	24,717	558	69,971	335	56,067
Gibraltar . . { St.	56	24,916	60	21,828	75	34,873	70	26,799
Italy . . . { Sa.	901	145,236	426	91,202	1,236	231,756	717	144,033
Malta . . . { St.	10	5,821	.	.	19	7,584	1	147
Ionian Isles . { Sa.	61	13,969	14	4,170	279	52,219	70	15,072
Greece . . . { St.	88	51,430	2	674	109	69,081	9	2,925
Turkey . . . { Sa.	548	89,256	300	61,934	540	112,241	826	211,851
Wallachia & { St.	2	687	.	.	23	15,965	2	568
Moldavia . . { Sa.	37	10,050	14	4,764	264	67,764	198	72,267
Syria . . . { St.	4	2,766	.	.	2	1,910	.	.
Africa . . . { Sa.	31	4,034	4	982	61	11,798	22	8,320
Asia . . . { St.	22	13,168	.	.	10	4,521	2	224
America :— { Sa.	59	9,736	4	830	76	15,889	58	14,680
British N. { St.	49	38,383	3	716	35	26,707	12	4,099
Colonies . { Sa.	233	48,127	114	26,325	228	56,994	354	102,369
British W. { St.	.	.	.	.	3	676	.	.
Indies . . . { Sa.	174	31,450	222	40,959	30	5,068	20	2,369
Foreign W. { St.	9	5,670	.	.	3	1,839	.	.
Indies . . . { Sa.	18	4,307	.	.	30	7,294	10	1,781
United States { St.	111	101,675	1	447	111	99,820	1	1,810
Central and { Sa.	667	202,539	234	58,760	789	246,223	305	79,102
St. Helena { St.	9	12,715	.	.	17	13,683	.	.
Falkland Isles { Sa.	1,016	774,719	112	89,571	1,347	976,761	402	282,268
The Whale { St.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Fisheries { Sa.	54	15,251	1	608	56	15,438	3	1,436
Total . . .	26,520	6,585,112	22,351	4,636,810	25,920	6,726,731	23,935	4,955,606

FOREIGN TRADE.—The aggregate number of British ships employed in 1859, in the foreign trade, including sailing vessels and steamers, was—*Inwards*, 22,416 vessels, tonnage 4,679,831; *Outwards*, 21,619 vessels, tonnage 4,685,269; and of foreign there were—*Inwards*, 21,957 vessels, tonnage 4,268,104; *Outwards*, 23,393, tonnage 4,564,603.

LIGHTHOUSE AND LIGHT-DUES.—In the year 1858 the receipts amounted to 299,161*l.*; in 1853 they had been 413,191*l.* The ordinary expenditure in 1858 had been 202,108*l.*, and 76,449*l.* for building new lighthouses: in 1853 the two items stood 190,018*l.* and 36,678*l.*

SUGAR.—The total quantity of unrefined sugar imported into the United Kingdom in 1859 was 9,098,544 cwts., of which 3,849,163 cwts. were from foreign ports, and the remainder from British possessions. Of refined sugar and sugar-candy in the same year, there were imported 856 cwts. from British possessions, and 261,605 cwts. of foreign; and 781 cwts. of British, and 241,598 cwts. of foreign, were entered for home consumption. The quantity of unrefined sugar entered for home consumption was 8,641,920 cwts., and the duty amounted to 5,935,909*l.* The average price for the year was 28*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. The quantity of molasses imported was 227,286 cwts.

RUM.—In 1859 the total quantity imported was 6,608,369 gallons, of which 5,904,003 gallons were from the British West Indies and Guiana, 463,033 from the Mauritius, 214,713 gallons from the East Indies and Ceylon, and 26,620 gallons of foreign produce.

COFFEE.—The total quantity imported in 1859 was 51,701,721 lbs., of which 2,339,913 lbs. were from Jamaica, 669,408 lbs. from Bombay, 3,583,356 lbs. from Bengal, 42,364,978 lbs. from Ceylon, and the remainder from various parts of British India and the West India islands. No distinction is now made at the Custom House between British and foreign.

COCOA.—The total quantity of cocoa imported in 1859 was 4,211,185 lbs. of which 833,079 lbs. were from Grenada, 3,133,739 lbs. from Trinidad, the remainder from other of the West India islands.

COTTON.—The total quantity imported from British possessions in 1859 was 194,255,264 lbs., of which 592,256 lbs. were from the West Indies, 1,332,128 lbs. from Mauritius, and from British India, and Ceylon the remainder, the Presidency of Bombay supplying 186,128,656 lbs.

WOOL.—The total quantity of wool imported in 1859 was 133,284,634 lbs.; of this 51,700,542 lbs. came from British settlements in Australia, 14,363,403 lbs. from

British possessions in the East Indies, 14,269,343 lbs. from British possessions in South Africa, 12,036,125 lbs. from Germany, 153,874 lbs. from Spain, 27,145,518 lbs. from other European countries, 9,759,779 lbs. from South America, and 1,856,050 lbs. from all other countries.

SPIRITS.—In the year 1859 there were 7,230,863 gallons of proof spirits distilled in England, 13,190,865 in Scotland, and 7,235,993 in Ireland, a total of 27,657,721 gallons, an increase of 286,787 gallons over the production of 1858. The duty was paid on 24,254,403 gallons for home consumption, and amounted to 9,701,764*l.* In England the consumption was 10,592,049 gallons; in Scotland, 7,123,906; in Ireland, 6,538,448. The duty is now 8*s.* per gallon in each division of the kingdom, and consequently the interchange is free. The exportation for the year, under drawback, was 375,715, a decrease of 25 per cent. on that of 1858. The quantity in bond on December 31, 1859, was 10,081,603 gallons, of which 646,895 were in England, 3,179,462 in Scotland, and 6,255,246 in Ireland.

BUTTER.—In the year 1859 there were imported 421,534 cwts. of butter, producing a duty, at 5*s.* per cwt., of 104,537*l.* Of the total quantity, 54,065 cwts. came from the Hanse Towns, 214,844 cwts. from Holland, 60,952 cwts. from Belgium, 36,732 cwts. from France, 41,819 cwts. from the Channel Islands, and 13,122 cwts. from other countries.

BREWERS, &c.—On October 10, 1859, there were 2,268 brewers in England, 63,909 victuallers, 40,537 persons licensed to sell beer to be drunk on the premises, and 2,898 licensed to sell beer not to be drunk on the premises. By these persons 33,015,300 bushels of malt were used, of which 24,616,395 were by brewers, 7,118,116 by victuallers, 2,940,046 by persons licensed to sell beer to be drunk on the premises, and 340,743 by others not so licensed. In Scotland there were 120 brewers, and 12,015 victuallers, of whom only 126 brew, using 198,199 bushels of malt, while the brewers used 1,344,835 bushels. In Ireland there were 109 brewers, using 2,372,911 bushels of malt, and 17,142 victuallers, of whom none brewed. The quantity of beer exported in the same period from the United Kingdom was 590,782 barrels, of the declared value of 2,042,670*l.*, of which 542,083 barrels were exported from England.

MALT.—The total quantity of malt made in the United Kingdom in the year ending September 30, 1859, was 6,122,892 quarters, of which 659,882 quarters were for distillery purposes or for exportation, and therefore free of duty. The quantity charged was 5,463,010 quarters; and the quantity used by brewers, victuallers, and retailers was 4,866,402, leaving only 596,608 quarters for private consumption.

HOPS.—In 1859 the number of acres under cultivation for hops was 45,665, and the number of lbs. charged with duty was 68,496,958. The total amount of duty was 599,346*l.*, an average of 13*l.* 2*s.* 5½*d.* per acre. The quantity of British hops exported was 1,353,075 lbs.; the foreign hops imported amounted to 2,219 cwt*s.* 3 qrs. 23 lbs., of which 1,959 cwt*s.* 2 qrs. paid duty for home consumption at 2*l.* 5*s.* per cwt.; and on January 1, 1860, there were 3,555 cwt*s.* in warehouse under bond. This is the fifth year in succession remarkable for the large produce of hops.

COALS.—The quantities of coals, cinders, coke, culm, and patent fuel shipped and sent coastways to other ports of the United Kingdom in 1859, were, of coal 9,913,595 tons, of cinders 45,991 tons, of culm 148,247 tons, of patent fuel 29,190 tons. The total quantity exported in the year was 6,784,337 tons of coal, 211,579 tons of cinders, 9,033 tons of culm, and 75,080 tons of patent fuel; the declared total value of all which was 3,315,279*l.* The quantity of coal brought into London was 3,299,170 tons coastways, and 1,210,776 tons by railways and canals. There were also 20,642 tons of patent fuel brought coastways.

COPPER.—In 1859 there were imported into the United Kingdom 71,277 tons of copper ore; 13,178 tons of regulus; 8,048 tons of unwrought copper in bricks, pigs, &c.; 926 tons of old copper for remanufacture, 2,855 tons partly wrought in bars, rods, &c.; 28 tons of plates and coins; and 1,456 cwt*s.* of copper manufacture and engraved plates. Chili, Cuba, and Spain furnish the larger portion of the ore, but Australia sent

7,429 tons, and New Zealand 455 tons. Of British copper the total exportation was 22,788 tons 15 cwt*s.*, of which 14,345 tons were in the form of sheets, yellow metal, nails, &c. There were 921 tons of foreign ore re-exported, and 2,552 tons 10 cwt*s.* of regulus, unwrought copper, &c.

TIN.—In 1859 the quantity of tin imported into the United Kingdom amounted to 2,700 tons 6 cwt*s.*, and 563 tons of tin ore and regulus; and there were exported 2,803 tons 19 cwt*s.* of British, and 395 tons of foreign tin, and 74 tons 7 cwt*s.* of foreign tin ore and regulus.

ZINC.—Of zinc or spelter there were imported in 1859, 30,214 tons, of lapis calaminaris 5,083 tons, and of oxide of zinc 1,003 tons. The exports were—of British zinc 4,874 tons 15 cwt*s.*, of foreign 8,671 tons 17 cwt*s.*, and 69 tons 9 cwt*s.* of foreign oxide of zinc; of the total export 10,120 tons were sent to the British East Indies.

LEAD AND LEAD ORE.—In 1859 the quantities imported were—pig and sheet lead 23,620 tons; lead ore 2,100 tons; white lead 162 tons; of which 19,588 tons came from Spain. The quantities exported were—British, 197 tons of lead ore, 18,414 tons of pig and rolled lead, 2,157 tons of shot, 481 tons of litharge, 2,641 tons of red lead, and 3,623 tons 19 cwt*s.* of white lead; of foreign there were exported 109 tons 4 cwt*s.* of lead ore, 40 tons 15 cwt*s.* of pig and sheet lead, and 51 tons 19 cwt*s.* of white lead. Russia, the United States, Australia, and China are the largest customers, taking more than 11,000 tons collectively.

4.—Crime, Police, and Law.

JUDICIAL STATISTICS FOR ENGLAND AND WALES, for 1859.—The plan of these statistics is now carried out more completely as regards the departments of Civil Law, which forms Part II. Part I. commences with the *Police and Constabulary*, of whom the numbers and expense for the whole of England and Wales, were 20,597 men (including the chief officers and other officials), and 1,485,029*l.* The borough constables, appointed by watch committees, were 5,991. The county constables, 7,700; the metropolitan police constables, 6,296; and the City of London constables, 608. The salaries and pay amounted to 1,105,708*l.*; allowances and contingent expenses, 37,310*l.*; clothing

and accoutrements, 104,392*l.*; superannuation and gratuities, 60,865*l.*; horses, harness, forage, &c., 29,657*l.*; station-house charges, printing, &c., 118,890*l.*; other miscellaneous charges, 28,105*l.* The borough police cost 367,140*l.*, of which the Treasury paid 71,284*l.*; the county constabulary cost 584,815*l.*, of which the Treasury paid 114,865*l.*; the metropolitan police cost 425,666*l.*, of which the Treasury paid 124,057*l.*; and the City of London police cost 47,408*l.*, the whole defrayed by the City.

The investigations of the police have been again directed to the numbers of the criminal classes. The report states, that, in 1859, there were—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Known thieves and depredators under 16	4,382	1,546	5,928
Ditto over 16	26,478	7,132	33,610
Receivers of stolen goods	85	28	113
Ditto over 16	3,450	844	4,294
Prostitutes . . . . .	..	2,037	2,037
Ditto over 16 . . . . .	..	28,743	28,743
Suspected persons	3,878	1,370	5,248
Ditto over 16	26,706	5,734	32,440
Vagrants and tramps	3,279	2,167	5,446
Ditto over 16	11,811	6,096	17,907
	80,069	55,697	135,766
			11 3

The police also enumerate 26,276 houses as being the resorts of thieves, brothels, or otherwise of bad character.

These returns, though of course only approximately correct, are not wholly unsatisfactory. The population of the police districts, from which the returns are made, amounts to 18,000,000, consequently the class from which the greater portion of offenders are to be expected is considerably below 1 per cent., varying from 1 in 54·4 in the seats of the hardware manufacture, to 1 in 194 in the metropolis. The great social evil is also less than was formerly estimated, though above what it appeared from the returns of last year, perhaps owing to a more correct reckoning. But yet we should hardly expect to learn that there are no prostitutes under 16 in Oxfordshire, Northamptonshire, Bedfordshire, Cumberland, or Westmoreland; only 2 in Cambridgeshire; in the whole West Riding of York, with all its populous towns, only 4, except Huddersfield, which contains 19; or that there should be only 9 in all Wales, except in Cardiganshire, in which there are 109.

During the year the police had information of 52,018 indictable crimes committed, and 27,119 persons were apprehended, of whom 11,677 males and 3,628 females were committed for trial, and 6,887 males and 3,291 females were discharged; 1,351 males and 285 females were bailed or committed for want of sureties. There were tried 12,782 males and 3,892 females. Of these 4,175 were acquitted; 29 were insane, and 52 died. Of the convictions 17 were sentenced to death, of whom 9 were executed. 2,153 were sentenced to various periods of penal servitude; 10,060 to imprisonment for various terms, with in some cases fines or whipping, and 188 were discharged after being fined, whipped, or finding sureties for good behaviour. Of the convictions, 1,346 were for offences against the person; 1,221 for offences against property with violence; 8,658 for offences against property without violence; 101 for malicious offences against property; 696 for forgery and offences against the currency; and 448 for offences not included in the foregoing classes, such as assaulting gamekeepers (102), breach of the peace (77), keeping disorderly houses (115), &c.

For other offences to be determined summarily, 392,810 persons were apprehended, of whom 310,690 were males and 82,120 were females. Of the total 97,196 males and 37,804 females were discharged; and 213,494 males and 44,316 females were convicted. Of these 56,504 were sentenced to various periods of imprisonment, with in some cases fines or whipping, 780 were sent to Reformatory Schools, 162,604 were fined, 476 whipped, 12,203 to find sureties for good behaviour, 3,515 delivered up to the army or navy, and 21,728 to other punishments of a slight character. Of the class of persons proceeded against summarily, 13,213 males and 3,397 females were known thieves, 20,691 were prostitutes, 11,693 males and 4,026 females were vagrants, tramps, &c. 38,374 males and 6,550 females were suspicious characters,

18,087 males and 5,205 females were habitual drunkards; while 113,770 males and 14,772 females were of previously good characters, and of 115,551 males and 27,479 females the characters were unknown.

The *Coroners' Inquests* in the year numbered 20,531, including 14,094 males and 6,437 females. Verdicts were found—in 204 cases of murder, 148 of manslaughter, 23 justifiable homicide, 1,240 suicide, 9,241 accidental death, 350 from injuries—causes unknown, 2,917 found dead, 306 excessive drinking, 93 from disease aggravated by neglect, 162 from want, cold, exposure, &c., and 5,847 from other causes. Infants under seven numbered 5,605, children between seven and sixteen, 1,784; adults under sixty, 9,752; and aged or infirm above sixty, 3,390.

Prisons.—In 1859 the total number of persons committed to these was 126,861, of whom 94,763 were males and 32,098 females; a considerable decrease from the previous year. The commitments under the County Court Act still form nearly 12 per cent. of the whole. There were committed for trial at assizes and sessions 16,904 persons; on summary conviction 74,769; for want of sureties 3,663; on remand, and discharged 11,736; for debt and on civil process 15,120, of whom 883 were women; and 4,669 men under the Mutiny Act for desertion, &c. Of re-committals there were 38,428; of these 845 males and 2,372 females had been committed above ten times, 720 males and 647 females had been committed from seven to ten times, and 12,315 males and 4,031 females were committed for the first time. Of the total number, 1,378 were under twelve years of age, 7,535 were between twelve and sixteen, the great mass are between sixteen and forty, numbering 77,612; there were 11,772 between forty and fifty, 4,261 between fifty and sixty; only 2,783 above sixty; and 731 whose ages were not ascertained. Of the offenders 83,376 were English, 2,793 Welsh, 2,239 Scotch, 15,258 Irish, 496 colonial or East Indian, 1,682 foreigners, and 1,225 not known. Of the whole, 352 had received superior instruction, 4,619 could read and write well, 62,972 could read and write imperfectly, 38,226 could neither read nor write, and 903 were not ascertained. The total expense of prisons and prisoners for the year was 493,747*l.*, of which 120,834*l.* were for the maintenance of prisoners, the remainder of the nature of fixed charges for the buildings, management, &c. The whole sum gives an average cost for each prisoner of 24*l.* 5*s.* 11*d.* The profits on the labours of prisoners had been 25,410*l.* made up to 29,513*l.* by other small receipts; the local rates and funds produced 354,817*l.*; and 95,320*l.* were defrayed from the public revenue, the chief part or proportion of the charge on convicted prisoners. The convict prisons are now ten, the hulks have been altogether superseded, and transportation has, in a great measure, ceased. The number

of convicts undergoing punishment at the commencement of the year, was 7,628, of whom 6,556 were males and 1,072 females; during the year 2,366 males and 389 females were added; and 2,272 males and 259 females were disposed of as follows:—364 males were removed to Western Australia and Gibraltar; and 1 male and 1 female sent to a county gaol or reformatory; 29 males and 9 females transferred to lunatic asylums; 1,529 males and 218 females discharged on termination of sentence, 226 males and 3 females with tickets-of-leave, 13 males on commutation of sentence, 8 males and 5 females pardoned on medical grounds, 74 males and 13 females died, 3 males escaped, and 1 male committed suicide. At the end of the year there remained in the various prisons 6,650 males and 1,202 females. The cost of these convict prisons had been 247,716*l.*; the value of convict labour 6,639*l.*, and the net yearly cost of each prisoner 31*l.* 19*s.* 3*d.* The criminal lunatics under confinement on Sept. 29, 1859, numbered 874, of whom 686 were males and 188 females.

Part II. contains returns from the superior courts of Common Law, the County Courts, and other courts for the recovery of small debts; from the Bankruptcy Court and the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors; from the Courts of Equity, the Court of Probate, the Divorce and Matrimonial Causes Court, and the Admiralty Court; and from the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, and the Judicial Proceedings of the House of Lords. In the courts of Common Law 86,270 writs of summons and 582 writs of capias were issued; 2,209 causes entered for trial, and 965 were tried, of which 358 were in the Queen's Bench, 280 in the Common Pleas, and 327 in the Exchequer; 832 of the causes were withdrawn or struck out, and the others became remanets. At Nisi Prius 1,180 causes were entered, of which 329 were heard in the Queen's Bench, 128 in the Common Pleas, 350 in the Court of Exchequer, and 205 were withdrawn or struck out. The total amount of fees received by the three courts was 58,902*l.*

In the County Courts there were 714,623 plaints or cases sent from the superior courts; the number of cases determined was 373,673, of which 988 were by jury; of the judgments 424,550 were for the plaintiff, 9,089 for the defendant, and 8,861 non-suits [this shows more judgments than determined cases, but the figures are so given in the report and in the tabular returns]; the total amount for which plaints were entered was 1,754,971*l.*; the amount for which judgments were obtained was 851,732*l.*; the amount of costs was 37,628*l.*; and the total amount of fees was 215,623*l.* There had been 98,589 executions against goods issued, and 27,284 warrants of commitment; and in the year 9,003 debtors had been imprisoned. The applications to the smaller manorial and other courts, and in the stannary courts the numbers are small.

In the Courts of Bankruptcy 993 peti-

tions were presented; 648 by creditors, 314 by traders against themselves, and 31 for private arrangement; and there were 17 petitions for winding up joint-stock companies. Adjudication was pronounced on 912 cases. The total number of persons declared bankrupt, whether trading singly or in partnership, was 1,054. The number of bankrupts who passed their last examination was 893, and the amount of debt upon their balance-sheets was 3,645,037*l.* The total amount of assets received was 1,057,834*l.*; against which there were special charges and deductions 118,641*l.*; expenses of administration 316,347*l.*, debts paid in full 8,900*l.*, and dividends ordered 687,244*l.* First-class certificates, either immediate or suspended, were given to 100 bankrupts, second-class to 449, third-class to 220; certificates refused with protection to 10, and without protection to 20.

INSOLVENTS.—In the year 1859, 2,765 petitions were filed, 23 of which were by creditors. There were 93 from professional men; 26 from officers of the army or navy; 88 clerks; 1,686 traders; 16 lodging-house keepers; 44 shopmen; 179 agents; 47 manufacturers; 176 mechanics; 88 graziers, farmers, millers, &c.; and 322 from persons of other classes. The schedules filed by imprisoned debtors preparatory to their appearance before the Insolvent Debtors' Court numbered 2,703; and of these 2,694 came up for hearing during the year, of whom 799 were heard by the Court in London and 1,895 in the County Courts. On the hearing 2,104 were discharged forthwith, and 412 were remanded for various periods. During the year dividends were paid upon only 196 estates. These estates realized 31,561*l.*, averaging 16*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.* each, but that sum was reduced by expenses of administration (5,217*l.*, including allowance to insolvents) to 26,343*l.* for dividend upon debts amounting to 206,607*l.* The expenses of administration, therefore, averaged 26*l.* 12*s.* 5*d.* for each estate, and the sum left for dividend 134*l.* 8*s.* 1*d.* The dividends (where there were any) averaged 12*l.* 15*s.* per cent. In 36 cases during the year debtors with 54,577*l.* debt upon their schedules showed all to have been paid or released. Under the Protection Acts in the same Court, 2,820 schedules were filed during the year by traders whose debts were under 300*l.*; 2,717 such applicants appeared for hearing, 971 before the Court in London, 1,746 before the County Courts, which, therefore, do the greater part of the insolvency business. On the hearing 2,048 obtained a final order. Dividends were paid during the year on 492 estates, the sum realized being 18,793*l.*, which the expenses of administration and other payments reduced to 13,416*l.* for dividend on debts amounting to 152,557*l.* Each of these 492 estates, therefore, realized on an average only 38*l.* 3*s.* 11*d.*, and the net amount for dividend was but 27*l.* 5*s.* 4*d.* There is no account of the aggregate amount of the debts entered in the schedules as owing by

all the 5,523 insolvents of the year who came before the Insolvent Debtors' Courts, but from the data given it must have amounted to about 5,000,000*l.*, and the net amount paid in dividends during the year was under 40,000*l.*

The returns of the Courts of Chancery are, for the year ending Nov. 1, 1859, given for the first time in a complete form and with comprehensive detail. We give them, as showing the nature and extent of the proceedings of these courts. The following are returns from the Master of the Rolls', and the Vice-Chancellor's Courts.

Summonses to originate proceedings:—

For the administration of estates	332
Under the Charitable Trusts Act	81
For appointments of Guardians, and maintenance of Infants	146
For other purposes	91
	<hr/> 650

Other Summonses 16,381

Orders made:—

Of the class drawn up by Registrars	6,772
Of the class drawn up in chambers	5,770
Orders brought into chambers for prosecution	1,930

Debts claimed and adjudicated upon:—

Number of Debts	4,020
Amount of Debts proved	1,288,387 <i>l.</i>

Accounts passed, (other than Receiver's accounts):—

Number of Accounts	1,271
Receipts therein	5,870,849 <i>l.</i>
Disbursements and Allowances therein	5,428,985 <i>l.</i>

Receivers' Accounts passed:—

Number of Accounts	475
Receipts therein	1,124,306 <i>l.</i>
Disbursements and allowances therein	909,803 <i>l.</i>

Sales of Estates under Orders of Court:—

Number of Sales	490
Amount realized	1,745,840 <i>l.</i>

Purchases of Estates under orders of Court:—

Number of purchases	84
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Number of Contributories:—

Included in lists of Contributories	1,937
Excluded from lists of Contributories	119

Orders for winding up Companies:—

Amount of Calls made	799,092 <i>l.</i>
Total amount of fees levied by stamps	11,401 <i>l.</i>

The pleas, demurrers, causes, claims, hearings, and appeals entered for hearing by the Registrars, at the beginning of the year, numbered 382; there were 2,226 set down during the year; 2,023 were heard; 145 were struck out, settled, or abated; and 440 remained to be heard, of which some were not ready for disposal. The orders made on hearing of petitions (other than appeal petitions) numbered 2,500; on the hearing of special motions, 1,265; on summons drawn up by the Registrars, 5,679; on motions or

petitions of course, 523; certificates for sale, or transfer, or delivery of stock, &c. 2,925: upon which the amount of fees levied by stamps, was 12,912*l.*; and in the office of the clerks of records and writs, the fees, also collected by stamps, amounted to 25,905*l.*

In the Lord Chancellor's Court, and the Court of Appeal, there were 1,811 petitions, of which 26 were presented before the Lord Chancellor, 114 before the Lords Justices, and the remainder before the Vice-Chancellors. The amount of fees was 1,528*l.*

Before the Masters in Lunacy there were 69 inquiries, and 150 reports made to the Lord Chancellor as to property, kindred, maintenance, &c. The summonses for proceedings before them numbered 3,430; the amount of receipts in the accounts passed by them was 330,149*l.*, and the amount of disbursements allowed was 286,098*l.*

The Court of Probate in the year granted 8,009 probates, and 4,541 letters of administration; there had been 27 trials and 29 causes heard by the judge only. The estimated amount of fees in court and contentious business was 2,685*l.*; the amount of taxed costs 8,012*l.*, and the amount of duty-stamps for probates and administrations was 653,576*l.* By the district registrars 13,874 probates, and 4,870 letters of administration were granted; the fees received were 53,521*l.*, and the duty received 452,563*l.*

The Court for Divorce and Matrimonial Causes has had 306 petitions filed, 2 for nullity of marriage, 211 for dissolution of marriage, 80 for judicial separation, 9 for restitution of conjugal rights, and 4 for other matters. There were also 25 applications for protection of property, and 88 for alimony. There were 211 causes tried, and 204 judgments given. The amount of fees received was 2,414*l.*

The Court of Admiralty had 152 suits pending at the beginning of the year, and 536 were instituted during the year; the total amount for which the actions were entered was 503,535*l.* The court sat on 70 days, 213 judgments were pronounced, or references were decided, and 3,867 acts or minutes of Court were entered.

The appeals before the Privy Council entered in the year were 59; there were 34 heard and determined, in 16 of which the judgment was affirmed, and 16 reversed. At the end of the year 66 cases remained for hearing. In the House of Lords 63 causes were entered; and during the session 9 were withdrawn, 13 dismissed for want of prosecution, and 36 heard. Of these 20 were simply affirmed, 4 affirmed with declaration, 3 simply reversed, and 6 reversed with declarations. There were at the end of the year, 49 cases for hearing.

REFORMATORIES.—In the year ending March 31, 1860, there were established and registered 47 reformatories in England (of which 4 were Roman Catholic), and 27 in Scotland. In the English Protestant Reformatories there was accommodation provided for 2,162 boys, and 367 girls; in the Roman Catholic, for 536 boys and 200 girls; in the

Scotch, for 800 boys and 314 girls. The actual total number in the various institutions was 3,454, of whom 1,634 boys and 352 girls were in the Protestant establishments of England, 480 boys and 161 girls in the Roman Catholic, and 594 boys and 233 girls in the Scotch. The foregoing are the Reformatories having a certificate from Government; but the Reformatory and Refuge Union has issued its fourth annual report, by which it appears that there are now in Great Britain and Ireland no fewer than 172 reformatories, refuges, and industrial schools, more than 40 of which have been established since the committee commenced their labours in 1856. These institutions are capable of accommodating 15,000 inmates; and from careful calculations lately made, aided by the government inspectors' returns, it appears that there are, not including the institutions in Ireland, upwards of 11,000 boys and girls under preventive and reformatory treatment. These returns are exclusive of the penitentiaries and homes for females, of which there are more than 60, providing accommodation for 2,300 inmates.

PRISONS IN SCOTLAND.—The Twenty-first Annual Report, detailing proceedings of 1859, states that a general prison has been built, affording accommodation for 823 prisoners, exclusive of apartments for 44 criminal lunatics, that 1,049 prisoners had been admitted for various periods of punishment, 467 males and 582 females. In the various prisons of Scotland the net number of criminals in the year ending June 30, 1859, had been 19,571, of whom 1,230 were under 16 years of age, and 97 between that age and 18; 1,346 were above 50, and the rest between 18 and 50.

CRIMINAL OFFENCES, SCOTLAND.—The returns of criminal offenders for the year 1859 show that the total number of persons committed for trial, or bailed, in Scotland, for the year were 3,472, of whom 2,402 were males and 1,070 were females. Of these 3,472 offenders, 723 could neither read nor write, and 2,009 could only read and write imperfectly. As to the nature of the offences, they are thus classified in the table:—Offences against the person, 956; offences against property, committed with violence, 313; offences against property, committed without violence, 1,783; malicious offences against property, 47; forgery and offences against the currency, 80; other offences not included in the above classes, 293. Of the 3,472 persons committed for trial or bailed, 2,503 were convicted, 26 were outlawed, 3 were found insane on arraignment, 262 were acquitted on trial, 45 with a verdict of "not proven," and 217 with a verdict of "not guilty;" 451 were discharged without trial by the Lord Advocate and his deputies, and 167 were discharged without trial "from other causes," the total acquitted or discharged being 883. There was no sentence of death, and only one of penal servitude for life. The great majority of the sentences were imprisonment for comparatively short

periods, there being no fewer than 661 of imprisonment for one month and under, 570 for three months and above one month, and 423 for between three and four months. The county which showed the greatest number of offenders was Lanark, 669; Edinburgh comes next, supplying 466 offenders; Renfrew, 281; Forfar, 237; Inverness, 194; Argyle, 152; Stirling, 133; Wigtown, 112; Roxburgh and Fife, 107 each; Berwick, 98; Aberdeen, 99; and Ayr, 92; Dumfries, Perth, and Elgin follow, the first with 82, the second with 81, and the third with 80 offenders. The remaining counties have comparatively small numbers. The year 1859 shows a decrease of 310 offenders from those of 1858.

CRIME—IRELAND.—In 1859, the total number of persons committed for trial was 5,865, of whom 4,462 were males and 1,403 females; a decrease on the whole of 443 from the commitments of 1858, and a continuance of a marked decrease for several years of the commitments of juvenile offenders. In 1855 the number of prisoners under 16 years of age was 731, in 1859 it was 273. Of the total number of commitments, 2,242, were for offences against the person, and of these 1,265 were acquitted or not prosecuted, 14 were insane; 1,163 were convicted, of whom 2 were sentenced to death, but neither of them executed; 19 were sentenced to various terms of penal servitude; 769 to various terms of imprisonment; and 373 to be whipped, to find sureties, or were pardoned. For offences against property committed with violence, there were 398 offenders, of these 203 were acquitted or not prosecuted, 2 were insane; 66 were convicted, and sentenced to various terms of penal servitude; and 277 to various terms of imprisonment and minor punishments. For offences against property without violence, there were 1,887 prisoners, of whom 755 were acquitted or not prosecuted; 5 were insane; 182 convicted and sentenced to various terms of penal servitude; and 973 to various terms of imprisonment and minor punishments. For malicious offences against property there were 90 prisoners; of whom 52 were acquitted or not prosecuted; 15 were convicted and sentenced to various terms of penal servitude, and 23 to imprisonment or minor punishments. For forgery and offences against the currency, there were 73 persons committed, of whom 42 were acquitted; 6 were convicted and sentenced to penal servitude, and 25 to various periods of imprisonment, &c. For all other offences not included in the foregoing, there were 1,175 persons committed; of whom 630 were for breaches of the peace; of the total, 618 were acquitted or not prosecuted; 28 (all for felonies of kinds not coming under the above heads) convicted and sentenced to penal servitude, and 532 to various periods of imprisonment or minor punishments. The number of persons committed or bailed for trial at assizes or quarter sessions in the same year was 5,865; of summary convictions at petty sessions, and cases before

magistrates 18,326; of committals for drunkenness, 8,416; a total of 32,607, against 35,425 in 1858, a decrease of 2,818. The decrease, however, of committals for drunkenness had been only 8; and it does not include Cork city, where there had been 4,743 committals. The total number of drunkards in Bridewell in the year had been 12,137, of whom 2,639 were females.

POLICE.—On Sept. 29, 1859, the total effective force of the Police in the counties and boroughs of England and Wales (exclusive of the metropolitan districts) was 13,309 a slight increase, 250 only, over the number at the same period in 1858.

METROPOLITAN POLICE.—On Jan. 1, 1860, there were employed in the Metropolitan Police 18 superintendents, 172 inspectors, 643 sergeants, and 5,143 constables. The

total expense of the establishment for the year preceding had been 472,828*l.* and 486,658*l.* had been received. Of the receipts 312,169*l.* were received from the police-rate of 6*d.* in the pound, upon a computed rental of 12,486,783*l.*; from the Treasury 132,150*l.*; and the remainder for special services, fines, stoppages, &c.

GAME LAWS.—In the year ending June 30, 1859, there had been 2,608 persons committed to prisons in the United Kingdom for offences against the Game Laws. Of these 2,309 were in England, 32 in Wales, 235 in Scotland, and 32 in Ireland. The greatest number in one gaol is 116 in Wakefield; the next are Springfield in Essex with 111, Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk, 90, and Hertford county gaol 88. For the whole county of Cumberland there were but 7 committals, and in Devonshire 19.

5.—*Population, Poor Laws, &c.*

BIRTHS, DEATHS, AND MARRIAGES.—In the year 1858 there were registered in England 655,481 births, a decrease of 7,590 from 1857. Of the total number 334,989 were males, and 320,492 females; of these 22,304 males and 21,001 females were illegitimate, or 6·6 per cent. of the whole. London is still lowest in its proportion, being only 4·2 per cent., while Northumberland furnishes 12 per cent., and Norfolk 10·5. In the same year there were registered 156,070 marriages, 3,027 less than in 1857; of the total number 128,082 were performed according to the rites of the Established Church, 19,873 by license, 100,432 by banns, 3,787 by superintendent registrar's certificate, and 3,990 not stated; of the 27,928 not married with the rites of the Church of England, 6,643 were Roman Catholics, 11,094 at dissenting places of worship, 9,952 at superintendent registrar's office, 79 of Quakers, and 220 of Jews. Of persons under 21 there were 9,145 men and 28,864 women; 22,191 widowers and 14,355 widows were remarried. There were 42,141 men, and 58,733 women who signed with marks, a considerable diminution from 1857, and greatest among the women. In 28,664 marriages both parties signed with a mark, and in 43,312 only one signed. The deaths in the year numbered 449,656 an excess of 29,841 over 1857. Of these 227,220 were of males and 222,436 of females; but the excess of births over deaths, notwithstanding the increased mortality, still amounted to 205,825. In the year 1859 there were registered in England 689,558 births, 441,249 deaths, and 167,900 marriages. This return is only a sketch in advance, and is liable to correction.

BIRTHS, DEATHS, AND MARRIAGES, SCOTLAND.—In the year 1859 there were 109,712 births, of which 57,724 were males, and 51,978 were females, and 9,606 of the whole were illegitimate. The greatest number of births occurred in May, as last year, the

smallest in February. The total of deaths was 61,754, nearly 2,000 less than in 1858, of which 30,681 were males and 31,073 females. The greatest number of deaths occurred in December, the fewest in September. The number of marriages was 21,127. The greatest number of marriages occurred in December, the fewest in May.

PAUPER CHILDREN.—On July 1, 1859, the number of children in England and Wales who were attending day-schools at the cost of their parents or relations was 65,656; of those attending at the cost of the parish the number was 6,863; of those attending at the cost of other parties, including charity and free schools in which no payments are made by the parents or friends of the children, the number was 35,212. There were at the same period 48,345 children not attending any day-school whatever, and 34,364 children between three and fifteen (the ages included in the whole of the returns) employed in work, of whom 102 were under seven years of age.

POOR RELIEF, IRELAND.—In the year ended September 29th, 1859, the total amount expended on the relief of the poor in the 163 unions of Ireland, was 413,596*l.* of which 234,301*l.* had been for in-maintenance, and 3,239*l.* for out-relief. The number of persons relieved during the year had been 153,706 in the house, and 5,425 out-door. The expenditure had decreased 43,283*l.* from that of the previous year; and the number of persons in the house had been 23,499 less, and out-door there had been a decrease of 426 persons; the valuation of the assessable property had risen from 12,091,563*l.* to 12,213,620*l.*; and the average poundage had fallen from 9*d.* to 8*d.*; the lowest amount being 3*d.* in Lisburn, the highest 2*s.* 2*d.* in Kenmare.

SUMMARY of the AMOUNTS EXPENDED for IN-MAINTENANCE and OUT-DOOR RELIEF, during the Half-Year ended at Lady-day 1860, in 646 UNIONS and SINGLE PARISHES, under Boards of Guardians, having a Population of 17,670,938 persons; the entire Population of England and Wales being 17,927,609 (Census 1851).

DIVISIONS and UNION COUNTIES.	Unions and Single Parishes.	Number of Parishes.	Population 1851.	Cost of In-Maintenance and Out-Door Relief.		
				In-Main- tenance.	Out-door Relief.	Total.
I.—THE METROPOLIS.				£.	£.	£.
1. Middlesex (part) . . .	28	158	1,742,771	109,771	71,016	180,787
2. Surrey (part) . . .	9	17	482,435	25,075	22,926	48,001
3. Kent (part) . . .	2	11	134,200	5,682	7,794	13,476
Totals . . .	39	186	2,359,406	140,528	101,736	242,264
II.—SOUTH-EASTERN.						
2. Surrey (part) . . .	11	136	194,682	8,283	20,394	28,682
3. Kent (part) . . .	26	413	484,297	21,769	42,463	64,232
4. Sussex . . .	22	287	314,905	14,266	37,401	51,667
5. Southampton . . .	26	340	400,433	16,409	43,065	59,474
6. Berks . . .	12	239	199,173	7,583	21,748	29,331
Totals . . .	97	1,415	1,593,490	68,315	165,071	233,386
III.—SOUTH-MIDLAND.						
1. Middlesex (part) . . .	6	57	150,606	7,722	11,654	19,376
7. Hertford . . .	12	164	173,953	6,438	20,221	26,659
8. Buckingham . . .	7	192	143,492	3,804	20,706	24,510
9. Oxford . . .	9	292	169,908	4,605	22,594	27,199
10. Northampton . . .	12	323	210,489	4,319	28,402	32,721
11. Huntingdon . . .	3	87	60,319	1,294	7,352	8,646
12. Bedford . . .	6	137	129,805	2,885	14,059	16,944
13. Cambridge . . .	9	173	191,800	5,936	27,156	33,092
Totals . . .	64	1,425	1,230,372	37,003	152,144	189,147
IV.—EASTERN.						
14. Essex . . .	17	370	344,077	14,039	42,813	56,852
15. Suffolk . . .	17	526	336,093	8,606	37,835	46,441
16. Norfolk . . .	22	737	433,277	13,195	54,023	67,218
Totals . . .	56	1,633	1,113,447	35,840	134,671	170,511
V.—SOUTH-WESTERN.						
17. Wilts . . .	18	310	240,519	6,628	34,454	41,082
18. Dorset . . .	12	284	177,070	3,395	22,583	25,978
19. Devon . . .	21	481	570,484	9,478	58,701	68,179
20. Cornwall . . .	13	221	355,392	4,606	22,997	27,603
21. Somerset . . .	16	481	456,175	8,705	51,016	59,721
Totals . . .	80	1,777	1,799,670	32,812	189,751	222,563
VI.—WEST-MIDLAND.						
22. Gloucester . . .	17	363	419,570	11,908	37,208	49,116
23. Hereford . . .	7	217	99,103	1,885	11,600	13,485
24. Salop . . .	16	296	249,325	4,973	14,981	19,954
25. Stafford . . .	17	273	629,329	10,708	31,188	41,896
26. Worcester . . .	11	226	257,144	4,853	17,660	22,513
27. Warwick . . .	14	263	479,079	9,334	30,310	39,644
Totals . . .	82	1,638	2,133,560	43,661	142,947	186,608

SUMMARY—continued.

DIVISIONS and UNION COUNTIES.	Unions and Single Parishes.	Number of Parishes.	Population 1851.	Cost of In-Maintenance and Out-Door Relief.		
				In-Main- tenance.	Out-door Relief.	Total.
VII.—NORTH-MIDLAND.						
28. Leicester	11	336	234,420	£. 4,804	£. 20,495	£. 25,299
29. Rutland	2	65	24,214	616	2,188	2,804
30. Lincoln	14	720	397,843	8,576	42,272	50,848
31. Nottingham . . .	9	293	293,338	5,551	22,128	27,679
32. Derby	9	272	259,965	3,312	11,641	14,953
Totals . .	45	1,688	1,209,780	22,859	98,724	121,583
VIII.—NORTH-WESTERN.						
33. Chester	11	467	420,074	6,104	27,065	33,169
34. Lancaster	23	454	2,056,185	42,713	83,542	126,255
Totals . .	39	921	2,476,259	48,817	110,607	159,424
IX.—YORK.						
35. West Riding . . .	28	526	1,162,710	16,197	68,814	85,011
36. East Riding . . .	10	371	251,013	4,562	14,533	19,095
37. North Riding . . .	15	478	187,728	2,855	14,817	17,672
Totals . .	53	1,375	1,601,451	23,614	98,164	121,778
X.—NORTHERN.						
38. Durham	15	311	411,538	5,184	26,767	31,951
39. Northumberland .	12	540	303,489	5,310	29,760	35,070
40. Cumberland . . .	9	202	195,210	4,296	12,283	16,579
41. Westmorland . . .	3	110	58,387	1,350	4,194	5,544
Totals . .	39	1,163	968,624	16,140	73,004	89,144
XI.—WELSH.						
42. Monmouth	6	161	177,130	2,923	16,663	19,586
43. South Wales . . .	27	675	607,127	5,894	68,881	74,775
44. North Wales . . .	19	371	400,622	3,812	58,192	62,004
Totals . .	52	1,207	1,184,879	12,629	143,736	156,365
TOTALS	646	14,428	17,670,938	482,218	1,410,555	1,892,773
Residue of the Kingdom	.	286	256,671			
Totals of England and Wales . . . . .	.	14,714	17,927,609			

The decrease in the amount of expenditure from the corresponding half-year in 1859 was 20,607*l.*, equal to 11 per cent.

IRELAND, MARRIAGES.—The number of registered Marriages—Roman Catholics are exempted from making returns—was 9,261 in 1859, of which 4,876 were by the Established Church, 2,636 at Presbyterian chapels, 1,498 at the registrar's office, and 1 between Jews. Of the marriages celebrated in churches eight-tenths were by license. Of the total number of women married 4270 signed with a mark. There are no returns whatever of births and deaths in Ireland.

WORKHOUSES, IRELAND.—On April 16, 1859, there were in the various workhouses of Ireland, 42,922 inmates, of whom there were 2,043 able-bodied males, 6,519 able-

bodied females, and 11,668 healthy children under 15 years of age. The number of sick at that date was 16,115, and there had been 8,173 deaths in the year. In the year 1858 the total number of in-door poor received had been 177,205, and the number of out-door poor relieved 5,851, at a total expense of 457,635*l.*, a decrease of 41,254*l.* on the previous year.

POOR RELIEF, SCOTLAND.—In the 14th Annual Report of the Commissioners, it is stated that for the year ending May 14, 1859, there had been 97,809 registered poor relieved, 5,468 unregistered, and 32,321 casual poor, exclusive of their dependents.

Of the total 19,308 had died or ceased to receive relief. The total amount expended, exclusive of buildings, was 641,115*l.*, of which 512,751*l.* were for the relief of the poor, and 25,691*l.* for medical relief. Of the gross sum raised, 622,100*l.* was by assessment, 18,802*l.* by voluntary contributions and church collections, and 43,008*l.* from endowments and other sources; the sum raised thus largely exceeding the expenditure. On the building of poor-houses the expenditure of the year was 12,498*l.*

PAUPER LUNATICS, SCOTLAND.—In Scotland the number of pauper lunatics shows a constant increase. In the year ending May 14, 1854, the total number then on the roll was 3,788; at the same date in 1855 it was 3,856; 4,150 in 1856; 4,291 in 1857; 4,896

in 1858; and 5,174 in 1859. In this last year 392 of the number died, 497 were cured, and 117 ceased to receive relief, a total of 1,006 removed from the roll, while during the year 1,284 were admitted.

In the licensed houses, 44 males and 66 females had been discharged, recovered; 66 were discharged not recovered, and 68 had died; the total number of admissions had been 281.

PAUPER CHILDREN, SCOTLAND.—In the year ending Whitsunday (May 15), 1859, the total number of pauper children under 14 years of age was 37,992, of whom 19,632 were in regular attendance at school. The total amount expended in the year by the various parochial boards for the purposes of education was 9,357*l.*

6.—Emigration and Colonial Statistics.

EMIGRATION.—According to the Twentieth Report of the Emigration Commissioners, the number of emigrants in 1859 exceeded that of 1858 by 6,460, the total number being 120,432. The causes that affected emigration in 1858 continued to operate in 1859, and in addition the commercial embarrassments of America in 1857 and 1858 had rendered employment more difficult to be procured, and less remunerative. The great falling off was from Ireland, which, however, still supplied 52,981 emigrants, 33,930 from England, and 10,182 from Scotland, 4,442 foreigners, and 18,897 not distinguished, made up the number. This, indeed, is only the return from those ports at which emigration officers are placed, and another parliamentary return gives the numbers from Ireland as 84,599; of whom 46,431 were males, and 38,168 females. Of this total 682 were under 1 year old, and 4,549 between 1 and 5 years old; the greatest number, divided into decennial periods, were between 20 and 30, and they amounted to 27,125. The mortality had still been small in emigrant ships: in those to Canada it had been only .03 per cent., and to Boston .26; but in a wreck 417 lives had been lost. The rate of mortality on board the emigrant ships to Australia had been .42 per cent. among the unassisted emigrants, and 1.08 per cent. on the assisted emigrants. The number of emigrants who returned in the year was 14,742 from the United States and Canada, 5,057 from Australia, and 114 from other places.

The emigrants were distributed thus—to the United States 70,303; to the North American Colonies 6,675; to the East Indies 6,244; to the Cape of Good Hope 4,565; to Natal 277; to New South Wales 5,439; to Victoria 14,030; to South Australia 1556; to Western Australia 499; to Tasmania 911; to New Zealand 8,558; the rest in small numbers to various parts of the world. Of the emigrants to the Australian colonies 8,650 had been assisted by the Emigration

Commissioners, who also despatched 3,733 to the Cape. Of the assisted emigrants 4,838, were sent to New South Wales; 2,034 to Victoria; 1,326 to South Australia; and 432 to Western Australia. The amount of money remitted from emigrants who had settled to their friends in Great Britain, amounted to 621,176*l.*, of which 45,798*l.* were remitted from Australia, the rest from America: this return is necessarily imperfect, being collected from various commercial houses by the Emigration Commissioners.

Of the 120,432 emigrants who left Great Britain and Ireland last year, 2,016 of the men were agricultural labourers, gardeners, and carters, 176 bakers, 166 blacksmiths and farriers, 26 bookbinders and stationers, 287 boot and shoe makers, 49 braziers, tinsmiths and whit-smiths, 22 potters, brick and tile makers, 606 bricklayers, plasterers, and masons, 31 builders, 114 butchers and poultry-terers, 71 cabinet-makers and upholsterers, 1,383 carpenters and joiners, 27 carvers and gilders, 682 clerks, 29 clock and watch makers, 21 coachmakers and trimmers, 18 coal miners, 54 coopers, 17 cutlers, 145 domestic servants, 10 dyers, 11 engravers, 141 engineers, 4,439 farmers, 1,454 gentlemen, professional men, and merchants, 17 jewellers and silversmiths, 23,286 general labourers, 3 locksmiths and gunsmiths, 92 millers and millsters, 8 millwrights, 771 miners and quarrymen, 262 painters, paper-hangers, and plumbers, 111 pensioners, 70 printers, 10 ropemakers, 42 saddle and harness makers, 4 sail makers, 46 sawyers, 269 seamen, 24 shipwrights, 1,045 shopkeepers, 331 smiths, 290 spinners and weavers, 34 sugar bakers and boilers, 10 surveyors, 447 tailors, 1 tallow chandler, 23 tanners and curriers, 25 turners, 69 wheelwrights, 8 woolcombers and sorters, and 6,965 of trades not particularly specified. Of the other sex, 7,107 were domestic and farm servants, 119 gentlewomen and governesses, 251 milliners, dressmakers, and needlewomen; 14,562 married women, and 18,032

of undistinguished occupation (a large total, which seems to indicate that the official examination into the pursuits of the female sex is not of a very rigid nature). The remainder of the emigrants were children, and of these 8,431 boys, and 8,130 girls, were under 12 years of age, 3,046 were infants, and 14,517 were undistinguished as to age or sex.

EMIGRATION, IRELAND.—In 1859 the total number of emigrants from Ireland was 84,599, of whom 4,000 were not residents in Ireland. Of the total 46,431 were males, and 38,168 females. A noticeable fact is that the largest number was from Ulster, namely, 38,150, while Munster supplied only 19,715, Leinster 11,841, Connaught, 7,464, and 3,429 were not ascertained. April and May were the months in which the greatest numbers emigrated. Of the general total 708 were under 1 year old, 4,841 between 1 and 5, 3,400 between 5 and 10, 3,359 between 10 and 15, 9,168 between 15 and 20, 28,043 between 20 and 25, 14,880 between 25 and 30, 12,611 between 30 and 40, 5,339 between 40 and 50, 1,525 between 50 and 60, 579 above 60, and 144 whose ages were not specified.

NEW SOUTH WALES.—In 1859 the land revenue from its various branches amounted to 477,892*l.*, of which 252,627*l.* were from land-sales; the revenue from gold produced 47,168*l.*; the whole revenue was 1,422,466*l.*, an increase over that of 1857 of 218,733*l.* The population on January 1, 1859, was 342,062, of whom 199,533 were males, and 142,525 females. The number of births had been 13,802, the deaths 5,883.

VICTORIA.—No return has been received later than that given last year.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—The report only states that the total revenue derived from land for 1859 was 202,068*l.* (not one-third of the previous year.)

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.—The land-sales in 1858 had produced 10,017*l.*, arising from 3,368 acres sold, and 4,951,678 acres let on pastoral leases or otherwise; in 1859 the produce was 9,867*l.* arising from 2,231 acres sold, and the rent on the leases, which include an increase of 278,577 acres.

The Emigration Report (the twentieth) is very meagre this year as to the state of the Colonies. On Dec. 31, 1858, the latest returns of the population gives for—

New South Wales	342,062
Victoria	504,519
South Australia	118,214
Western Australia	14,837
Tasmania	84,080

1,063,712

The return for Western Australia comes down to Dec. 31, 1859, at which time there were 2,662 convicts in the settlement.

NEW ZEALAND.—The annual report, which

this year has been published separately and later than the others, gives a very favourable account of the progress of this colony for the year 1859. The increase of the European population had amounted to 12,180, of whom 4,752 were females, and 7,428 males, an increase, however, mainly owing, as may be conceived at once from the disproportion of females to males, to a large emigration to the whole colony, and especially to Auckland, Canterbury, and Otago. The report of the Registrar General, Mr. J. B. Bennet, to the Colonial Secretary, is as succinct an account of the general state of the colony as we could possibly give. He says:—"The quantity of land under cultivation and the numbers of live stock in the colony can be estimated with any reliable degree of correctness only in the years when the census is taken; the basis of greater or lesser probability on which the calculations in the preceding tables rest scarcely existing where so much is necessarily contingent upon circumstances. It may be generally stated, however, that on a comparison of the results of the censuses in 1851 and 1858 respectively, it was found that during seven years the land under crop in the colony had increased from 29,140 to 140,965 acres, and the land fenced from 30,470 to 235,488 acres; and the numbers of live stock, of all kinds, from 299,115 to 1,727,927. If it is assumed that the increase for the last year was according to the average of the previous septennial period, then, in December, 1859, the quantity of land under crop would be 156,940 acres, and the land fenced 264,776 acres; and the aggregate number of live stock about 1,932,123. This estimate, however, affords no more than a very general idea of what a census taken in 1859 might have been expected to show. The total value of imports, which had increased from 597,827*l.* in 1853, to 1,141,273*l.* in 1858, amounted in 1859 to 1,551,930*l.*, being an increase of 409,757*l.* on the last year. The total value of exports, which was 303,282*l.* in 1853, and 458,023*l.* in 1858, rose in 1859 to 551,484*l.*, being an increase of 93,461*l.* in that year. Omitting the exports of articles imported from other countries, and taking only the exports of New Zealand produce and manufactures (which are manifestly those from which the real development of the resources of the colony is to be inferred), it is gratifying to find that there was an increase in the last year amounting to 87,358*l.* 12*s.*, the totals being 521,308*l.* in 1859, against 433,949*l.* 8*s.* in 1858. The shipping exhibits a corresponding increase. In 1853 the vessels entered inwards were 238, with a tonnage of 65,504; in 1858, vessels 339, tonnage 90,118; in 1859, vessels 438, tonnage 136,580. Outwards the vessels numbered in 1853, 229, tonnage 62,891; in 1858, vessels 322, tonnage 82,293; in 1859, vessels 398, tonnage 120,392. The total revenue of the colony, which had risen from 149,820*l.* 8*s.* 7*d.*, in 1853, to 341,654*l.* 15*s.* 2*d.*, in 1858, amounted in 1859 to 459,648*l.* 14*s.* 3*d.*, being an increase in that year, as compared with

1858, of 117,993*l.* 19*s.* 1*d.* Of this increase the ordinary revenue shows 29,120*l.* 2*s.* 7*d.* above 1858, the increase in the customs duties (exclusive of the export duty on

gold) making 16,679*l.* 8*s.* 5*d.* of this amount; while the territorial revenue of 1859 exceeded that of 1858 by the sum of 80,082*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.*"

7.—Miscellaneous.

I.—EDUCATION AND CONNECTED MATTERS.

NATIONAL COLLECTIONS.—In the year ending March, 1860, there were expended for the

	£.
British Museum—Establishment	54,682
Ditto, Buildings	32,513
Ditto, Purchases	23,763
National Gallery	20,344
Scientific Works and Experiments	3,023
Royal Geographical Society	500
British Historical Portrait Gallery	2,030
Science and Art Department, Museum and Mining School	85,908
Museum of Practical Geology—Establishment	6,685
Royal Society	1,000
	<u>230,448</u>

BRITISH MUSEUM.—The total expenditure on the British Museum in the year ended March 31, 1860, was 78,445*l.*; of which 23,763*l.* were expended on purchases and acquisitions, and of this 10,002*l.* were for printed books, 3,734*l.* for MSS., 2,862*l.* for coins and antiquities, and 2,000*l.* for prints and drawings; 11,580*l.* on bookbinding, cabinets, &c. 2,777*l.* for printing catalogues, taking casts, &c., and the remainder for salaries, house expenses, and miscellaneous outlays.

PUBLIC EXHIBITIONS.—The following gives the total number of visitors at various public institutions and gardens for the years 1858 and 1859.

	1858.	1859.
British Museum	519,565	517,895
National Gallery	553,766	789,401
Vernon Gallery	238,377	172,727
Zoological Gardens	351,580	364,356
Kew Gardens	405,376	384,698
Hampton Court Palace	218,035	208,264
Science and Art Department Museum	456,288	475,365

EDUCATION, IRELAND.—The Commissioners of National Education in their twenty-sixth report states that on Dec. 31, 1859, there were 5,496 schools in operation, an increase of 88 over the preceding year; the average actual daily attendance of children at school was 269,203; the average number of children on the rolls for the year was 519,175, and the total number of distinct children at any time on the rolls was 806,510. At the end of the quarter ending Dec. 31, 1859, there were 570,551 children on the rolls, of whom 29,105 belonged to the Established Church, 478,802 were Roman Catholics, 59,873 Presbyterians, 2,508 dissenters of other denominations, and 223 not ascertained. Of 5,344 schools, 1,231, of which 953 were in Ulster, were under

Protestant management, 3,525 under Roman Catholic management, 11 under united, and 191 under official management. The number of teachers was 5,636, of whom 5,010 were principals and 626 assistants, independent of teachers in workhouse and prison schools in connection with the Commissioners, of teachers in model schools, and of teachers in convent schools.

EDUCATION IN INDIA.—In the year 1856-7, the amount charged on the public revenue for purposes of education was 211,364*l.* Of this sum 94,322*l.* was for Bengal, 34,222*l.* for Madras, 35,273*l.* for Bombay, 33,060*l.* for the North-west Provinces (for 1857-8), and 14,437*l.* for the Punjab.

CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATIONS.—During the year 1859, 2,918 candidates for official situations were nominated, and 176 remained over from 1858. Of the total, certificates of competence were granted to 1,511, and refused to 1,159 of the nominees, 293 withdrew or were found ineligible before examination, and 131 remained whose examinations were not completed.

EDUCATION, SCIENCE, AND ART. — Sums granted for such objects in 1860.

	£.
Public Education, Great Britain	798,167
Science and Art Department	94,951
Public Education, Ireland	270,722
Commissioners of Education, Ireland, Office Expenses	641
University of London	4,820
Universities, &c., in Scotland	7,630
Queen's University in Ireland	2,371
Queen's Colleges, Ireland	4,800
Royal Irish Academy	500
Belfast Theological Professors, &c.	2,500
British Museum, Establishment	
Ditto, Buildings	100,850
Ditto, Purchases	
National Gallery (including Purchases of Pictures)	11,670
Scientific Works and Experiments	4,790
Royal Geographical Society	500
Royal Society	1,000
	<u>1,305,912</u>

2. SOCIAL CONDITION.

SAVINGS BANKS.—In the United Kingdom, on Nov. 20, 1859, the total amount of deposits, including interest, was 38,995,876*l.* The number of individual depositors was 1,479,723, of whom 213,477 were depositors of sums not exceeding 1*l.*, 294,739 not exceeding 5*l.*, 194,133 not exceeding 10*l.*, 140,092 not exceeding 15*l.*, 86,250 not exceeding 20*l.*, 148,575 not exceeding 30*l.*, 121,501 not exceeding 40*l.*, 58,032 not exceeding 50*l.*, 98,380

not exceeding 75*l.*, 45,580 not exceeding 100*l.*, 30,700 not exceeding 125*l.*, 18,134 not exceeding 150*l.*, 28,482 not exceeding 200*l.*, and 1,652 above 200*l.* There were also 16,315 Charitable Institutions, with deposits amounting to 802,341*l.*, and 10,738 Friendly Societies, with deposits amounting to 1,731,095*l.* There were 580 Friendly Societies with direct accounts with the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt, their deposits amounting to 2,001,754*l.* The number of annuities granted through Savings Banks or Parochial Societies, from the commencement in 1854 to Jan. 5, 1860, had been 9,707 immediate annuities, amounting to 196,112*l.*, for which 2,064,812 had been paid, and of which 3,046 of the yearly amount of 59,432*l.* had fallen in; 160 deferred annuities on payment of one sum, to the amount of 2,704*l.*, for which 30,979*l.* had been paid, and of which 26 of the yearly amount of 478*l.*, had fallen in; and 1,875 deferred annuities for annual payments, to the amount of 37,486*l.*, for which 187,622*l.* had been paid; of these 1,110 had fallen in, to the yearly amount of 21,390*l.*, and 44,037*l.* had been returned in consequence of death or default.

In November 1858 the total amount of securities given by managers and trustees of Savings Banks had been only 67,070*l.*, and these almost entirely in Ireland.

MILITARY SAVINGS BANKS.—On March 31, 1859, the amount due to 10,143 depositors was 204,377*l.* The withdrawals in the year had amounted to 64,497*l.*, and the deposits to 70,736*l.* Including the interest the total amount of the fund on July 14, 1860, was 236,792*l.*

SEAMEN'S SAVINGS BANKS.—The amount received from depositors in the year ending Nov. 20, 1859, was 13,538*l.* 18*s.* 3*d.*, the balance in hand from the previous year was 12,444*l.* 5*s.* 11*d.*; and the interest was 465*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*, making a total of 26,448*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* The repayments in the year had been only 8,417*l.* 17*s.* 3*d.*, leaving a balance of 18,030*l.* 9*s.* 5*d.*

MERCHANT SEAMEN'S FUND.—At the end of 1859 the number of pensioners on the fund was 21,406, of whom 5,666 had been masters or seamen, 10,843 were widows, and 4,867 were children. The annual amount of their pensions is 58,631*l.* In the course of the year pensions fell in of the value of 4,643*l.*, and new pensions were granted to the amount of 3,922*l.*

3. PUBLIC HEALTH.

NATIONAL VACCINE BOARD.—The Report, dated March 10, 1860, states that during the past year 205,366 charges of lymph had been supplied. The letters of application for lymph received and answered by the Board during the year amount to 13,541, being an excess of 1,123 over those of the preceding year. 8,330 vaccinations had been performed by the stationary vaccinators in London connected with the establishment, (this is an excess of 1,885 over those performed in 1858),

and 110,145 vaccinations had been performed by correspondents of the Board. Many places abroad have been supplied with lymph. The recent extraordinary prevalence of small-pox having created great alarm, the applications for lymph reached the unprecedented number of 1,457 in the month of January last. These increased applications required a corresponding exertion on the part of all the officers of the establishment, and after a temporary difficulty, the Board was able to find the means of supplying the requisite quantity of lymph. The Privy Council having determined that no future medical practitioners shall be appointed public vaccinators, unless they shall have received special instruction in respect of vaccination and the distinctive marks of its success; and having communicated their determination to this Board, the Board has given much time and attention during the past year to making such arrangements, in London and elsewhere, as they thought best calculated to aid the Privy Council in efficiently carrying out this important measure.

LUNACY.—In England, on Jan. 1, 1860, there were 17,412 lunatics confined in county and borough asylums, and 1,485 in private asylums and hospitals, of whom 9,068 were males, and 10,349 females. There were 1,139 males and 1,375 females discharged cured during the year, out of a total of 3,634 discharged, and 3,504 males and 3,567 females admitted; and 1,857 had died. The total number remaining in confinement on December 31, 1859, was 17,837.

LUNACY, SCOTLAND.—In the year ending May, 1858, there were 26,155 pauper lunatics on the rolls. There had been 2,045 deaths in the year, 2,435 had been discharged cured, and 1,139 had ceased to receive relief. The number added to the roll had been 6,955 in the year.

In Scotland, on Jan. 1, 1859, there were 2,496 lunatics in public asylums, 829 in private asylums, 797 in poorhouses, and 3,764 in private houses, a total of 7,878, of whom 2,898 were private and 4,980 pauper lunatics. Of the total 3,829 were males, and 4,049 females. The Commissioners, in their Second Annual Report, notice a marked increase of lunacy, not only in Scotland, but in England and France. The returns from the public asylums show that they admitted 463 males and 455 females; and discharged as recovered, 149 males and 186 females; 235 as not cured, and 200 deaths. In the poorhouses, 58 males and 90 females were discharged as recovered, 71 not recovered, and 92 deaths; and 404 had been admitted.

ACCIDENTS IN FACTORIES.—In the six months ending April 30, 1860, there had been 2,047 accidents in factories arising from machinery, of which 302 were of children, that is persons under 16 years of age, and 944 of young persons above 16 and under 21 years of age. There had also been 229 accidents during the same period not arising from machinery.

ACCIDENTS ON RAILWAYS.—In the year ended June 30, 1860, the number of persons killed or injured on the Railways in the United Kingdom, was—

PERSONS KILLED OR INJURED.	To Dec. 31, 1859.		To June 30, 1860.	
	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
Passengers, from causes beyond their own control	4	224	9	133
Ditto, owing to their own misconduct, or want of caution	16	5	2	5
Servants of Companies or Contractors, from causes beyond their own control	5	17	5	17
Ditto, from their own misconduct or want of caution	52	15	63	9
Other persons crossing at levels	13	..	11	1
Trespassers, neither passengers nor servants	21	5	26	5
Suicide	3	..	..	..
Miscellaneous	3	..	2	1
Total	117	266	119	166

Of the casualties in the twelve months, 211 were killed, and 316 injured in England, 12 killed and 93 injured in Scotland, and 13 killed and 18 injured in Ireland. The length of railway opened was 10,156 miles in June 1860.

4.—INTERCOMMUNICATION.

POST-OFFICE.—The Sixth Annual Report of the Post-Office for 1859 states that the total number of letters delivered in the United Kingdom in the year was 544,796,000, of which 445,916,000 were in England and Wales, 46,817,000 in Ireland, and 52,063,000 in Scotland. These numbers give an average, in England, of 22 letters for each person of the population (in London it amounts to 43 for each), in Ireland to 7 for each, and in Scotland to 16 for each person. The number of newspapers which passed through the Post-Office was about 70,500,000; and that of book-packets was about 11,000,000. There were 1,900,000 letters (about 1 in 280 of the whole number) and 470,000 newspapers (about 1 in 150) that from various causes could not be delivered, chiefly from illegible or erroneous directions; a considerable proportion, more than 11,000, had no address at all. The gross revenue was 3,448,074*l.*; the cost of management 1,853,953*l.*; the net revenue 1,590,960*l.*; the cost of management includes the following items:—Salaries, pensions, &c., 1,037,525*l.*; buildings, 32,081*l.*; conveyance of mails by railways, 446,000*l.*; by coaches, carts, &c., and wages of mail guards, 168,507*l.*; by mail packets and private ships (when paid for by the Post-Office), 5,454*l.*; for manufacture of postage-stamps, 25,940*l.*; miscellaneous, including the conveyance of mails in the colonies under the postal direction of the postmaster-general, the conveyance of the mails through Egypt, clothing for letter-carriers and guards, official postage, rents, taxes, law expenses, &c., 138,446*l.* The total number of post-offices in the United Kingdom at the time the Report was published, was 11,412, of which 177 were established during the year; and 1,958 road letter-boxes, of which 790 were erected in 1859.

MONEY ORDERS.—The business of the Money-order Office in 1859 presents a large

increase upon that of 1858; and while it affords great advantages to the public in the transmission of small sums, has become a source of profit to the establishment in England and Scotland, but it is still carried on at a loss in Ireland. In 1859 the total number of money-orders issued in the United Kingdom was 6,969,108, to the amount of 13,250,930*l.*, an increase of nearly 5 per cent. over 1858. Of the total number, 5,932,133, to the amount of 11,358,057*l.*, were issued in England and Wales; 498,828, to the amount of 891,675*l.*, in Ireland; and 538,147, to the amount of 1,001,198*l.*, in Scotland. The commission gave a profit after deducting expenses, in England, of 27,780*l.*; in Scotland, of 2,019*l.*; in Ireland there was a loss of 684*l.* The number of orders give an average of 1 for every 3 persons in England, for every 6 in Scotland, and for every 13 in Ireland. In 1859, 108 additional money-order offices were opened in England and Wales, and 20 in Ireland. In Scotland there were 10 new offices opened and 17 closed. The total number in the United Kingdom is now 2,481. Several improvements have been made in the money-order system; and, probably, in a short time the sum for which an order may be drawn will be increased from 5*l.* to 10*l.* In June, 1859, the money-order system was extended to Canada, from which period to the end of the year nearly 4,000 orders were issued in Canada on the United Kingdom, and about 1,150 in the United Kingdom on Canada.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.—In the half-year ending June 30, 1859, the total number of passengers conveyed on railways in England and Wales had been 56,157,479, and the total number of miles travelled had been 73,588,126, an average of a little above 13 miles for each passenger. The number of miles of railway open for traffic at that date was 7,216 miles. Of general merchandise there

had been carried 10,881,624 tons; of mineral produce 19,491,961 tons, of which about 11,372,271 were of coals. The total number of live stock carried was 4,395,068; of which 880,063 were cattle, 2,775,476 sheep, and 73,752 pigs. The total receipts were 9,989,960*l.*; of which 1,224,713*l.* were derived from first-class passengers, 1,475,986*l.* from second class, 345,972*l.* from third class, 102,116*l.* from season-ticket holders, and 1,009,630*l.* from parliamentary train passengers; 372,662*l.* for carriage of passengers' luggage, parcels, horses, and dogs; and 183,153*l.* for conveying the mails. The receipts from conveyance of merchandise, minerals, and live stock, were 5,297,985*l.*; and there were 2,712*l.* for extra fares and other trifles not classified.

In Scotland the total number of passengers had been 6,909,331, and the miles travelled 79,631,210, or a little less than 12 miles for each passenger. The number of miles of railway open was 1,369. Of general merchandise there had been carried 1,609,183 tons; of coal, mineral, and other articles, 4,781,310 tons; of live stock there were conveyed 193,753 cattle, 443,869 sheep, and 30,484 pigs. The total receipts were 1,267,792*l.*, of which 110,178*l.* were from first-class passengers, 73,220*l.* from second, 49,231*l.* from third, 173,220*l.* from parliamentary-train passengers, and 10,214*l.* from season-ticket holders; the receipts from the goods and cattle traffic were 702,854*l.*

In Ireland the total number of passengers had been 4,162,890, and the miles travelled 58,502,945, or a little more than 14 miles for each passenger, exceeding somewhat the averages of England and Scotland. The number of miles open was 1,210. The general merchandise carried amounted to 544,026 tons; the coal and other minerals to 66,496 tons; of live stock there were conveyed 149,685 cattle, 144,063 sheep, and 424,473 pigs. The total receipts were 604,987*l.*, of which 82,796*l.* were derived from first-class passengers, 116,870*l.* from second class, 45,735*l.* from third class, 75,505*l.* from parliamentary-train passengers, 8,258*l.* from season-ticket holders, and 25,700*l.* from passengers' luggage parcels, horses, dogs, &c. The receipts from the carriage of general merchandise, minerals, and live stock, were 216,219. These figures all show an increase over the corresponding half-year of 1858; but as the latter half of the year is by far the busiest portion, they exhibit a decrease from the half-year ending Dec. 1858; but the return Sept. to Dec. 1859, has not been yet issued.

5.—AGRICULTURE.

AGRICULTURE, IRELAND.—The statistical returns for the year 1859 exhibit the considerable decrease of 19,782 in the number of cultivated acres, the decrease being wholly in the land under cereal crops, and of a still more remarkable decrease in the amount of the crop, which was smaller in every description of produce, except flax, of which there was an increase of 3,994 tons. The decrease of production per acre, which af-

fected every species of crop except wheat, is attributed to the extreme hotness and dryness of the summer and early autumn. The total number of acres under crop was 5,862,605; of which there were 2,652,780 under cereal crops, 1,200,347 under potatoes, and 2,009,478 under other crops, including meadow and clover. The produce was 1,468,475 quarters of wheat, 8,170,856 of oats, 694,004 of barley, 18,111 of bere, 27,792 of rye, 42,793 of beans, 3,293 of pease, 4,329,523 tons of potatoes, 3,462,071 tons of turnips, 307,946 tons of mangel-wurzel, 329,997 tons of cabbage, 3,452,256 stones (14 lbs.) of flax, and 2,321,779 tons of hay. The stock consisted of 628,916 horses, 3,810,136 other cattle, 3,588,356 sheep, and 1,262,373 pigs, an increase in every item except pigs, over the preceding year. The estimated value of the whole, estimating the horses at 8*l.* each, the cattle at 6*l.* 10*s.*, the sheep at 1*l.* 2*s.*, and the pigs at 1*l.* 5*s.*, was 35,322,895*l.*, an increase of nearly a million over 1858.

6.—OTHER SUBJECTS.

FORTIFICATIONS.—Between Aug. 1, 1860, and the same date in 1861, it is proposed to be expended in works for the defence of Portsmouth 730,000*l.*; for Plymouth 525,000*l.*; for Pembroke 115,000*l.*; for Portland 30,000*l.*; for four batteries for the defence of the Thames 60,000*l.*; for the Medway and Sheerness 100,000*l.*; for Chatham 175,000*l.*; for Dover 90,000*l.*; for Cork 30,000*l.*; for the purchase of a site of a central arsenal 150,000*l.*; this, with an allowance of 15,000*l.* for excess on the estimates, makes a total of 2,000,000*l.* for the year; the whole of the estimated expense for the fortifications is 9,500,000*l.*

ARMY.—On June 1, 1860, the military force in the United Kingdom was as follows:—

	Regular Army.	All Ranks.
Royal Horse Artillery		1,738
Household Cavalry		1,317
Cavalry of the Line		9,802
Royal Artillery		14,636
Royal Engineers		2,089
Military Train		1,715
Foot Guards		6,253
Infantry of the Line		30,542
Army Hospital Corps		686
		68,778
Depôts		
Regiments at Home		3,888
Ditto. in the Colonies		9,338
Ditto. in India, Cavalry		1,317
Ditto. " Infantry		17,070
Her Majesty's Indian Army		1,689
		33,302
Embodied Militia—effectives		15,911
Disembodied Militia ditto		52,899
Yeomanry Cavalry ditto		15,002
Enrolled Pensioners ditto		15,000
Volunteer Rifle and Artillery Corps		223,367
Total		323,259

XI.—CHRONICLE OF THE SESSION OF PARLIAMENT

1860.

[23-24 Victoria.]

Jan. THE Second Session of the Sixth Parliament of Queen
 24. Victoria was opened by the Queen in person. The royal speech intimated that the Queen having been invited to send a plenipotentiary to take part in a conference of representatives of the great powers of Europe, to receive communication of the treaties of Zurich, and to deliberate on the means best adapted for the pacification and future prosperity of Italy, her Majesty had expressed her willingness to send a plenipotentiary as invited, at the same time intimating that in such a Congress her Majesty "should steadfastly maintain the principle that no external force should be employed to impose upon the people of Italy any particular government or constitution." Circumstances had arisen which had led to a postponement of the Congress, without any day having been fixed for its meeting, but whether in Congress or in separate negotiation, her Majesty "would endeavour to obtain for the people of Italy, freedom from foreign interference by force of arms in their internal concerns." The speech also stated that her Majesty was "in communication with the Emperor of the French, with a view to extend the commercial intercourse between the two countries, and thus to draw still closer the bonds of friendly alliance between them." On the Chinese question it intimated that her Majesty was "preparing, in concert and co-operation with the Emperor of the French, an expedition, intended to obtain redress" for the outrage on the British and French forces at the Taku forts, "and a fulfilment of the stipulations of the treaty of Tien-tsin."

(*LOARDS.*) Lord Fitzwilliam moved, and Lord Truro seconded, the address in answer to the Queen's speech. Lord Grey blamed the government for proceeding without the sanction of parliament, both in respect of the Chinese expedition and the treaty with France, and moved an amendment embodying his views: this amendment, after discussion, was negatived, and the address was agreed to.

(*COMMONS.*) The address in answer to the Queen's speech was moved by Mr. St. Aubyn and seconded by Lord Henley, and was agreed to without amendment.

Jan. (*COMMONS.*) Sir J. Trevelyan obtained leave to bring in a
 25. Bill to abolish church rates. Mr. McMahon obtained leave to bring in a Bill to secure a right of appeal in criminal cases. Mr. St. Aubyn brought up the report on the Address in answer to the Queen's speech, which was agreed to.

Jan. (*LOARDS.*) The Lord Chancellor laid on the table a Bill
 26. for the regulation of Masters in Chancery, which was read a first time.

(*COMMONS.*) Mr. Dillwyn obtained leave to bring in a Bill to amend the law relating to endowed schools. A motion by Mr. E. P. Bouverie to the effect that whenever the House met for business upon Friday, it should at its rising adjourn to the following Monday, unless the House should otherwise order, was, after discussion, negatived by 166 to 48. Mr. Hadfield obtained leave to bring in a Bill to render it unnecessary to make and subscribe certain declarations as a qualification for offices and employments. Sir G. C. Lewis moved a resolution that no motion for the issuing of any new writ for the City of

Gloucester or the borough of Wakefield be made without seven days' previous notice in the votes, which after discussion was agreed to. In Committee on the Consolidated Fund, the Chancellor of the Exchequer moved a resolution, and obtained leave to bring in a Bill, intended to give to savings banks and friendly societies security for the principal and interest of any moneys deposited with the Government.

(LORDS.) Lord Brougham, in moving for a return of the quantity of cotton imported into this country from different parts of the world, urged the encouragement of the import of cotton from Africa and Jamaica, with a view to superseding the slave-grown produce of America. This recommendation received the support of the Duke of Newcastle, the Bishop of Oxford, Lord Overstone, and Earl Grey. In answer to the Marquess of Normanby, it was stated by Earl Granville that the Government had no information of any negotiations having been carried on between France and Sardinia for the cession of Savoy to France, and added that the Government of France had long been acquainted with the opinions of her Majesty's Government with regard to such an arrangement.

(COMMONS.) In answer to Lord A. Churhill, it was stated by Mr. Laing that the amount paid to the Egyptian Government for the transit of mails through Egypt was 12,000*l.* a year, this charge including both the Indian and the Australian Mail.

(LORDS.) On the motion of the Lord Chancellor, several Bills were read a first time, having for their object the consolidation of the criminal law, and the assimilation of that law in England and Ireland. On the motion of the Duke of Marlborough, a Select Committee was appointed to inquire into the present operation of the law and practice respecting the assessment and the levy of church rates.

(COMMONS.) In answer to Mr. Butler, it was stated by Sir G. C. Lewis that the measures which had been taken to prevent the disturbances in the church of St. George's in the East had not been entirely successful, and there were no other means available in the present state of the law. The Lord Advocate obtained leave to bring in a Bill to abolish the Annuity Tax in Edinburgh, and to make provision with regard to the stipends of the clergy of that city. Sir G. C. Lewis obtained leave to bring in a Bill for the better regulation of the corporation of the City of London. On the motion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, it was agreed to reappoint the Select Committee on Packet and Telegraphic Contracts.

(COMMONS.) On the motion of Mr. Lindsay, it was agreed to appoint a Select Committee to inquire into the operation of the burdens and restrictions especially affecting Merchant Shipping, and of the Acts for compensating the families of persons killed by accidents; the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854; the Merchant Shipping Amendment Act, 1855; the Passenger Act, 1855; and the Chinese Passenger Act, 1855. Mr. Mellor obtained leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Corrupt Practices at Elections Act (1854), and to make further provision for the detection and punishment of bribery, treating, and undue influence at parliamentary and municipal elections. Mr. Mellor also obtained leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Elections Petitions Act, 1848. Mr. Scholefield obtained leave to bring in a Bill for preventing the adulteration of articles of food or drink. Mr. J. Locke obtained leave to bring in a Bill for amending several of the laws relating to attornies and solicitors practising in England and Wales.

Feb. (COMMONS.) Mr. McMahon moved the second reading of
1. the Appeal in Criminal Cases Bill, but after discussion, an amendment by Sir G. C. Lewis, that the second reading should be deferred for six months, was adopted by the House.

Feb. 2. (LORDS.) The Law of Property Bill passed through Committee.

(COMMONS.) Mr. Wise moved that it would be desirable to appoint every year a Select Committee to inquire into the miscellaneous civil expenditure of the previous year, into the payments made out of the Consolidated Fund, and those on account of the woods, forests, and land revenues. The motion was opposed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer and Mr. Laing on the part of the Government, but was carried by 121 to 93. On the motion of Mr. Cobbett, it was agreed to instruct her Majesty's Attorney General to prosecute Daniel Boyes and Robert Taylor for bribery, committed at the last election for the borough of Beverley. Mr. Hubbard obtained leave to bring in a Bill to amend the law of church rates, the object of the Bill being, that Nonconformists, who, on notice being given of the intention to make a church rate, stated their objections, should be excused from liability. Sir J. Elphinstone obtained the consent of the House to the appointment of a Select Committee to inquire into the manufacture of anchors and chain cables in the merchant service.

Feb. (LORDS.) Earl Grey presented a petition condemnatory of
3. the Chinese war, and praying that warlike preparations might be stopped.

(COMMONS.) The Probate and Administration (India) Bill was read a second time. The Petitions of Right Bill was read a second time. The Newspapers Bill passed through Committee.

Feb. 6. (LORDS.) The Court of Chancery Bill was read a second time.

(COMMONS.) Lord Palmerston stated to the House, that in consequence of the illness of Mr. Gladstone, the financial statement would be postponed for a few days. The Newspapers Bill was read a third time and passed.

Feb. (COMMONS.) A motion by Lord John Manners, for leave to
7. bring in a Bill to enable the Divorce Court to hold its sittings with closed doors, was negatived by 268 to 83.

Feb. (COMMONS.) On the motion of Sir John Trelawny, the
8. Bill for the abolition of church rates was read a second time by 263 votes to 234, being a majority of 29 in favour of the measure.

Feb. (COMMONS.) Lord John Russell brought up the Commercial Treaty with France. The Chancellor of the Exchequer
10. made his financial statement, which included a proposal for an extension of the license system to refreshment houses for the sale of wines, the abolition of the duty on paper, and on numerous other articles, the renewal of the income tax at 10*d.* in the pound on incomes above 150*l.*; and 7*d.* in the pound on incomes above 100*l.*, and other measures which were explained at length in his speech.

Feb. (LORDS.) On the motion of Lord Chelmsford, the In-
13. dictable Offences (Metropolitan District) Bill was read a second time, the object of the Bill being to provide that no charge should be tried at the Central Criminal Court without previous investigation before a stipendiary magistrate, in other words, to abolish in the Metropolitan Districts the grand jury system. In answer to Lord Carnarvon, it was stated by the Duke of Newcastle that until the resources of British Columbia were more developed, it was thought

better not to put in force the Act passed last year in reference to the jurisdiction of the Hudson's Bay Company. The Government hoped in a short time to effect an amicable arrangement with the Hudson's Bay Company to bring the Red River Settlement and the Saskatchewan districts under imperial control. A petition from the vestry of St. George's in the East, complaining of the grievances under which they laboured, in consequence of the Rev. Bryan King's mode of conducting divine service, and the disturbances which from that cause took place in the church during service, was presented by Lord Ebury, and elicited remarks from the Bishop of Exeter, Lord Brougham, and the Bishop of London. On the motion of Lord Ebury, it was ordered that a statement should be prepared of all alterations made in the Book of Common Prayer by the Queen's printer since 1859, by whose orders they were made, &c.

(COMMONS.) On the motion for going into Committee of Supply, Mr. B. Cochrane called attention to the state of the relations of this country with China, and observations on this subject were addressed to the House by Sir M. Seymour, Lord J. Russell, Sir J. Pakington, Lord Palmerston, Sir C. Napier, and Lord C. Paget. In Committee on Supply, Lord C. Paget moved a vote for 85,000 men for the service of the navy for the year, including 18,000 marines, and also votes for wages and victuals, which were agreed to.

Feb. (LORDS.) A motion by Lord Normanby for certain papers
14. in reference to Italian affairs, occasioned a discussion on the present state of Italy, in which Lords Granville, Malmesbury, Clanricarde, Cardigan, and Derby took part.

(COMMONS.) A motion by Mr. Spooner, to the effect that the House resolve itself into a Committee to consider the Acts for the endowment of the College of Maynooth, with a view to the withdrawal of any endowment out of the Consolidated Fund, due regard being had to vested rights and interests, was after discussion negatived by 186 to 128.

Feb. (COMMONS.) Mr. Mellor moved the second reading of the
15. Corrupt Practices Prevention Act Amendment Bill, but on the suggestion of Sir G. Grey, who recommended that the Bill should be referred to a Select Committee, withdrew the Bill. Mr. E. James moved that a Select Committee be appointed to inquire into the operation and effect of the Corrupt Practices Prevention Act, and the motion, after discussion, was agreed to.

Feb. (LORDS.) On the motion of Lord Redesdale, a Bill was read
16. a first time, providing that no race-horse running for a prize should, after the present year, carry less than seven stone. Lord Airlie, in moving for a copy of any additional correspondence in reference to the commercial treaty with France, objected particularly to that part of the treaty which referred to the export of coal from this country to France. Lords Hardwicke and Grey condemned the treaty, and Lord Wodehouse, Earl Granville, and the Dukes of Somerset and Argyll defended it. The motion was agreed to.

(COMMONS.) In answer to a question from Mr. Liddell, in reference to the American coasting trade, Lord John Russell stated that the opinion of the law officers of the Crown was that the trade carried on between New York and California could not properly be called a coasting trade. The American Government had replied to the applications of the Government, to the effect that it would be contrary to the articles of their constitution to agree to the concessions asked in return for those granted by this country to Americans. In 1849, when the

Navigation Laws were repealed, Mr. Bancroft, the American Minister in this country, had said to Mr. Labouchere, the President of the Board of Trade: "If you give little, we shall give little; if you give much, we shall give much; if you give all, we shall give all." In 1854 the English coasting trade was thrown open, but he regretted to say that the United States had not fulfilled the promise of their representative by giving an equivalent advantage. In answer to Sir Robert Peel, it was stated by Lord John Russell that he had inquired of the Sardinian Government whether there was any intention or engagement to cede Savoy to France, and the answer was generally that there was no engagement or intention of the sort. In reply to Mr. S. Fitzgerald, it was stated by Lord John Russell that the French Government had communicated to that of Sardinia, that if the kingdom of Sardinia were increased to a considerable extent by the annexation of Central Italy, France would consider her frontier to be insecure without the annexation of Savoy. On the motion of Sir C. Napier, a resolution was adopted expressing the opinion of the House, that the recommendations of the Commissioners for manning the navy ought to be taken into consideration by her Majesty's Government, with a view to carry out the principles of such recommendations. Mr. Williams moved for returns on the subject of flogging in the army, but the motion was negatived by 124 to 46. Mr. Hennessey moved the appointment of a Select Committee to inquire into the present mode of nominating and examining candidates for junior appointments in the civil service. The motion was opposed by Mr. Laing and Lord Palmerston, but was carried without a division. On the motion of Sir J. Trelawny it was agreed to appoint a Select Committee on the subject of the opening of national institutions to the public on a portion of the Sunday.

(COMMONS.) In answer to Mr. Bentinck, it was stated by *Feb.* Lord Palmerston that the commercial treaty with France
17. was subject to the approval of Parliament. In Committee on the Army Estimates, Mr. Sidney Herbert proposed a vote for 143,362 men for the service of the year 1860-61, which was agreed to.

(LORDS.) Lord Derby, on inquiring what steps her Majesty's
Feb. Government intended to take to carry into effect the 20th
20. Article of the Treaty of Commerce with France, proceeded to question the propriety of the manner in which the Government had negotiated the treaty without the knowledge or sanction of Parliament. The conduct of the Government was defended by Earl Granville and the Duke of Argyll.

(COMMONS.) On the motion for going into Committee on the Customs Acts, Mr. Disraeli moved an amendment, "That this House does not think fit to go into Committee on the Customs Acts, with a view to the reduction or repeal of the duties referred to in the Treaty of Commerce between her Majesty and the Emperor of the French, until it shall have considered and assented to the engagements in that treaty." This amendment was supported by Sir Hugh Cairns, Sir F. Kelly, Mr. Newdegate, Mr. Ayrton, Mr. Malins, Mr. S. Fitzgerald, and Mr. Horsman, and opposed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Attorney-General, Mr. Bright, Lord John Russell, and Lord Palmerston, and on a division was negatived by 293 to 230 votes.

(LORDS.) The Lord Chancellor brought in a Bill for the
Feb. further fusion of law and equity. The Earl of Selkirk having
21. moved for some papers relating to the instructions given to Lord Elgin on his mission to China, the Earl of Elgin replied to certain

statements which had been made in the House of Commons with reference to his conduct of the mission to China.

(COMMONS.) Mr. Du Cane moved the following resolution :—"That this House, recognising the necessity of providing for the increased expenditure of the coming financial year, is of opinion that it is not expedient to add to the existing deficiency by diminishing the ordinary revenue, and is not prepared to disappoint the just expectations of the country by reimposing the income-tax at an unnecessarily high rate." A lengthened debate followed, which was, at the close of the sitting, adjourned.

Feb. (COMMONS.) Sir C. Burrell moved the second reading of
22. the Window Cleaning Bill, but Sir G. C. Lewis moved as an amendment that the second reading be deferred for six months; and the amendment was agreed to.

Feb. (COMMONS.) The adjourned debate on the budget was
23. resumed and continued during the sitting. At the close of the proceedings the debate was adjourned.

Feb. (LORDS.) Viscount Dungannon moved a resolution con-
24. demning the performance, by clergymen of the Established Church, of divine worship at Sadler's Wells, and other metropolitan theatres, as highly irregular, and calculated to injure rather than advance the progress of sound religious principles in the metropolis and throughout the country. The Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of London, and the Earl of Shaftesbury, having spoken in opposition to the motion, it was withdrawn by the mover.

(COMMONS.) The adjourned debate on the budget was resumed, and at the close a division took place, when there appeared for Mr. Du Cane's motion 223, against, 339; majority for Government, 116.

Feb. (LORDS.) Lord Dungannon presented a petition from 300
27. women of Aylesbury against legalising marriage with a deceased wife's sister. Lord Wodehouse presented a petition from 428 women of Aylesbury in favour of a measure for legalising marriage with a deceased wife's sister. A discussion, commenced by Lord Hardwicke, took place with reference to the strength and efficiency of the naval reserve force.

(COMMONS.) In Committee on the Customs Acts, the resolutions in reference to the wine duties were discussed and agreed to. The Administering of Poisons Bill, and the Medical Acts Amendment Bill, were read a second time.

Feb. (LORDS.) Lord Harris originated a discussion on the subject
28. of the employment of Indian Coolies in the French colonies, respecting which a treaty is being arranged with France and this country. The Duke of Newcastle said that at the present time the French had the power of introducing the Coolies without any conditions whatever, into their colonies, and by the treaty referred to, we would be able to provide against their being ill-treated.

Feb. (COMMONS.) Mr. Mackinnon moved the second reading of
29. the Masters and Operatives Bill, but after discussion, the further consideration of the measure was postponed for a month. The Administering of Poisons Bill was read a third time and passed. Mr. H. Seymour obtained leave to bring in a Bill to enforce uniformity in the use of ecclesiastical vestments by priests and deacons of the United Church of England and Ireland.

March (LORDS.) Lord Chelmsford introduced a Bill for altering
1. and amending the law relating to the admission of attorneys and solicitors.

(COMMONS.) Lord John Russell obtained leave to bring in a Bill to amend the representation of the people in England and Wales. Mr. Cardwell brought forward a similar measure for Ireland, and the Lord Advocate introduced one for Scotland.

March (LORDS.) The Probate and Administration (India) Bill was
2. read a third time and passed.

(COMMONS.) In Committee on the Customs Acts, on the question of the reduction of duty on foreign spirits to 8s. 6d. a gallon, Mr. T. Duncombe moved as an amendment that the duty be 9s.; but this amendment was lost by 191 to 48.

March (LORDS.) The Earl of Shaftesbury presented a petition
5. from 10,000 inhabitants of Nottingham, praying that the lace factories might be brought under the operation of the Factory Act. The Companies' Bill (1860) was read a third time and passed.

(COMMONS.) The Savings Banks and Friendly Societies Investments Bill was read a second time. The Settled Estates Act (1856) Amendment Bill was discussed, but on a division was rejected, there being for the second reading 43, against, 86; majority against the second reading, 43. The Paper Duty Bill was read a first time.

March (COMMONS.) Sir De Lacy Evans moved an address to her
6. Majesty, praying that she would be pleased to order the gradual abolition, as soon as practicable, of the sale and purchase of commissions in the army (having due regard in doing so to existing rights), with the view of substituting, for the purchase system, promotion partly by selection, partly seniority, grounded on war services of merit, length of colonial and home services, and attested professional fitness. The motion was negatived by 213 to 59. Lord Raynham obtained leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Act for the punishment of persons convicted of aggravated assaults on women and children. Lord Raynham also obtained leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Act for the more effectual prevention of cruelty to animals.

March (COMMONS.) Mr. Colbett moved the second reading of the
7. Coroners Bill; but after discussion the motion was withdrawn, and it was agreed to refer the subject of coroners' fees to a Select Committee.

March (COMMONS.) On the motion of Mr. Cave, and after explanations by Lord John Russell, an address to her Majesty was
8. agreed to, praying for copies of correspondence between her Majesty's Government and the Government of France, in respect to legalising the importation of Coolies as indentured labourers from British India to French colonies. Mr. Byng moved, "That an address be presented to her Majesty, to assure her Majesty that, having considered the treaty of commerce concluded between her Majesty and the Emperor of the French, this House begs leave to approach her Majesty with their sincere and grateful acknowledgments for this new proof of her Majesty's desire to promote the welfare and happiness of her subjects; to assure her Majesty that we shall proceed to take such steps as may be necessary for giving effect to a system which we trust will promote a beneficial intercourse between Great Britain and France, tend to the extension of trade and manufacture, and give additional security for the continuance of the blessings of peace." The motion was seconded by Mr. Baines. After a lengthened discussion, the debate was adjourned.

March (LORDS.) Lord Normanby moved for a copy of certain correspondence on affairs in Tuscany, but after a statement by
9. Lord Wodehouse, to the effect that no such correspondence had taken place, the motion was withdrawn.

(COMMONS.) The adjourned debate on the Treaty of Commerce was resumed by Mr. Horsman, who moved an amendment directed against Article 11 of the Treaty. Mr. Bentinck, Sir Robert Peel, Mr. Disraeli, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, having spoken, the vote was taken, when the amendment was lost by a majority of 226.

March (LORDS.) Lord Wodehouse obtained leave to bring in a Bill
12. to prevent the forfeiture of life policies by persons joining rifle corps, and the Bill was read a first time.

(COMMONS.) Mr. W. Miles moved an amendment on the Paper Duties Bill, to the effect that it was better to reduce the income-tax by one penny in the pound, than to abolish the paper duties. For the amendment there appeared 192, against it, 245; majority for the second reading, 53.

March (LORDS.) Lord Chelmsford moved for leave to bring in a Bill
13. to diminish and restrict the practice of Sunday trading.

(COMMONS.) Lord John Russell laid on the table papers relating to the affairs of Italy, and made a statement on the foreign policy of the Government.

(COMMONS.) The Wine Licences Bill was read a first time.
March
14. The second reading of the Religious Worship Bill, moved by Mr. Locke, was negatived by a majority of 27.

(LORDS.) On the motion of Lord Taunton, an address to the Queen was agreed to, approving of the commercial treaty with France. This vote was passed by 68 to 38; majority, 30.

(COMMONS.) The Attorney-General obtained leave to bring in a Bill to amend the laws relating to bankruptcy and insolvency in Ireland.

(COMMONS.) Lord John Russell made a lengthened explanation of the policy and intentions of the Government in relation to the Chinese question.
March
16.

(LORDS.) Lord Teynham moved—"That it is expedient, in the election of Members to serve in Parliament, that the votes of the electors be taken by ballot." For this motion the votes were 4; against it, 39; majority against, 35.

(COMMONS.) A debate took place on the motion for the second reading of the Reform Bill. The debate was adjourned.

March (COMMONS.) Mr. H. Berkeley moved a resolution in favour
20. of the ballot, which on a division was negatived by 254 to 147.

(COMMONS.) Mr. Dillwyn moved the second reading of the
March
21. Endowed Schools Bill, but on a division it was lost by 190 votes to 120. On the motion of Mr. Crook, the Bleaching and

Dyeing Works Bill was read a second time, by 226 to 39.

(LORDS.) Lord Teynham moved the second reading of the
March
22. Qualification for Office Abolition Bill; on a division the Bill was rejected by 44 to 21.

(COMMONS.) The debate on the Reform Bill was resumed and continued throughout the sitting.

Mar. 23. (LORDS.) The Mutiny Bill was read a second time.

(COMMONS.) In Committee on Ways and Means, the Chancellor of the Exchequer moved a resolution for raising an income-tax of 10*d.* in the pound for a year. Sir H. Willoughby moved to substitute 9*d.* for 10*d.*; on a division there appeared for the amendment, 132; against it, 187; majority against the amendment, 55. The original motion was then carried.

(COMMONS.) The foreign policy of the Government was
March
26. brought under review by Mr. Horsman, in reply to whom Lord John Russell referred to the annexation of Savoy by France as an act which should lead this country—though anxious to live on the

most friendly terms with the French Government—not to keep apart from the other nations of Europe, but to be ready, on emergencies arising, to act with others. The Refreshment Houses and Wine Licences Bill was read a second time.

March (LORDS.) The royal assent was given, by commission, to several Bills. The Income Tax Bill was read a first time; 31. also the Stamp Duties Bill.

(COMMONS.) The Income Tax Bill was read a third time and passed. The Stamp Duties Bill was read a third time and passed. Leave was given to bring in a Bill to repeal Sir John Barnard's Act, by which time bargains and wagering transactions on the Stock Exchange were rendered illegal.

April (LORDS.) The House having agreed to suspend the standing 2. orders, the Stamp Duties and Income Tax Bills were each read a second and a third time, and passed.

(COMMONS.) Her Majesty's answer to the Address of the House in favour of a navigation treaty with France was delivered to the House by the Home Secretary.

April (LORDS.) The royal assent was given by commission to the 3. Stamp Duties Bill, the Income Tax Bill, and other Bills.

(COMMONS.) Mr. Hennessy obtained leave to bring in a Bill embodying the principle of tenant-right.

April (COMMONS.) Mr. Clive obtained leave to bring in a Bill for 16. taking the census in England.

(COMMONS.) The second reading of the Attorneys, Solicitors, *April* 18. Proctors, and Certificated Conveyancers Bill was carried, on a division, by 191 to 29. The Jews Act Amendment Bill was read a second time, by 117 votes to 75.

April (LORDS.) On the motion of Earl Grey, the House agreed to 19. appoint a Select Committee to inquire into certain matters relating to the representation of the people in the Commons' House of Parliament.

(COMMONS.) On the motion of Mr. Locke King, it was *April* 20. carried, by 112 to 75 votes, that the Proclamation for the encouragement of piety and virtue, and for preventing and punishing vice and profaneness and immorality, be revised. Mr. Gladstone obtained leave to bring in a Bill to alter the law relating to the postage on newspapers.

(LORDS.) Lord Normanby moved certain resolutions con- *April* 23. demnatory of the Government for not producing certain private communications along with the official correspondence which had been furnished to the House on the subject of the cession of Savoy and Nice to France; but after explanations by Earl Cowley, the previous question, which was moved by Earl Granville, was agreed to by the House.

(COMMONS.) The adjourned debate on the Reform Bill occupied the House during the greater part of the sitting, and was again adjourned.

April (LORDS.) On the motion of the Bishop of London, the 26. Union of Benefices Bill was read a second time.

(LORDS.) The Oxford University Bill, and the Inclosure *April* 27. Bill, were read a third time and passed. The Church Rate Abolition Bill was read a third time and passed.

(LORDS.) The Earl of Clancarty moved for a copy of any *April* 30. address in 1859 from the Irish Roman Catholic Bishops to the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, regarding the system of national education in that country. After discussion the motion was agreed to.

The Marriages (England and Ireland) Bill was read a third time and passed.

May (COMMONS.) On the motion of Mr. Peel, an address to the
1. Crown was adopted, praying for a royal commission to inquire into the recent election at Berwick.

May (COMMONS.) On the motion of Lord Raynham, the Aggra-
2. vated Assaults Act Amendment Bill was read a second time, by 139 votes to 85.

May (LORDS.) On the motion of the Duke of Newcastle,
3. the House agreed to appoint a Select Committee to inquire into the salmon fisheries in the rivers and estuaries in Scotland.

(COMMONS.) The debate on the Reform Bill was concluded, and the Bill was read a second time.

May (LORDS.) On the motion of Lord Egerton, the Pawnbrokers'
4. Act Amendment Bill was read a second time.

(COMMONS.) On the motion of Sir J. Paxton, the House agreed to appoint a Select Committee to consider the embankment of the Thames.

May (COMMONS.) The Wine Licences Bill was read a second
7. time by 267 to 193 votes; majority, 74.

May (COMMONS.) The Paper Duties Repeal Bill was read a
8. third time and passed by 219 votes to 209; majority, 10.

May (COMMONS.) The Piers and Harbours Bill was read a second
9. time by 99 votes to 80.

May (LORDS.) The Public Improvements Bill, the Petition of
10. Rights Bill, and the Customs Bill, were read a second time.

(COMMONS.) The recall of Sir Charles Trevelyan from the governorship of Madras was explained by Sir Charles Wood to have been rendered necessary by Sir Charles Trevelyan's publication of a protest against the financial measures of Mr. Wilson, the Finance Minister of India.

May (LORDS.) On the motion of the Earl of Hardwicke, a return
14. was ordered of all the vessels or gunboats under 1,000 tons burden, built since 1852.

(COMMONS.) The House went into Committee on the Wine Licences Bill.

May (LORDS.) The royal assent was given by commission to
15. above fifty Bills.

(COMMONS.) A motion by Lord Haddo, that the grant to public schools of art where the nude living model was studied, should be discontinued, was negatived by a majority of 115.

May (COMMONS.) The Edinburgh Annuity Tax Abolition Bill
16. was read a second time.

May (LORDS.) Lord Granville moved the second reading of the
21. Paper Duty Bill, which was opposed by Lord Monteagle, who moved that the Bill be read a second time that day six months. The amendment was supported by Lord Lyndhurst and the Earl of Derby. On a division the numbers were—for the second reading, present, 90, proxies, 14; total, 104; against, present, 161, proxies, 32; total, 193: majority against the second reading, 89.

May (COMMONS.) The grant of Regium Donum to Presbyterian
22. ministers in Ireland was opposed by two amendments, but was carried by a majority.

June (COMMONS.) Lord Palmerston stated that Government in-
5. tended to furnish ships for the purpose of surveying the Northern Seas, in order to determine the most appropriate

places to lay down a telegraph to America, and that Capt. McClintock would proceed on this service in the 'Bulldog.'

June 7. (LORDS.) The Trustees, Mortgagees, &c. Bill, and the Ecclesiastical Courts Jurisdiction Bill, were read a third time and passed. Lord Teynham moved resolutions in favour of manhood suffrage and vote by ballot, which were negatived.

June 8. (COMMONS.) Mr. Lygon obtained leave to bring in a Bill to amend the law relating to the hiring of agricultural servants.

June 11. (LORDS.) Sir John Barnard's Act Repeal Bill was read a third time and passed. The Refreshment Houses and Wine Licences Bill was read a third time and passed. On the motion for going into Committee on the Reform Bill, Lord John Russell intimated to the House that in consequence of the large number of amendments proposed by members, and the lateness of the session, it had been determined by the Government to withdraw the Bill. The order for going into Committee was then discharged.

June 15. (LORDS.) The Bank of Ireland Bill, and the Union of Benefices Bill were read a third time and passed.

June 19. (LORDS.) Lord Lyveden moved the second reading of the Church Rates Abolition Bill, which after a lengthened discussion was negatived by 128 to 31.

June 21. (LORDS.) The Ecclesiastical Courts and Registries (Ireland) Bill was read a third time and passed.

(COMMONS.) Sir Charles Wood obtained leave to bring in a preliminary Bill for the amalgamation of the local European force in India with the Queen's army. The Caledonian and Crinan Canal Bill was read a third time.

June 22. (COMMONS.) Numerous petitions were presented to the House against the aggression of the House of Lords on the privileges of the House of Commons by rejecting the Paper Duties Bill: one from Birmingham was signed by 10,000 persons.

June 25. (LORDS.) Lord Stratheden moved for the appointment of a consul at Mozambique, to act as a check on the slave trade. Lord Wodehouse, on the part of the Government, opposed the motion, which was carried by 11 votes to 6.

(COMMONS.) An amendment on the Bankruptcy Amendment Bill was carried by a majority of 13, thus refusing the sanction of the House to the scheme of compensation to the holders of the offices abolished by the Bill.

June 26. (LORDS.) On the motion of the Archbishop of York, the Ecclesiastical Commission Bill was read a second time. The Ecclesiastical Courts and Registries (Ireland) Bill was read a third time and passed.

June 28. (LORDS.) The Adulteration of Food and Drink Bill was read a third time and passed.

(COMMONS.) A motion for the second reading of the European Forces (India) Bill, occasioned a debate which continued during the sitting, and was adjourned.

July 2. (LORDS.) The Duke of Marlborough moved a resolution censuring the rules and regulations in India to the effect of excluding the use of the Scriptures from the course of education afforded by the government colleges and schools in India. Lord Brougham moved the previous question, which was carried.

(COMMONS.) The European Forces (India) Bill was read a second time, by a majority of 282 to 53.

July 3. (LORDS.) On the motion of Lord St. Leonards, the Masters and Operatives Bill was read a second time.

(COMMONS.) On the motion of Colonel Lindsay, it was agreed, by 108 to 94, to appoint a Select Committee to inquire and report upon the claims of seven major-generals to the pay of general officers, who are now receiving only the half-pay of brevet-majors.

July 4. (COMMONS.) The second reading of the Highway Bill was carried by 203 to 120.

July 5. (LORDS.) The Highland Roads and Bridges Bill was read a third time by 35 to 33.

(COMMONS.) Lord Palmerston moved the following resolutions: "1. That the right of granting aids and supplies to the Crown is in the Commons alone, as an essential part of their constitution; and the limitation of all such grants, as to the matter, manner, measure, and time, is only in them. 2. That, although the Lords have exercised the power of rejecting bills of several descriptions relating to taxation by negating the whole, yet the exercise of that power by them has not been frequent, and is justly regarded by this House with peculiar jealousy, as affecting the right of the Commons to grant the supplies and to provide the ways and means for the service of the year. 3. That to guard for the future against an undue exercise of that power by the Lords, and to secure to the Commons their rightful control over taxation and supply, this House has in its own hands the power so to impose and remit taxes, and to frame bills of supply, that the right of the Commons as to the matter, manner, measure, and time, may be maintained inviolate." The discussion on these resolutions was continued during the sitting, and was then adjourned.

July 6. (LORDS.) Lord Dungannon called attention to the serious riots occurring in the parish of St. George's in the East, of which the Rev. Bryan King is rector.

(COMMONS.) The debate on Lord Palmerston's resolutions in reference to the Lords' rejection of the Paper Duty Bill was continued during the sitting, and then adjourned.

July 10. (LORDS.) Lord Wodehouse, in reference to the condition of Syria, said that a squadron of English ships had been sent out to Beyrout, and the Government were in active communication with the European powers to put an end to the present fearful state of things. The Lord Chancellor laid on the table a Bill to facilitate the transfer of burgage tenure land in Scotland.

July 11. (COMMONS.) In Committee on the Census Bill, the words "religious profession" were, on the motion of Mr. Baines, struck out, Sir G. C. Lewis offering no opposition to this motion, in deference to the remonstrances which had been made to him on the point.

July 13. (COMMONS.) In reply to a question, Lord Palmerston stated that Government did not think it expedient to recommend the extension of the volunteer movement to Ireland.

July 16. (COMMONS.) Mr. Gladstone explained the measures intended to be proposed by him for meeting the expenses of the war with China. These expenses were estimated at about four millions: the unabolished Paper Duty, and the renewal of Exchequer Bonds falling due in November, would place a large proportion of the amount at the disposal of the Government, and a further sum would be raised by the imposition of an additional duty of 1s. 11d. per gallon on ardent spirits.

July 18. (COMMONS.) On the motion of Mr. Cobbett, the Bill for the payment of coroners by salary instead of fees was read a second time.

July (LORDS.) Lord Derby called the attention of the House
19. to the very unsatisfactory position of the public business, little progress having been made in legislation although the session is far advanced.

(COMMONS.) The Attorney-General intimated the withdrawal of the Bankruptcy Bill. Sir G. C. Lewis withdrew the Corporation of London Bill.

July (LORDS.) The Newspaper, &c. Bill, intended to remove
23. certain restrictions on the publication of newspapers and other periodicals, was proposed for the second reading, but rejected by 36 to 10. The Nuisances Removal and Diseases Prevention Bill was read a second time.

July (LORDS.) In reply to Lord Fortescue, it was stated by
26. Lord de Grey and Ripon that the volunteer force was now 130,000 strong.

(COMMONS.) In reply to Mr. Bright, it was stated by the Chancellor of the Exchequer that Government proposed to make the additional spirit duty a permanent impost.

Aug. (COMMONS.) The plans for new fortifications were dis-
2. cussed, and a resolution being moved for raising two millions for executing the first portion of the plans, Mr. Lindsay proposed an amendment to the effect that it is not expedient to enter into a large expenditure on land fortifications. After discussion the debate was adjourned.

Aug. (LORDS.) Lord Stratford de Redcliffe moved for some
3. despatches relating to the disturbances in Syria; but Lord Wodehouse, on the part of the Government, withheld his consent for their production.

Aug. (LORDS.) The royal assent was given to a large number of
6. Bills. In answer to Lord Shaftesbury it was stated by Lord Wodehouse that the object of the European force to be sent to Syria was to restore peace and order to that country, and not to interfere with the civil or religious peculiarities of the Syrians.

(COMMONS.) In debate on the Customs Acts, an amendment was moved by Mr. Puller, to the effect that it was not desirable at present to take any steps for the reduction of the import duty on foreign paper. On division there voted for the resolution 266, against it, 233; majority in favour of the Government, 33.

Aug. (LORDS.) The Corrupt Practices at Elections Prevention
7. Bill was read a second time.

(COMMONS.) The East Indian European Forces Bill was read a third time and passed. The Solicitor-General withdrew the Bills for the consolidation of the criminal law.

Aug. (LORDS.) The European Forces (India) Bill was read a
9. first time. The Ecclesiastical Commission Bill was read a second time.

(COMMONS.) The Fortifications (Provision for Expenses) Bill was read a second time; an amendment by Mr. E. James, to the effect that further information should be obtained before proceeding with the Bill, having been rejected by 143 to 32.

Aug. (LORDS.) The European Forces (India) Bill was read a
10. second time. The Poor-Law Board Continuance Bill was read a second time.

Aug. (LORDS.) The second reading of the Refreshment Houses
13. and Wine Licences (Ireland) Bill was carried by 27 to 5. The Duke of Argyll moved a resolution affirming the urgency

of the Savings Bank and Friendly Societies Investments Bill, in order that the Bill might be taken into consideration, but on a division, the votes being equal, 18 on each side, this circumstance, in accordance with the rule in such cases, was fatal to the Bill.

(COMMONS.) Sir Charles Wood made his financial statement with respect to India, intimating that a loan of three millions would be necessary to meet the demands of the year.

Aug. 14. (LORDS.) The European Forces (India) Bill was read a third time and passed.

(COMMONS.) The Consolidated Fund (10,000,000*l.*) Bill was read a third time and passed. Sir John Pakington moved a resolution in favour of an increase in the grants of money to Ragged and Industrial Schools, which was supported by Mr. Black, Mr. Briscoe, Mr. A. Mills, and Mr. Cave, and opposed by Mr. Adderley and Mr. Lowe. On a division the resolution was negatived by 41 to 25. The Fortifications (Provision for Expenses) Bill was read a third time and passed.

Aug. 16. (LORDS.) The Industrial Schools Act (1857) Amendment Bill, the Landlord and Tenant (Ireland) Bill, the Consolidated Fund (10,000,000*l.*) Bill, and the Spirits Bill, were each read a second time. The Ecclesiastical Commission Bill was read a third time and passed.

(COMMONS.) The Defence of the Realm Bill was read a third time and passed.

Aug. 17. (COMMONS.) The House, on the motion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, passed several resolutions authorising the issue of exchequer bonds or exchequer bills, to an amount not exceeding two millions. The Ecclesiastical Courts and Registries (Ireland) Bill was withdrawn.

Aug. 20. (LORDS.) The Savings Bank and Friendly Societies Investments Bill was read a second time, on the motion of the Duke of Argyll. The Fortifications (Provision for Expenses) Bill was read a second time.

(COMMONS.) The Appropriation Bill was read a first time. The East India Loan Bill, the Spirit Duties Bill, the Law and Equity Bill, and the Titles to Land (Scotland) Act (1858) Amendment (No. 2) Bill, and the Sale of Gas Act Amendment Bill were severally read a third time and passed.

Aug. 21. (LORDS.) The Rifle Volunteer Corps Bill, the Landlord and Tenant (Ireland) Bill, and the Defence of the Realm Bill, were severally read a third time and passed.

Aug. 22. (COMMONS.) The Militia Pay Bill, and the Metropolitan Police Force (Dockyards) Bill, the Roman Catholic Charities Bill, and the Party Emblems (Ireland) Bill, were read a third time and passed.

Aug. 23. (LORDS.) The Excise Duties Bill was read a third time and passed.

(COMMONS.) The Appropriation Bill, the Exchequer Bonds (2,000,000*l.*) Bill, the Naval Discipline Bill, the Church Temporalities (Ireland) Act Amendment Bill, and the Union of Benefices Bill, were read a third time and passed.

Aug. 25. (LORDS.) The Roman Catholic Charities Bill, and several other Bills, were read a third time and passed.

Aug. 28. Parliament was closed by Commission, the Lord Chancellor reading the Queen's speech.

XII.—PRIVATE BILLS OF THE PARLIAMENT, 1860.

[23 and 24 Victoriae.]

I. Numerical Abstract of the Private Bills of the Session of 1860:—

New Bills introduced into the House	..	..	..	290
Bills read a first time	..	..	..	287
— read a second time	..	..	..	275
— read a third time	..	..	..	234
— passed	..	..	..	221

Of those passed, eight, viz., cap. 39, for the construction of Anstruther Harbour; 46, for enlarging the powers of the Acts relating to the Caledonian and Criuan Canals; 48, for Leith Harbour; 49, for extinguishing the right of way through Colewort Barracks; 50, for regulating the Annuity Tax in Edinburgh and Montrose; 53, for the Limitation of Actions by the Duchy of Cornwall; 117, for the Industrial Museum, Scotland; and 125, for better regulating the supply of Gas to the Metropolis; were made Public Acts.

II. Comparative Classification of Bills for Ten Years, as given in the House of Commons List:—

Bills passed.	1851	1852	1852-3	1854	1854-5	1856	1857	1858	1859	1860
Agriculture . . .	5	5	8	10	3	4	2	2	4	4
Companies . . .	11	9	14	13	10	4	4	7	12	8
Improvements in Towns, &c. . . }	42	59	78	85	74	38	43	44	25	44
Internal Commu- nication . . . }	85	91	120	105	103	87	96	85	117	136
Navigation, &c. . . }	10	12	17	16	15	7	21	14	18	12
Private Regula- tion, &c. . . }	26	22	35	41	24	21	15	15	10	17
Totals . . .	179	198	272	270	229	161	181	167	186	221

The average number of Private Bills passed from 1851 to 1855 inclusive, was 229; the average number from 1856 to 1860 inclusive, has been 184; the last session giving the highest number for the five years.

III. Abstract of Petitions and Private Bills in the Session of 1860:—

	Bills introduced.	Passed.	Not passed.
I. AGRICULTURE:—			
1. Inclosures, nonc.			
2. Drainage	..	4	—
II. COMPANIES	..	8	—
III. IMPROVEMENTS IN TOWNS AND DISTRICTS:—			
1. General Improvements	..	3	2
2. Water	..	19	3
3. Gas	..	10	—
4. Public Buildings, &c...	..	6	1
5. Municipal Regulation, &c.	..	6	1

						Bills introduced.	Passed.	Not passed.
IV. INTERNAL COMMUNICATION :—								
1.	Roads	..	..	..	..	16	16	—
2.	Railways	..	..	..	..	174	120	54
V. NAVIGATION :—								
1.	Canals and Rivers	..	..	..	..	6	3	3
2.	Ports, Harbours, &c.	..	..	..	..	12	7	5
3.	Docks, Piers, &c.	..	..	..	..	2	2	—
VI. SPECIAL OBJECTS (three made Public)						7	7	—
VII. PRIVATE REGULATION						10	10	—
Totals						290	221	69

I. AGRICULTURE :—

Inclosure :—Included in the General Acts.

Drainage :—28. For draining and improving Grunty Fen in the Isle of Ely in Cambridgeshire; and for maintaining the public roads therein.

88. For better defining the powers and liabilities of the Eau Brink Drainage Commissioners; for making provision for the repair and maintenance of the Eau Brink Bridge; for simplifying the mode of levying and collecting Drainage Taxes; for constituting from the body of Commissioners a new Board, to be called Conservators of the Ouse Outfall; and for other purposes.

154. To consolidate into one Act, and to amend, extend, and enlarge the powers and provisions of the several Acts for embanking and draining certain low lands and grounds in the parishes or townships of Everton, Scaftworth, Gringley-on-the-Hill, Misterton, and Walkeringham in Nottinghamshire, and to make further and better provision for such embankment and drainage.

170. To alter and amend The Scottish Drainage and Improvement Company's Act, 1856.

II. COMPANIES :—

39. For granting further powers to the Commercial Dock Company.

53. For regulating the East India Coal Company, Limited, and for making provisions with regard to the capital and shares of the company; and for other purposes.

98. For incorporating The City of Dublin Steam Packet Company; and for authorising them to raise additional capital; and for other purposes.

115. To amend and extend the powers of management of the corporation of the North British Insurance Company.

117. To enable the Sovereign Life Assurance Company to sue and be sued; to alter and amend some of the provisions of their Deed of Settlement; and to confer further powers on the Company.

129. To incorporate a company for the improvement of buildings; and for other purposes.

169. For incorporating and granting other powers to the Land Loan and Enfranchisement Company.

194. To rectify a mistake in an Act of the present session, for incorporating and granting other powers to the Land Loan and Enfranchisement Company.

III. IMPROVEMENTS IN TOWNS AND DISTRICTS :—

General Improvements :—19. For building a bridge across the River

Ouse, in the city of York, with approaches thereto, and for raising, lowering, widening, altering, and improving certain streets or thoroughfares within the said city; and for other purposes.

48. For enabling the mayor, aldermen, and citizens of the city of Manchester to effect further improvements in the said city; and for other purposes.

137. For amending The Abergavenny Improvement Act, 1854; for enabling the commissioners to construct works, and supply their district with water and gas; and for other purposes.

*Water:—*1. To enable the company of proprietors of the West Middlesex Waterworks to raise a further sum of money; and for other purposes.

7. For better supplying with water the township of Belper, in the parish of Duffield, in Derbyshire.

12. To empower the mayor, aldermen, and burgesses of Liverpool to construct an additional reservoir and other works; and for other purposes.

13. For better supplying with water the borough and parish of Liskeard in Cornwall; and for other purposes.

30. For the better supply of Spalding with water.

33. To authorise the Commissioners of the Glasgow Corporation Waterworks to raise a further sum of money.

38. To incorporate the Brompton and Gillingham Consumers Waterworks Company, Limited; to enable them to better supply Brompton, Gillingham, Chatham, and Rochester with water; and for other purposes.

55. For better supplying with water the parish of Matlock, in Derbyshire.

70. For increasing the capital of the Company of proprietors of the Sheffield Waterworks; for extending the limits of the Sheffield Waterworks Act, 1853, so as to comprise the parish of Ecclesfield; for making further provisions with respect to the said Company; and for other purposes.

78. For supplying Dartford, Crayford, Eltham, and other places in Kent with water.

85. For authorising the London Hydraulic Power Company, Limited, to acquire powers under The Waterworks Clauses Acts, 1847; and for other purposes.

93. To alter and amend the several Acts relating to the Manchester Corporation Waterworks; and for other purposes.

95. For incorporating the Wellington Waterworks Company, and granting powers to them for better supplying with water the town of Wellington and places adjacent thereto in Shropshire; and for other purposes.

96. For better supplying with water the town and parish of Maidstone, in Kent; and for other purposes.

102. For better supplying with water the towns of Staines, Hounslow, Ealing, Acton, and Hanwell, and the several parishes and places adjacent thereto, in Middlesex; and for other purposes.

105. For enabling the Cardiff Waterworks Company to construct additional works, and obtain a further supply of water for the town of Cardiff and the surrounding districts in Glamorganshire; and for other purposes.

110. For better supplying with water the inhabitants of Consett, and other districts in the county of Durham.

148. For enabling the Local Board of Health for the town and district of Swansea to construct and maintain an improved system of waterworks; and for other purposes.

186. For enabling the Local Board of Health for the borough of Wigan to abandon a portion of their Waterworks, and to construct and maintain other waterworks; and for other purposes.

Gas:—2. For enabling the Blackburn Gaslight Company to raise a further sum of money; and for other purposes.

4. For supplying with gas the township of Droylsden, and other places adjacent thereto, in the parishes of Manchester and Ashton-under-Lyne, in Lancashire.

5. An Act for more effectually supplying with gas the borough of Leicester and the neighbourhood thereof.

18. For incorporating the Mirfield Gaslight Company, Limited, and extending their powers; and for other purposes.

27. For granting further powers to the Croydon Commercial Gas and Coke Company.

68. For better supplying with gas and with water the township of Widnes, in the parish of Prescott, in Lancashire.

75. To incorporate a company for manufacturing and supplying gas within the parishes of Tormoham (including the town of Torquay), Saint Mary Church, and Cockington, in Devonshire; and for other purposes.

84. To increase the capital and amend the powers of the Dover Gaslight Company.

181. To confer upon the Local Board of Health for Macclesfield further powers with reference to the supply of gas, and for other purposes.

Cemeteries, Markets, &c.:—22. For enabling the mayor, aldermen, and burgesses of the borough of Leicester to provide an additional cemetery, with approaches thereto, and to effect certain arrangements with the visitors of the Leicestershire and Rutland Lunatic Asylum; for amending the Acts relating to the cemetery, sewerage, and waterworks in the said borough; and for other purposes.

34. For authorising the corporation of Norwich to enlarge the existing cattle-market and other markets in Norwich, and to establish and regulate markets and fairs and make new streets in Norwich; and for other purposes.

107. For continuing the powers of the trustees of the Wexford Free Bridge; for enabling them to complete that bridge, and to construct and improve approaches thereto; for authorising the Grand Jury of the county of Wexford to present additional sums of money; and for other purposes.

189. For providing and constructing markets, market-places, and slaughter-houses, with all necessary conveniences, within the parishes of Burnham and Huntspill, and for supplying and lighting with gas the town or hamlet of Highbridge and the parishes or places adjacent, all in Somersetshire.

193. To establish at Smithfield, in the city of London, a metropolitan market for meat, poultry, and other provisions: and for other purposes connected therewith.

Municipal Regulation:—31. For the regulation of the Municipal Corporation of the borough of Hedon, in the East Riding of Yorkshire, and for the improvement of the borough; and for other purposes.

86. To amend the Local Act, 54 Geo. III., cap. 103, for making a fair and equal county rate for the county of Buckingham.

119. To authorise the improvement of the common muir of Auchterarder, in Perthshire, and to regulate the management thereof, and the application of the revenues arising therefrom for the benefit of that burgh or town.

125. For vesting in a body of trustees, to be called The Upper Mersey Dues Trustees, a certain portion of the Liverpool town and anchorage dues; and for other purposes.

132. To provide for alterations in the appointment of overseers, collectors, and other poor-law officers in the township of Leeds; for the incorporation of overseers for specific purposes; and for the levying and collection of poor-rates in that township; and for other purposes.

INTERNAL COMMUNICATION :—

Roads.—8. For more effectually repairing the road leading from Wem to the lime rocks at Bronygarth, in Shropshire, and for making several lines of road connected with the same in Shropshire and Denbighshire.

21. To repeal the Act for amending and improving the road from Glossop to Marple Bridge, in Derbyshire, and the several branches of roads leading to and from the same, and to make other provisions in lieu thereof.

23. For more effectually repairing the road from Chesterfield, in Derbyshire, to Worksop, in Nottinghamshire.

26. To continue and amend an Act for erecting a bridge over the river Dee, at the Craiglug, in the parish of Old Machar, in Aberdeenshire, and of Nigg, in Kincardineshire; and for making a road from Cairnrobin, by the said bridge, toward Aberdeen.

32. For the further continuance of the Lower King's Ferry Roads Turnpike Trust, and for other purposes.

41. To provide for the management, maintenance, and repair of the turnpike-road from Lincoln Heath to Market Deeping, and other roads in connection therewith; and for other purposes.

57. To repeal the Act 10 Geo. IV., cap. 114, relating to the turnpike roads from Hurdlow House, in Derbyshire, to Manchester, in Lancashire, and to confer other powers in lieu thereof.

80. For repairing the roads from Horsham to Steyning, and from thence to the top of Steyning Hill, in Sussex, and from the bottom of Steyning Hill to Slaughter's Corner, in the parish of Beeding, and from thence to Shoreham Bridge, in the parish of Old Shoreham.

108. For making a turnpike-road from the Oswestry and Newtown Railway, near Cilgwrn, in Montgomeryshire, over the river Severn to Tregynon, in the same county.

112. To create a further term in the Egleston roads; to add other roads to the trust; to repeal, amend, and extend the Act relating to the said roads; and for other purposes.

113. For the Bolton and St. Helen's road, in Lancashire.

118. For the Doncaster and Tadcaster road in the West Riding of Yorkshire.

126. To continue and amend two Acts, passed in the 1 & 10 Geo. IV., relating to certain roads and bridges in Lanarkshire and Dumbartonshire.

138. For renewing the term and for more effectually repairing and maintaining the road from the Marchburn, through Kelso, in the

county of Roxburgh, to Lauder, in Berwickshire, with a branch from the said road near Fansloanend, through the village of Earlston, to the Roxburghshire turnpike-road.

146. To repeal an Act of the 1 Wm. IV., intituled "An Act for repairing the road from Wimborne Minster to Blandford Forum, in Dorsetshire, and to make other provisions in lieu thereof, and for other purposes."

201. For more effectually making, maintaining, and keeping in repair the highways, roads, and bridges within Caithness; and for other purposes.

Railways.—3. To repeal, alter, amend, and extend some of the powers and provisions of the Silverdale and Newcastle Railway Act, 1859; to authorise the stopping up, altering, and constructing of certain roads; and for other purposes.

6. To enable the Banbridge, Lisburn, and Belfast Railway Company to make deviations in their authorised railways; and to enable the Ulster Railway Company to acquire and hold shares in the undertaking of the Banbridge, Lisburn, and Belfast Railway Company; and for other purposes.

9. To amend the Inverness and Aberdeen Junction Railway Act, 1856; to enable the Inverness and Aberdeen Junction Railway Company to raise further sums of money; and for other purposes.

10. To enable the South Devon Railway Company to improve their Plymouth and other stations; to widen parts of their railway; and for other purposes.

11. To authorise the construction of a railway from the Great Western Railway at Chippenham to Calne in Wilts.

14. To enable the North London Railway Company to raise an additional sum of money; and for other purposes.

15. For incorporating a company for the construction of a railway from the Newton and Compstall Line of the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway, at Marple in Cheshire, to New Mills and Hayfield in Derbyshire; and for other purposes.

16. For authorising the construction of a railway from Stockport to Woodley, in Cheshire; and for other purposes.

17. To enable the Brecon and Merthyr Tydfil Junction Railway Company to complete their communication with Brecon; and for other purposes connected with their undertaking.

20. For consolidating and amending the Acts relating to the Liskeard and Caradon Railway Company, for authorising the alteration of portions of their existing railway, and the construction of new works; and for other purposes.

24. To enable the Bagenalstown and Wexford Railway Company to make railways to Enniscorthy, and to a certain limestone quarry at Ballyellin, and an approach road or roads to their station at Wexford; and to enable the Great Southern and Western Railway Company to subscribe further sums towards the undertaking of the company; and to enable the company and the grand jury of the county of Wexford, and the trustees of Wexford Free Bridge to make arrangements in reference to the said road or roads; and for other purposes.

25. To enable the Shrewsbury and Welchpool Railway Company to complete and maintain deviations in the line and levels of their railway, and to complete and maintain the same across certain roads on a level, and to raise a further sum of money; and for other purposes.

35. For making a railway from the Cannock Mineral Railway into Cannock Chase in Staffordshire.

36. For changing the name of the Ambergate, Nottingham, and Boston and Eastern Junction Railway and Canal Company to the name of the Nottingham and Grantham Railway and Canal Company, and for reducing and regulating their capital and borrowing powers; and for other purposes.

37. To enable the Edinburgh Railway Station Access Company to raise additional capital.

40. For making a railway from Stranorlar in Donegal, to the Londonderry and Enniskillen Railway near Strabane in Tyrone; and for other purposes.

42. For relinquishing certain works authorised by the North Staffordshire Railway Branches Act, 1854, and for authorising agreements with respect to the Silverdale and Newcastle Railway; and for other purposes.

44. For authorising the Stockton and Darlington Railway Company to raise additional capital; and for other purposes.

45. To enable the Great Northern and Western (of Ireland) Railway Company to make a deviation in their authorised railway between Roscommon and Castlerea; and for other purposes.

46. For altering the name of the Belfast and Ballymena Railway Company to the name of the Belfast and Northern Counties Railway Company; for increasing their capital; and for other purposes.

47. To enable the Dublin and Wicklow Railway Company to extend their railway to Enniscorthy in Wexford; to change the name of the company; and for other purposes.

49. To amend the Great Southern of India Railway Act, 1858; and for other purposes.

50. To authorise certain deviations in the Andover and Redbridge Railway; and for other purposes.

51. For granting further powers to the West Somerset Railway Company.

52. To enable the Midland Railway Company to contract for the use of the undertakings of other companies in and near London.

54. For making a railway from Carrickfergus to Larne; and for other purposes.

56. To enable the Limerick and Ennis Railway Company to maintain their railway across certain roads on a level; and to enable the company to purchase certain lands for the purposes of their undertaking; and to amend the provisions of the Acts relating to the said company with respect to general meetings; and for other purposes.

58. For enabling the Metropolitan Railway Company to acquire additional lands for the construction of the railway, and for station accommodation; for amending the Acts relating to the railway; and for other purposes.

59. To authorise the lease of the Banbridge Junction Railway to the Dublin and Belfast Junction Railway Company; and for other purposes.

60. To enable the Belfast and County Down Railway Company to abandon part of the Bangor Branch; to extend the time for the completion of the remainder of such branch, and of the Donaghadee Branch; and for other purposes.

61. For making a railway from the Belfast and County Down Railway at Holywood, to Bangor in Down, in Ireland.

62. For a modification of the lease of the Dublin and Kingstown Railway to the Dublin and Wicklow Railway Company; and for regulating the capital of the Dublin and Kingstown Railway Company; and for other purposes.

63. To enable the Keith and Dufftown Railway Company to abandon

their authorised line of railway, and to make a new line of railway instead thereof.

64. To authorise the construction of a railway from the authorised line of the London and South-western Exeter Extension Railway to Chard in Somersetshire.

65. To confer further powers with respect to the construction of railways at or near Burton-upon-Trent; and for other purposes.

66. To enable the Midland Railway Company to make railways between Rowsley and Buxton; to execute other works; and for other purposes.

67. To authorise the Midland Railway Company to construct a station in the parish of St. Pancras, London, and to effect arrangements with the Great Northern and North London Railway Companies, and with the Regent's Canal Company; and for other purposes.

69. For enabling the Great Western Railway Company to construct a railway in the parishes of Clifton Maybank and Bradford Abbas in Dorsetshire, in connection with the Wilts, Somerset, and Weymouth Railway; to acquire additional lands at Yeovil; and for other purposes.

71. For changing the name of the Sirhowy Tramroad Company to the name of the Sirhowy Railway Company; and for authorising the company to make new works, and to maintain and work the Sirhowy line as a railway, and to raise further funds; and for regulating their capital and borrowing powers; and for other purposes.

72. For making a railway from the Ashchurch and Tewkesbury Branch of the Midland Railway at Ashchurch in Gloucestershire, to Great Malvern in Worcestershire; and for other purposes.

73. For authorising the East Somerset Railway Company to abandon the making of their authorised railway from Shepton Mallett to Wells, and to make instead thereof another railway from Shepton Mallett to Wells; and for other purposes.

76. To enable the Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton Railway Company to take on lease the undertaking of the Severn Valley Railway Company.

77. To authorise arrangements with reference to the use by the London and North Western Railway Company of the station at Normanton, and the railway between the same and Goose Hill; and for other purposes.

79. To authorise the transfer to the London and North Western Railway Company of part of the undertaking of the Saint Helen's Canal and Railway Company, and for the increase of the capital of the Saint Helen's Company.

81. For the amalgamation of the Newport, Abergavenny, and Hereford, and the Worcester and Hereford Railway Companies, with the Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton Railway Company, under the name of the West Midland Railway Company.

82. For making a railway from the Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton Railway to Bourton-on-the-Water in Gloucestershire; and for other purposes.

83. For making a railway commencing by a junction with the Glasgow and South Western Railway, at or near the north or north-east end of the passenger station of that railway at the town of Dumfries, and terminating by a junction with the Caledonian Railway at or near the north end of the Lockerby Station on that line; and for other purposes.

87. To grant additional powers to the Newry, Warrenpoint, and Rostrevor Railway Company.

89. For making a railway from Buckley to Connah's Quay in Flintshire; and for other purposes.

90. For making a railway from Altrincham, through Knutsford, to Northwich in Cheshire; and for other purposes.

91. To change the name of the Nuneaton and Hinckley Railway Company; and to enable that company to extend their railway from Hinckley in Leicestershire, to the Midland Railway at Wigston Magna near Leicestershire; and for other purposes.

92. For the alteration at Yeovil of the Salisbury and Yeovil Railway leased to the London and South Western Railway Company, and of the Yeovil and Durston Branch of the Bristol and Exeter Railway; and for the making at Yeovil of a joint station for the London and South Western and the Bristol and Exeter Railway Companies; and for other purposes.

94. For making a railway from Stourbridge in Worcestershire to Old Hill, with branches to Cradley Park and Corngreaves Ironworks; and for other purposes.

97. For more completely merging in the undertaking of the Caledonian Railway Company certain railways known as the Lesmahagow Branches; for incorporating the holders of the Lesmahagow Branches Stock, and securing to them a fixed annuity; and for other purposes.

99. For making a railway from Letterkenny to the Londonderry and Enniskillen Railway in Donegal; and for other purposes.

100. For making a railway from the Great Southern and Western Railway near Charleville, to the Limerick and Foynes Railway near Patrick's Well, and also a short line of railway at Limerick, to be called the Cork and Limerick Direct Railway; and for other purposes.

101. For enabling the Oswestry and Newtown Railway Company to raise additional capital, to lease their undertaking; and for other purposes.

103. For authorising the London and South Western Railway Company to make and maintain a railway in extension of their Exeter Extension Railway, and to connect that railway with the Bristol and Exeter Railway; and for authorising alterations of the Saint David's Station on the Bristol and Exeter Railway, and the laying down of rails on the narrow-gauge on divers railways, and the working by the London and South Western Railway Company over those narrow-gauge lines of railway, from their Exeter Extension Railway to Bideford; and for other purposes.

109. To authorise the London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway Company to make a railway from the London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway in the parish of Croydon to the West End of London and Crystal Palace Railway near Balham Hill, all in the county of Surrey, with a branch railway connected therewith; and for other purposes.

111. For making a railway from the London and North Western Railway at Watford to Rickmansworth; and for other purposes.

114. To enable the Dublin and Drogheda Railway Company to extend their railway from Kells to Oldcastle; and for other purposes.

116. To enable the Morayshire Railway Company to construct a railway from Elgin to Rothes; and for other purposes.

120. To enable the Symington, Biggar, and Broughton Railway Company to extend their railway from Broughton to Peebles; and for other purposes.

121. For enabling the Portadown, Dungannon, and Omagh Junction Railway Company to alter the line of their extension railway, and make

a branch railway at Omagh ; for authorising certain arrangements with the Ulster Railway Company, and Londonderry and Enniskillen Railway Company ; and for other purposes.

122. For making a railway from the Stockport, Disley, and Whaley Bridge Railway in the parish of Stockport in Cheshire to Hayfield in Derbyshire ; and for other purposes.

123. To enable the London and Blackwall Railway Company to provide additional station accommodation and other works connected with their railway ; to make a branch railway to the London Docks ; to enter into arrangements with certain other companies ; and for other purposes.

124. To enable the Salisbury and Yeovil Railway Company to make a deviation from their authorised main line near Yeovil ; and for other purposes connected with their undertaking.

127. To enable the Hereford, Hay, and Brecon Railway Company to relinquish the junction of their line with the Shrewsbury and Hereford Railway, and in substitution thereof to form a junction with the Newport, Abergavenny, and Hereford Railway.

128. For making a railway from Tenbury to the Severn Valley Railway near Bewdley in Worcestershire.

130. For extending the time for the completion of portions of the Dorset Central Railway ; for enabling the Somerset Central Railway Company to subscribe to the undertaking ; and for other purposes.

131. For making a railway from Inverness to Invergordon, to be called the Inverness and Ross-shire Railway ; and for other purposes.

133. To enable the Mid Wales Railway Company to make a deviation in their authorised railway, and to construct railways to connect their railway with the Hereford, Hay, and Brecon, and the Brecon and Merthyr Junction Railways ; and for other purposes.

134. To alter, amend, and extend the powers of the Acts relating to the Port Carlisle Dock and Railway, and Carlisle and Silloth Bay Railway and Dock Companies ; to enable the Port Carlisle Dock and Railway Company to raise additional capital ; to enable both or either of the said companies to run over and use portions of the railways of the Newcastle-upon-Tyne and Carlisle Railway Company ; to compel the Newcastle-upon-Tyne and Carlisle Railway Company to afford facilities and accommodation upon their railways to the traffic of the said companies ; and for other purposes.

136. To empower the Stockport, Disley, and Whaley Bridge Railway Company to raise additional money ; and for other purposes connected with their undertaking.

139. For making a branch railway from the Oswestry and Newtown Railway at Llynellys to the Porthywaen Lime Rocks in Shropshire.

140. To amalgamate the Jedburgh Railway Company with the North British Railway Company, and for other purposes.

141. For making a railway from Llandrindod in Radnorshire to Llandovery in Caermarthenshire, to be called the Central Wales Extension Railway ; and for other purposes.

142. For making a railway from Bervie or Inverbervie in Kincardineshire to the Montrose Branch of the Scottish North Eastern Railway in Forfarshire, to be called the Montrose and Bervie Railway.

143. To extend the Epping Railways to Great Dunmow in Essex.

144. To enable the Caledonian Railway Company to acquire, make, and maintain certain branch railways to Lanark and to the Douglas Mineral Field, and also to their Granton branch.

145. To enable the West of Fife Mineral Railway Company to

extend the Kingseat branch of their railway; and for certain other purposes.

147. For the transfer of the remaining property of the Hungerford Market Company and the Charing Cross Bridge Company respectively to the Charing Cross Railway Company, and for the winding-up of the affairs and the dissolution of the Hungerford Market Company and the Charing Cross Bridge Company respectively; and for other purposes.

149. For making a railway from the Chester and Holyhead Railway near Conway to Llanrwst.

152. To enable the Wimbledon and Dorking Railway Company to raise further capital; and for other purposes.

153. For making a railway from the Waterford and Kilkenny Railway at Kilkenny to the Great Southern and Western Railway at Mountrath; and for other purposes.

155. For making a railway from Kilrush to Kilkee, and for embanking and reclaiming certain waste lands in the estuary of Poulasherry in the county of Clare.

156. For authorising the construction of a railway and docks and other works on the north side of Milford Haven in the county of Pembroke; and for other purposes.

157. For the extension of the Waveney Valley Railway from Bungay to Beccles in Suffolk.

158. For authorising the transfer of the Epsom and Leatherhead Railway; and for other purposes.

159. To confer powers on the North British Railway Company to enlarge their station at Edinburgh, and with respect to the Carlisle Citadel Station.

160. To enable the Waterford and Limerick Railway Company to construct a tramway to the market-place at Limerick, and a railway with a pier or wharf in connection therewith at their Terminus at Waterford, to raise additional capital; and for other purposes.

161. For authorising a lease in perpetuity of the Vale of Towy Railway to the Llanelly Railway and Dock Company, and for increasing the capital of the company; and for other purposes.

162. For making railways for the purpose of connecting Ryde with Ventnor and the East Coast of the Isle of Wight; and for other purposes.

163. For making a railway from Sudbury, through Melford, to Clare.

164. For making a railway from the Vale of Clwyd Railway at Denbigh in Denbighshire to Corwen in Merionethshire, to be called the Denbigh, Ruthin, and Corwen Railway.

166. For making railways between the London, Brighton, and South Coast and Direct Portsmouth Railways and Hayling Ferry; and for other purposes.

167. To empower the Bradford, Wakefield, and Leeds Railway Company to construct a railway to Ossett in the West Riding in the county of York; and for other purposes.

168. For making an improved communication between the Great Northern Railway and the Metropolitan Railway near the King's Cross Station, and for authorising certain arrangements between the Great Northern and Metropolitan Railway Companies with reference thereto.

171. To enable the London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway Company to make certain alterations in their coast lines and in the line of the West End of London and Crystal Palace Railway, a new channel for the River Arun, and other works; and for other purposes.

172. For enabling the Mid Sussex and Midhurst Junction Railway

Company to deviate a portion of the authorised line of the Mid-Sussex and Midhurst Junction Railway, 1859.

173. For making a railway from the Mid Sussex and Midhurst Junction Railway to Petersfield in the county of Southampton.

174. For the transfer of the Farnborough Extension Railway to the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway Company, and for the dissolution of the West End of London and Crystal Palace Railway Company; and for other purposes.

175. For making a railway from Llanidloes in Montgomeryshire to Pencader in Caermarthenshire; and for other purposes.

177. For enabling the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway Company to extend their railway communications to the metropolis; and for other purposes connected with their undertaking.

178. To enable the Monkland Railways Company to make and maintain a branch railway to Shotts Ironworks, and certain other branches and works in the counties of Lanark and Linlithgow; and for other purposes.

179. For vesting the Hay Railway in the Hereford, Hay, and Brecon Railway Company, and for dissolving the Hay Railway Company; and for other purposes.

180. For making a railway from the Mid Sussex Railway to the Godalming Branch of the London and South Western Railway at Guildford, to be called the Horsham and Guildford Direct Railway.

182. To authorise the lease or sale of the Athenry and Tuam Railway to the Midland Great Western Railway of Ireland Company; and for other purposes.

183. For establishing railway communication between Bedford and Cambridge; and for other purposes.

185. For authorising the London and South Western Railway Company to alter their Kingston Bridge line; and for authorising divers arrangements between them and other companies; and for other purposes.

187. For the creation of capital stocks and debenture stock of the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway Company; and for other purposes.

188. For making a railway from Llangollen in Denbighshire to Corwen in Merionethshire; and for other purposes.

192. For making a railway from Aylesbury to join the Buckinghamshire Railway at or near the Claydon Junction, to be called the Aylesbury and Buckingham Railway; and for other purposes.

195. To authorise the amalgamation of the Border Counties Railway Company with the North British Railway Company; and for other purposes.

196. For making a railway from the Great Western Railway to the town of Faringdon, to be called the Faringdon Railway.

197. For forming a new street and railway to connect the Metropolitan Railway with the proposed meat market at Smithfield in the City of London, with a dépôt and storehouses; and for other purposes.

198. To enable the Hamilton and Strathaven Railway Company to create preference shares; to extend the time for completing their line; and for other purposes.

199. To extend the time for the completion of the Forest of Dean Central Railway; and for other purposes.

200. For making a railway from the Midland Great Western Railway of Ireland to the Limerick and Ennis Railway, to be called the Athenry and Ennis Junction Railway; and for other purposes.

203. To incorporate a company for making railways in the west part of the county of Cork; and for other purposes.

V. NAVIGATION :—

Rivers:—165. To repeal an Act, intituled an Act for the Improvement of the Navigation of the River Moy in Mayo and Sligo in Ireland, and to grant other and further powers for the improvement of the said navigation.

190. For the improving of the navigation of the River Fergus, and the embanking and reclaiming from the sea of waste lands subject to be overflowed by the tide on the eastern and western sides of the river in Clare.

191. For converting part of the River Brue into a tidal harbour, for making a quay or landing place at Burnham in Somersetshire, for regulating the access thereto; and for other purposes.

Harbours:—106. To amend the Blyth Harbour and Dock Act, 1858, to extend the time for completion of works, and to levy additional tolls and rates; and for other purposes.

135. To extend the period limited by the Swansea Harbour Act, 1859, for the construction and completion of the works authorised by the Swansea Harbour Act, 1854.

151. For making better provisions for the maintenance, regulation, and improvement of Watchet Harbour; and for other purposes.

202. To revive some of the powers of the Galway Harbour and Port Act, 1853, and to confer additional powers on the Galway Harbour Commissioners; and for other purposes.

Docks:—74. For authorising the Grand Surrey Docks and Canal Company to make additional docks and other works, and to raise further monies; and for other purposes.

150. To enable the Mersey Docks and Harbour Board to erect floating bridges and other works at Liverpool and Woodside, for improving the communication between Liverpool and Birkenhead; and for other purposes.

VI. SPECIAL :—

29. For more effectually carrying out the clearing-house system in Ireland, and for facilitating legal proceedings in relation thereto.

43. For amending the Acts passed with respect to the master, wardens, searchers, assistants, and commonalty of the Company of Cutlers in Hallamshire in Yorkshire.

104. To carry into effect an arrangement between the Corporation of the Royal Navy School and Her Majesty's Commissioners of the Patriotic Fund, for the admission of pupils into the said school.

176. For consolidating the Acts relating to the Widows' Fund of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh, for regulating the future management of the said fund; and for other purposes.

184. For confirming, with certain variations, an agreement made in the year 1682 between the masters of the bench of the Honourable Society of Lincoln's Inn and Henry Serle, Esquire, and for the further government and regulation of Serle's Court, now commonly called New Square, Lincoln's Inn.

VII. PRIVATE :—

These all relate to the settlement of estates, except one for naturalization.

XIII.—SUMMARY OF PUBLIC PETITIONS.

Session 23 & 24 Victoria.

I. *Parliamentary.*

	Petitions signed Officially or under Seal.	Total Number.	No. of Signa- tures.
Ballot—For adoption	35	84	13,047
House of Commons (Privileges)—For Maintaining in matters of Taxation .	70	413	112,743
Representation of the People—For Reform	16	43	23,171
— Bill—For alteration	15	54	4,051
— Against dividing the West Riding of Yorkshire . . . . .	..	4	2,899
— For dividing . . . . .	..	46	2,834
— For returning Members, or Additional Members	8	19	2,536
— In favour of Bill	32	65	24,657
— (Ireland)—For Reform	2	2	27,621
— (Ireland) Bill—For returning Mem- bers, or Additional Members	1	6	1,456
— (Scotland) Bill—For alteration	7	18	1,939
— In favour	11	18	5,143
Other Petitions on Parliamentary subjects	19	134	4,349

II. *Ecclesiastical.*

British Museum, &c.—Against Opening on Sunday . . . . .	..	19	1,120
— For opening on Sunday afternoon	5	26	4,346
Church of England—Against Revision of the Liturgy	1	56	2,417
— In favour of Revision of the Liturgy . . . . .	..	23	1,161
Church Rates—Against abolition	13	5,575	197,687
Church Rates Abolition Bill—In favour	73	5,538	610,877
Ecclesiastical Courts (Ireland)—For Abo- lition . . . . .	..	10	1,123
Marriage—Against legalizing Marriage with a Deceased Wife's Sister	2	319	29,239
— In favour of legalizing	42	503	49,516
Saint George's in the East (Church Ser- vices)—Complaining of Grievances	7	9	4,343
Selling and Hawking Goods on Sunday Bill—Against	12	529	48,552
Spiritual Destitution—For better Distribu- tion of Church Property . . . . .	..	121	9,783
Sunday Trading—For Restriction of, and better Observance of Lord's Day	3	213	66,667
Other Petitions on Ecclesiastical subjects	31	117	3,877

III. *Colonial.*

India—Against System of Exceptional Taxation on the Industrial Classes, &c. . . . .	..	1	1,254
India (Bible)—Against Exclusion from Government Schools	3	30	4,545
India (Licensing Trades and Professions) —Against a proposed Bill . . . . .	..	1	1,873
Tasmania—For an Address to withhold Royal Assent from certain Acts . . . . .	..	2	3,633
Other Petitions on Colonial subjects	8	39	1,485

IV. Taxes.

Annuity Tax (Edinburgh) Abolition Bill—			
Against	12	15	14,739
Bonded Goods and Warehouses—Against			
proposed Measures	3	100	2,974
British Shipping (Treaty with France)—			
For Reciprocity of Advantages	10	50	4,551
Building Societies—Against proposed Mea-			
sures	33	103	2,974
Cork Trade—Against proposed Measures .	1	5	1,455
Financial and Commercial Measures and			
Treaty with France—Against	3	11	4,221
— In favour	46	72	6,215
Fire Insurance—For Repeal of Duty . . .	1	14	4,905
— For Repeal or Reduction of Duty . .	..	39	11,705
Foreign Paper—Against Repeal of Cus-			
toms Duty until Free Trade in Paper-			
making Materials is conceded by Fo-			
reign Countries . . . . .	..	15	2,217
Hops—Against proposed Measure . . . .	..	60	1,646
— For Repeal of Duty . . . . .	..	37	1,686
Income Tax—Against proposed Measure .	7	41	5,576
— For Abolition, &c. . . . .	..	39	3,832
Malt—For Reduction of Duty . . . . .	..	330	18,862
— For Repeal or Reduction of Duty . .	..	254	11,933
Malt and Hops—For Repeal of Duties . .	..	54	1,564
Paper—For Repeal of Duty	27	657	19,242
Poor Rates, &c.—For Enlarging Area of			
Rateability . . . . .	..	1	1,328
Silk, &c.—Against proposed Measure . .	1	13	16,733
Other Petitions relating to Taxes	37	228	6,007

V. Miscellaneous.

Aggravated Assaults Act Amendment Bill			
— For alteration . . . . .	..	8	1,327
Army and Navy (Flogging)—For Abolition	3	14	4,251
— (Roman Catholics)—For Removal of			
Religious Grievances . . . . .	..	85	33,171
Bankruptcy and Insolvency—For altera-			
tion of Law . . . . .	..	2	1,753
— Bill—For alteration	10	119	10,890
Barbar, Mrs., and Children—For Inquiry			
into their Case . . . . .	..	1	2,719
Bleaching and Dyeing Works Bill—In			
favour	5	109	17,983
Census (England) Bill—Against statement			
of "Religious Profession"	85	939	81,375
— In favour of statement	1	38	2,211
China—For peaceable Adjustment of Diffi-			
culties	28	35	1,087
Eating-Houses—Against Proposed Measure	262	1,307	137,781
Education Bill—In favour	2	86	2,899
— (Ireland) — For separating Roman			
Catholics and Protestants . . . . .	..	135	61,594
— (Ireland), &c.—For alteration of Law	..	17	11,328

Endowed Schools Bill—Against . . .	4	169	6,906
Factory Act—For Extension . . .	..	1	10,018
Fairs and Markets (Ireland)—For alteration of Law . . .	1	39	1,759
Female Models—For Suppression . . .	..	29	1,033
Free Trade—For adoption in Spirit Licences, &c. . .	..	4	5,385
Friendly Societies Act (1858)—For Repeal of Eighth Section . . .	5	106	18,273
Herring Fisheries (Scotland) Bill—Against	4	40	12,223
Highways Bill—Against . . .	25	337	25,342
Intoxicating Liquors—For Prohibiting the Sale on Sunday . . .	..	1	9,942
Landlord and Tenant (Ireland)—For alteration of Law . . .	..	121	51,090
Licences—For alteration of Law . . .	1	54	25,556
Mail Packet Subsidies—Against interference therewith . . .	20	37	2,042
Masters and Operatives Bill—In favour . . .	6	20	6,274
Mines—For better Regulating, &c. . .	1	92	72,613
Mines Regulation and Inspection Bill—Against . . .	..	32	17,754
— In favour of Lords' Amendments . . .	..	2	1,735
Navigation Laws—For Inquiry . . .	1	18	2,445
Parochial Assessments Bill—Against . . .	30	152	2,031
Poor Law Board (Continuance) Bill—Against . . .	2	4	1,440
— (Medical Officers)—For Redress . . .	7	258	2,718
— (Medical Relief) Bill—Against . . .	300	347	1,112
Poor Relief (Ireland)—For Limiting Powers of Commissioners, &c. . .	1	12	1,614
— &c. (Ireland) Bill—For alteration . . .	12	86	34,145
Post Office—For production of Report of Commissioners . . .	..	1	1,038
Public Museum, &c. (East of London)—For Establishment . . .	..	1	10,765
Refreshment Houses and Wine Licences Bill—Against . . .	179	910	68,398
— For exemption . . .	21	98	10,859
— In favour . . .	1	30	20,964
— (Scotland) Bill—Against . . .	11	16	1,720
— For postponement . . .	7	63	5,400
Registration of Births, &c. (Scotland) Act —For alteration . . .	6	173	990
— Bill—For alteration . . .	59	118	2,083
Salmon Fisheries (England and Wales)—For Protection . . .	5	25	1,007
Universities (Scotland) Act Amendment Bill—Against . . .	5	10	931
— In favour . . .	10	97	23,507
Wages—Against Stoppages . . .	..	1	19,351
Other petitions relating to miscellaneous subjects . . .	968	1,803	25,506
Total Numbers .	2,084	24,386	2,290,579

XIV.—ARCHITECTURE AND PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.

1. GENERAL PROGRESS :—ART AND PUBLIC MONUMENTS.

THE question of Styles has continued to be discussed among architects and amateurs, lay as well as ecclesiastical, with undiminished vigour, and, if bitterness of speech be a criterion, with no abatement of earnestness. But of this last we have some doubts. On both sides appear those little unmistakable symptoms which seem to indicate that though the acrimony be continued the full flush of early conviction is passing away. In truth, it is only whilst the issue is limited to that of the acceptance of one or other style that the position on either side is tenable. Directly we extend the question to the purpose of architecture as a constructive and a fine art, and conduct the investigation by the aid of general principles and historical deductions, it is seen that so narrow a basis is indefensible as that implied in the inquiry—Shall our buildings be Classic or Gothic?

Meanwhile in practice the Gothic style is daily extending its conquests. Long confined almost exclusively to ecclesiastical edifices, it is now employed in nearly every class of secular building also. But what it is gaining in extent it is losing in concentration, and the practitioners and advocates of Gothic architecture are now anything but agreed as to what is to be understood by the term. Once English Gothic was pronounced to be the most perfect development of the style, and the introduction of any foreign element was earnestly deprecated—the only question admitting of difference of opinion being which of the three periods of English Gothic should be exclusively followed. Perpendicular was early thrust aside by the stricter ecclesiologists, and consigned to a limbo scarcely less profound than that assigned to Pagan architects and architecture. But, one after another, the leading Goths have yielded themselves captive to some foreign form, French or Italian being most in favour; German Gothic having found some admirers, but very few followers: though we should hardly be surprised if her turn came next. Be that as it may, scarcely a Gothic building of any consequence has been recently erected which has not been characterized by some distinctly foreign feature.

Another distinction of recent Gothic is the freer introduction of external polychromy. The use of differently coloured bricks, either in bands or patterns in brick buildings, and the similar application of coloured stones, with coloured marble or granite shafts, in stone buildings, is observable on every hand. And along with this use of colour is often combined extreme irregularity of form or “variety of outline,” as it is called. In many cases, no doubt, whether employed apart or together, the building is thus rendered strikingly picturesque, or not unpleasantly quaint and effective: but in many the effect is exceedingly disagreeable, while in some the combination is vexatiously suggestive of toy-house decoration. Colour is a very admirable thing; but to use colour rightly there must be what a painter would call the feeling for colour, and that is a much rarer gift than architects seem to imagine. The divergences from Gothic on the part of our younger architects have been chiefly towards the Renaissance, and there, too commonly, the same exuberance, verging on the grotesque, has been displayed.

Turning to our projected Government buildings, we can only report that the Indian and Foreign Offices are little more advanced than this time last year. For the transaction of Indian affairs space has been found in the new Westminster Hotel, where some hundred rooms have been rented for a short term of years, at 6,000*l.* a year. For the Foreign Office, Mr. Scott's Gothic design having been definitely rejected by the present Government, that gentleman prepared a sketch of a new elevation, Italian in style, which has been approved; but, though its erection is decided on, the vote for the necessary funds was postponed till next session.

The question of want of room in our public galleries engaged during the past summer much attention in the House of Commons. Committees sat on both the British Museum and the South Kensington Museum, and in each this subject formed a main part of the inquiry. The Committee on the British Museum, whilst admitting without reserve the absolute necessity for an extension of space, arrived at no decision as to any particular plan for enlarging the building, and pronounced strongly against the removal of any of the collections. That, retaining these collections, the extension of space must be ultimately very great the Committee fully recognize, and they recommend that "the ground immediately surrounding the Museum, within the adjacent streets on the east, west, and north (that is, the whole block surrounded by Great Russell-street, Charlotte-street, Montagu-place, and Montagu-street), which comprises altogether about five acres and a half, and is valued by Mr. Smirke at about 240,000*l.*," should be at once secured. They state very reasonably that "as the proprietary interest in all this ground belongs to a single owner, it would be a convenient, and possibly even a profitable arrangement for the State at once to purchase that interest, and to receive the rents of the lessees in return for the capital invested. The State would then have the power, whenever any further extension of the Museum became necessary, to obtain possession of such of the houses as might best suit the purpose in view." But whilst they advise that the ground be thus secured for further extension, they suggest that "buildings should not be constructed with a view to the future, but for the present, and always on such a plan as would admit of easy, cheap, and systematic extension." What steps, if any, will be taken to afford increased accommodation at the Museum remains to be seen: we may hope, however, that these judicious suggestions of the Committee, both as to securing the land and the character of the buildings to be erected, will not be suffered to pass unheeded. There can be no doubt that if a portion only of the ground be now secured, the price of the remainder, which must some day be purchased, will be greatly enhanced.

The proposed extension of the South Kensington Museum—a part of a much more comprehensive whole—and the character of the new buildings, are spoken of at sufficient length in the account of the South Kensington Museum in an earlier part of this volume.

At the National Gallery important alterations have been commenced, by which considerable additional space will be obtained; a sum of 15,000*l.* having been voted for the purpose last session. The alterations are being made from the designs of Mr. Pennethorne, but modified, from those furnished by him in the first instance, to meet

the administrative requirements of the establishment. It is necessary to state this distinctly, as it has been announced in the '*Art-Journal*,' and repeated in other publications, that it is the plan prepared by Captain Fowke which is being carried out. But Captain Fowke's plan differs in every particular from that actually adopted. It proposed much more extensive changes in the building, both externally and in the interior: the removal of the Royal Academy from the east to the west wing: and the appropriation of the greater part of the basement as exhibition rooms. All these, its leading features, were regarded as objectionable by the authorities. The Government demurred on the score of the probable expense. The Royal Academy protested against their enforced removal. The Keeper of the National Gallery pointed out the absolute necessity for retaining the basement rooms for administrative purposes. In the plan actually adopted the basement rooms are retained: the Royal Academy is undisturbed: the exterior of the Gallery is essentially unchanged: in a word, the alterations are confined to the centre of the building.

The grand feature of the alterations is the appropriation of the Central Hall to exhibition purposes. Our readers will remember this huge, sombre, central hall, the Waterloo Vase its solitary tenant: and perhaps will be able to recall the equally spacious and scarcely more cheerful side halls, from which the broad staircases led on one hand to the National Gallery, on the other to the Royal Academy. But only by standing on the spot, now the walls have been swept away, and its whole area laid open to the sky, could any distinct conception be formed of the enormous space which these halls and staircases occupied. No less, in fact, than 170 feet of the 450 which form the entire length of the building have been demolished. In other words, of the entire building the great hall and staircases consumed very nearly two-fifths, the other three-fifths being divided between the National Gallery and the Royal Academy: and when the confined extent of the building is remembered, and the extreme value of exhibition space, the marvellous absurdity of such an appropriation becomes manifest.

On the site of the halls will be constructed two exhibition rooms: one on the basement, which will form the new Sculpture Room for the Royal Academy Exhibition; and one above, on a level with the present rooms of the National Gallery and Royal Academy, which will form a saloon for the most important Italian pictures in the National collection. This Italian Saloon will be a room of stately proportions, being 75 feet long, 31 broad, and 35 high. It will be lighted by an oblong dome, the upper half of which will be of rolled glass; thus, whilst affording ample light, rendering screens unnecessary. This room will give what has hitherto been greatly wanted—a grand central feature to the gallery; and when it is filled with our finest Italian pictures, and the largest of the present rooms (in which the Italian pictures have hitherto been hung) is filled with the Flemish pictures, to which it is to be appropriated, our National Gallery will produce an impression far beyond what would be generally anticipated.

The entrance to the gallery will be by a flight of stairs on the left of the entrance hall, and very near the door. These will lead di-

rectly into the southern room, now appropriated to paintings by the early masters. The passage dividing this room from the corresponding northern room will be removed, and the latter will be consequently increased some eleven feet in width. East of this will be a vestibule with a circular light, and through this vestibule admission will be gained to the new Italian Saloon. The rooms to the west remain, as we have said, essentially unaltered; but the entrance to the first of the large rooms, instead of being, as at present, by the great central doorway, will be by two doors, one from each of the smaller rooms just noticed. The vista will thus be destroyed; but there will be the gain of the limited extent of the gallery not being exposed at the first glance and a large well-lighted wall space will be obtained.

We have described, we believe, all that is gained for the pictures; but there are various new arrangements which will afford the public considerable additional accommodation. The room gained by these alterations will furnish ample space for the foreign pictures at present possessed by the nation, and for considerable future purchases. This, however, would merely tide over a difficulty for a few years. It has been provided, therefore, in making the alterations on the side of the Royal Academy, that they shall be similar to those of the National Gallery, so that, when the Academicians vacate their rooms, it will be easy at once to convert the whole building, at a very small additional expense, into a connected suite of galleries, having a handsome entrance hall, a grand central saloon for the choicest pictures, two other great rooms at the extremities of the building, with enough secondary rooms to contain a collection as extensive as is likely to be formed for a long course of years, and to admit of their due classification. The present extension will, however, allow of a very marked improvement in the classification of the pictures, as well as their more convenient display.

The gain to the Royal Academy by the alterations will be chiefly in the sculpture department. The new room, mentioned above, will be the same size as the new Italian room of the National Gallery (75 feet by 31), and will, of course, be pure gain; but a new room will also be erected on the foundations of the old Sculpture room, but more elliptic in form and better lighted than the former inconvenient "den." Further, as the entrance will be similar to that of the National Gallery, there will be obtained some small additional picture space. Altogether, although if an entirely new building were being erected, we should desiderate something very different to what the present structure could be made by any conceivable alteration, we are bound to admit that what is being done is, so far as it goes, a clear gain, and, for the amount of expenditure, a very remarkable one.

The concentration of the Law Courts, which has been talked of for the last twenty years, appears nearer becoming a reality. The Commissioners appointed in 1859 to consider the whole subject of the proper accommodation of the Courts of Law, reported unanimously in favour of their concentration; and, after considering various sites proposed, decided with equal unanimity in favour of "the site bounded by Carey-street on the north, Pickett-street and the Strand on the south, Bell Yard on the east, and Clement's Inn on the west,"

which seems to combine in itself the advantages of being large enough for the purpose required, convenient to the inns of court and the chambers of the London attorneys, affording a good principal façade, and occupying a neighbourhood of close, ill-built streets, and unwholesome and disreputable houses. Moreover, the Commissioners found, that in what is known as "The Suitors' Fund," and other accumulated Chancery funds, there is ready at hand a sum beyond doubt available to a sufficient extent to supply the greater part, if not the whole, of the money required. This amount, for the purchase of the land and the erection of the buildings, they estimated at 1,500,000*l.* The Report was presented to Parliament last session; and application will be made next session for the requisite powers to erect the buildings. The architect intrusted with the preliminary surveys is Mr. H. R. Abraham.

With reference to the public monuments, we can only record of the Wellington Memorial, that though no preparations have been made in St. Paul's for its reception, the full-size model is in course of construction by Mr. Stevens, while Mr. Calder Marshall and Mr. Woodington have been commissioned to prepare marble bassi-relievi of "appropriate scriptural subjects," for the semicircular apse of the consistory court in which the monument is to be placed, and which is to be converted into a mausoleum.

The lions have not yet mounted guard on their pedestals at the base of the Nelson Column, and nothing is reported of any progress being made with them.

Baron Marochetti's colossal bronze statue of Richard Cœur de Lion has been placed on its pedestal in Old Palace Yard, a little northward of the peers' entrance to the New Palace of Westminster. In it we have one more equestrian statue which is really an ornament to the metropolis. The hero is a thorough chevalier in bearing; a man of kingly presence and of noble countenance; sits easily on his horse, and with uplifted sword looks like a soldier addressing soldiers. The horse is finely formed, full of blood, eager for the charge. As a work of art, it is grandly designed, well moulded, and the whole admirably cast. Whatever may be thought of the hero chosen for the place of honour in front of our Houses of Parliament, it must be confessed that the figure groups well with the lines of the architecture—whether the great window of the hall or the peers' house be the background—and that altogether it is an effective work. It stands on a well-proportioned pedestal of polished gray granite, and is not raised too high above the spectator. The reliefs are not yet placed on the sides of the pedestals.

The only indication of the metropolitan Crimean monuments have, till within the last few weeks, been the hoardings which have for so long disfigured the sites the monuments were to occupy. Now, however, the polished granite shaft of Mr. Scott's Westminster Memorial in Dean's Yard has been erected, and with its handsome carved capital has a very graceful appearance; but the royal statues and the group of St. George are still wanting. The Guards' Memorial, by Mr. J. Bell, at the end of Waterloo Place, is more advanced though still unfinished. The three colossal bronze guardsmen, with flags and rifles, in front of the base, are in their place, as are also the

two huge cannon at the back, and the figure of Honour, holding laurel wreaths in her outstretched hands, which crowns the summit. While still incomplete, and surrounded with scaffolding, it would be unfair to form an estimate of the ultimate effect of the monument: we may, however, say that the parts, looked at separately, exhibit much elevation of character, and the inscriptions equal puerility.

At the Brompton Barracks, Chatham, a memorial arch has been erected to the officers and privates of the Royal Engineers who fell in the Crimea. It is of Portland stone, and consists of a lofty central and two smaller side arches, with various figures carved in the spandrels; and gates of an ornamental character, cast from guns taken at Sebastopol. On the sides of the arch are marble slabs, inscribed with the names of those to whose memory it is raised. The architect was Mr. M. D. Wyatt.

One of the most showy monuments completed during the past year in the provinces, is that erected to the late Earl of Ellesmere, near Worsley Hall. It consists of a Gothic octagonal shaft, with a spiral belt of coloured tiles, having a corbelled gallery and balustrade: the whole is 132 feet high. The architects were Messrs. Driver and Webber. In the neighbouring church has been placed a richly-carved altar-tomb, designed by Mr. G. G. Scott, of Caen stone, with plinth columns and upper slab of Devonshire marble, and on the top a recumbent statue of the earl from the chisel of Mr. Noble.

At St. Paul's has been erected a marble statue, by Mr. Adams, of General Sir Charles Napier; at Shrewsbury, one of bronze, by Baron Marochetti, of Lord Clive; at Taunton, a bust of Blake; at Halifax, a seated marble statue, by Mr. J. Durham, of Mr. F. Crossley.

Among the memorials in progress or resolved on, are statues of Hallam, the historian, which is to be placed in St. Paul's; Sir Henry Havelock, by Behnes, for Trafalgar-square; George Stephenson, by Lough, for Newcastle-upon-Tyne; Stephenson and Brunel, the engineers, both proposed to be erected in Westminster Abbey; Isaac Watts, in the public park of his native place, Southampton; Sir John Franklin, at his birth-place, Spilsby, Lincolnshire; Sir Hugh Myddleton, the engineer of the New River, on Islington Green, at the cost of Sir Morton Peto; and Joseph Sturge, at Birmingham.

Memorials are also to be raised to Wedgwood, at Burslem; and to Compton, the inventor of the spinning mule, at Bolton; but these, we believe, are to be educational institutions instead of statues.

2. PUBLIC AND SANITARY IMPROVEMENTS.

The great operations undertaken by the Metropolitan Board of Works for the improvement of the metropolis have during the year made very considerable progress; quite as much as, all things considered, could in fairness be expected. The most important of their undertakings is the main drainage scheme. Of this it was stated in the last Report that during the previous year they had constructed about $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles. We may state briefly the advance made in the several parts of the main works up to the present time. The Northern High-level Sewer, which will extend from the Mansfield Road, near the foot of Hampstead Hill, to a point on the River Lea,

near Old Ford, will, when finished, intercept the waters of Hampstead and Highgate, and improve the local drainage of the district through which it passes. With its branches, it is about eight miles long. In constructing this sewer great difficulties have had to be overcome, but the work is now nearly completed: the value of the work executed upon it exceeds 160,000*l*. The Northern Middle-level, to extend from Kensal Green to the High-level Sewer at Old Ford, with connected branches, has been commenced at Paddington and Old Ford; work to the value of somewhat over 10,000*l*. has been executed: the contract for the whole is 322,575*l*. Of the Northern Low-level Sewer, which is eventually to extend from the Ranelagh Sewer to West Ham, the only part begun is the Ranelagh storm overflow, which is being carried across Hyde Park, and is intended to cut off the sewerage from the Serpentine: the value of the work executed is about 3,000*l*. Contracts for the main line of this low-level sewer will not be offered till the question of the Thames Embankment is determined. For the great Northern Outfall Sewer, which is to extend from the High-level works at Old Ford to Barking, a distance of about six miles, the contract has just been taken for 625,000*l*.

On the southern side of the Thames we have first the Southern High-level Sewer, which will extend from the south-east corner of Clapham Common to Deptford Creek, a length of more than 9½ miles. Of this work, about 2½ miles are now finished: the value of the work executed is about 46,000*l*.: the contract for the whole is 217,000*l*. The line of the Southern Low-level Sewer is as yet but partially laid out, and only a small portion has been let. The Southern Outfall, from Deptford to Crossness Point, opposite Dagenham Reach, about 7½ miles long, has been begun near the outfall in Erith Marshes, and at Woolwich: the amount executed exceeds 40,000*l*. in value: the contract for the whole is taken at 300,000*l*. The date fixed by Act of Parliament for the completion of the whole of the works is December 31, 1863.

In the new lines of thoroughfare designed by the Board, some progress has been made. For the houses along the short street from King-street, Covent Garden to the end of St. Martin's-lane, a sum of 92,849*l*. has been paid; and for those along the new street from Southwark to Blackfriars, forming what is called the Southwark and Westminster communication, a sum of 222,230*l*.: in the former line, the houses are wholly demolished, in the latter only partially, the Board not being able to obtain possession of the whole of the property till next year. But the completion of the streets must necessarily be a work of time; for the Board, we are glad to say, have determined to lay down under each of the new streets, a subway which shall contain the gas and water mains, electric telegraph conductors, &c., so as to be at all times easy of access without the inconvenience and expense of breaking up the pavements for the repairs of pipes, mains, and sewers. In a previous volume, we described the nature of these subways; it will therefore be enough here to say that those being formed in the new streets will consist of a central arched subway, 6½ feet high, and 12 feet wide; with arched passages for house service-pipes, and connected with the cellarge on either side of the street. Under the centre of the sub-

way will run the sewer, to which access is provided by man-holes; and a system of ventilation by shafts, gullies, &c. Proper side entrances to the subway will be provided of sufficient size to admit the introduction of the main pipes, upon trucks constructed for the purpose. Of the great value of these subways no one can doubt who has seen the roads, newly paved in the best possible manner, broken up by the gas and water companies again and again, almost as soon as completed, and all the skill displayed in the construction rendered valueless: it being characteristic of a properly paved way that every part is so connected with the adjacent parts that none can be disturbed without injuring all in its vicinity. The only thing to be feared in these subways is that the ventilation should be insufficient to overcome the dangers arising from the leakage of the gas-pipes. This has, however, no doubt, been fully considered, and the possible danger and certain inconvenience which must result if the present rate of leakage remain undiminished, will probably lead the gas companies to seek after a better mode of joining their main-pipes.

The formation of the new Victoria Park Approach is being carried on; and among the works of the Board completed during the year is a "tubular bridge," carried across the Limehouse Cut of the River Lea as a part of this line. The Board has also purchased property in many parts of the City, and at Rochester Row, Westminster, with a view to widening and improving various narrow streets and lanes.

A measure of some importance, as facilitating the formation and improvement of Parks and other places dedicated to the public use, received the royal assent in July last. By it any borough or parish of more than 500 inhabitants may purchase or lease lands, and accept gifts and grants of land, for the purpose of forming any public walks, exercise, or play-grounds; and levy rates (not exceeding sixpence in the pound) for their maintenance; and for improving any open walk or footpath; or placing convenient seats or shelter from rain, and for other purposes of a similar nature: at least half the estimated cost must, however, have been first raised by gift or subscription before any rate can be imposed. Many a borough and parish will, we trust, avail itself of the powers granted by this Act.

In our metropolitan parks there has been the usual amount of doing and undoing; but on the whole some improvement is being made, though in circuitous and wasteful fashion. In Hyde Park the flower-beds and shrubberies formed three or four years back, and just outgrowing the ugly embryo state, were suddenly destroyed; but, that being discovered to be a mistake, have been replanted. Large filter-beds, engine-houses, and other works for purifying the Serpentine on the plan described in last year's 'Companion,' had been carried far towards completion, when the House of Commons interfered, and, as the result of a Committee of Inquiry, the filter-beds are being converted into a sort of Italian garden, with terraces, vases, and fountains; and the Serpentine is to be purified by pumping into it water from a large well which has been sunk, and which is expected to furnish two million gallons daily. The steam-engine erected for the filter scheme will serve for this purpose. On the whole this seems a much more feasible plan than that of pumping the dirty water of the lake into filtering-beds, to be thence returned

into the lake, and so on in endless succession: and the works promise to be of a very ornamental, and, looking at their extent and the profusion of statuary and carving that is being executed, very costly character. Another work that seems to have been undertaken with equal want of consideration is the construction of a new ride in Kensington Gardens. Hitherto (except during the Exhibition year) Kensington Gardens had been kept sacred from equestrian intrusion, and, in their quiet sylvan beauty, were regarded as something unique. It was not surprising, therefore, that a strong feeling of opposition should have been aroused by so strong a measure, and that it should have found utterance in some intemperance of language. However, the opponents of the ride were sternly rebuked by the Chief Commissioner of Works, who, indeed, could not refrain from a little sarcasm at those who "would shut out any portion of the public from this place of recreation because there were a few who wished to go there to muse in solitude." The principle, however, which here seems to be laid down of not excluding any portion of the public from a place of recreation is one that is applicable far beyond the formation of a supplement to Rotten-row, and should be considered in its consequences before being too distinctly enunciated by so high an authority. At present the question of the ride can hardly be considered as decided: the ride is formed, but not open; and before next season doubtless the strife will be renewed. Another matter which has been a good deal agitated is that of a road across Hyde Park. Many plans have been put forward for effecting what would, no doubt, be a great public convenience; and if the Commissioners' principle be a sound one, the objection that such a road will interfere with the character of the park is of little value; for there cannot be a doubt that, as compared with that of such a road, the public gain of a ride in Kensington Gardens sinks into insignificance. Indeed, such a road has become almost a necessity, from the enormous increase of population on the north side of Hyde Park and Kensington, and the circuitous route which has to be made to reach the opposite side. And it is one that will be more felt than ever now a great railway station for the whole south of England has been opened at Pimlico—there being, from Park-lane to Kensington, a space of more than a mile and a half without a public carriage-road northwards, though on the north is a thickly-populated suburb.

Among the improvements in our parks and public places may be noted the erection of some new or additional lodges; houses for the sale of refreshments, as at Hyde Park and Primrose Hill, where one of a rather fanciful character was opened during the past summer; drinking-fountains and additional seats—both great boons, and of a kind which will bear considerable extension. At Battersea Park several alterations have been made, and for the better; but it still wears a somewhat cheerless air. At Hyde Park the Reservoir is to be converted into an ornamental flower-garden, of which the great "Waterloo Vase," which formerly stood in the hall of the National Gallery, will be a prominent ornament.

At Kew Gardens, or rather, in the adjoining pleasure-grounds, the construction has been commenced of a conservatory 700 feet long, and intended to serve as a winter garden. It will form a valuable

and very attractive adjunct to that delightful place of resort. The works for the Horticultural Gardens at Kensington, we may mention in passing, are now making visible progress.

Having last year spoken of the "Drinking-fountain Movement," we need not, on the present occasion, do more than notify its continued progress both in London and the provinces. Last year we made some remarks on the unsatisfactory character of the majority of the designs. On the whole there has been improvement displayed in those since erected; though far too many of them have been marked by extreme bad taste both in the design and the inscriptions. The Metropolitan Association, however, have come at length to admit their failure in this matter, and have called to their aid as art referees the eminent sculptors Mr. J. Bell and Mr. Theed; so that we may reckon for the future on a higher class of design in the fountains erected by the Association.

Of sanitary works on the large scale, water-works, drainage operations, cemeteries, and so forth—it must, on the present occasion, suffice to make the barest general mention. There have been some works in each kind completed, though not of such distinctive character as to call for specific notice; and others in course of execution which may seem to demand such notice may be more fitly spoken of when completed. It is satisfactory, however, to feel that it is the very extent of the proceedings which renders any particular mention needless. Sanitary works which would once have seemed worthy of special record are now of every-day occurrence. Their value, in fact, is nearly everywhere recognized; and on all hands it is admitted that wherever improved drainage, an abundant supply of good water, and extra-mural interment have been judiciously and systematically carried out, there has been an appreciable improvement in the general health, and decrease in the mortality, of the inhabitants.

3. CHURCHES AND CHAPELS.

We must preface our notice of new churches and chapels erected or erecting in the metropolis, by the mention of an Act of Parliament which renders possible the pulling down of a great many old ones. This, "The Union of Benefices Act," as it is called, as originally framed, bore rather a threatening aspect towards our civic churches; but with the restraints imposed upon it before it passed the Houses, it was rendered comparatively innocuous. As a law the measure is permissive only.

The excellent purpose of the measure will, of course, be readily admitted. The intention of its authors was to provide out of the superfluous wealth of the thinly populated City parishes means for building churches and maintaining clergymen in the poorer and more densely populated districts of the metropolis; and they pointed to the fact that whilst there are at present in the City 58 churches within a space of rather more than half a square mile, other tracts of equal population are almost devoid of church accommodation. This contrast all must deplore. But it may fairly be doubted whether the method here proposed is best fitted for meeting the evil. With this, however, we are not here concerned. We have only to notice the subject as it bears on the architecture of London. And so regarding

it we must express our regret at any measure which should render possible the removal of what forms so characteristic an architectural feature of the City as Wren's churches. In their aggregate these churches are the most remarkable product of the genius of an artist-architect of modern times. No other country can show so rich a collection of modern churches the work of a single mind. It is the fashion of the ecclesiologists of the present day to deride "Wren's paganisms," as they designate his churches, and their influence did something to paralyze the effort made to save these churches from the destroyer. The Institute of Architects, however, made a resolute attempt to secure them from destruction, and, failing that, to obtain the insertion in the Act of the names of ten or twelve of the finest churches and the whole of the unrivalled steeples. In neither of these efforts did they succeed, but their zeal so far wrought on the Houses that a clause was inserted prohibiting the pulling down of the churches of St. Stephen's, Walbrook; St. Martin's, Ludgate; St. Peter's, Cornhill; and St. Swithin's, Cannon-street. It was suggested by a high authority that the objections of those who regretted the destruction of the churches might be silenced by their re-erection on a new site; forgetting, or probably not suspecting, that it was an especial characteristic of Wren—as it must be of every original artist-architect—that he designed each building with especial regard to the site it was to occupy, and that its adaptation to that site is one of its distinctive merits.

In London no church entering into comparison with St. Margaret's has been this year completed. That claimed the first place last year as the most elaborate and the most successful attempt to embody the developed views of Anglo-Catholic ecclesiology. This year a church of a very different kind, St. Paul's, Haggerstone, deserves special note as being avowedly, on the part of the architect, Mr. A. W. Blomfield, an abandonment of the mediæval type: it "being his conviction that the received mediæval type is not the building best adapted to the ritual of the Church of England." In this church, therefore, the problem he has attempted to solve is how, "without sacrificing ecclesiastical character," a thousand persons should find accommodation so that all may see as well as hear the clergyman. The church is of brick, with stone dressings, Early English in general character, and consists of a nave with aisles, 80 feet long and 53 wide, and a polygonal chancel 36 feet deep by 24 wide. The roof of the nave is ceiled but the principal timbers are shown. The aisles are covered by a series of gable roofs, one over each of the five bays. Galleries 12 feet deep run along the sides and western end of the church. In all this there is not much departure from precedent. The real novelty perhaps consists in the free recognition of a material which ecclesiastical architects usually shrink from making visible use of. The main arches of the roof are borne on lofty but slender iron pillars, four on each side, which rest on a base of Portland stone. The galleries, which are set back from the main pillars, are also supported on thin iron columns. Whilst, therefore, in the general aspect of the interior there is no very marked "sacrifice of ecclesiastical character," the architect has certainly succeeded in the other part of his self-imposed task, for, as we found by personal trial, the congre-

gation can both see and hear their minister—at least whilst he is in the pulpit, and nearly all whilst he is at the communion table. Still we are far from admitting that the greater question—What is the best form of church for the ordinary service of the ritual of the Church of England? is here answered. The church is a very useful and convenient district church, far above the average of churches of its size and cost, but by no means a model. The architect has dealt too timidly—necessarily so most likely, for a church architect is largely at the mercy of his employers, who exercise often their power of control most pitilessly—with his essay to have accomplished that. Still it is one that will do good service. It is the recognition of a just idea, and one that will bear fruit in due season. Even Mr. Blomfield himself will find in it a *point d'appui* whence he may advance further another time.

In looking at the artistic character of the church it must be borne in mind that the architect was greatly hampered. He had to construct a large church at the smallest cost consistent with stability and architectural propriety. But what has been done is, even so considered, not satisfactory. The interior has a poor and bald appearance, which is rather increased than otherwise by the effort at polychromatic decoration—the coloured bricks of the chancel arch, the blue colour of the main pillars: colour should not have been carried so far, or much farther. What would, however, do something to improve the interior would be the insertion of coloured-glass windows—which, by the way, would greatly strengthen the ecclesiastical character. The most effective feature of the interior is the polygonal apse, with its series of handsome windows; but here, again, stained glass is sadly needed. The exterior is likewise far from effective in its present state, but the tower and spire are unbuilt, and much of the carving unexecuted, and, doubtless, when these are added, the general effect will be improved. The carving, we may note, as far as it is finished, is tastefully and skilfully executed; and, indeed, the workmanship throughout is of the best order. The cost of the church, as it stands, has been under 6,000*l*.

{ Of other new churches in London or its vicinity only two or three have been completed.—St. Thomas', Hemingford-road, Islington, is one of ten new churches proposed to be erected to meet the necessities of the rapidly increasing population of that extensive parish. It consists of nave and chancel, with side aisles and galleries, and will accommodate 950 persons. It is built of Kentish rag, with Bath stone dressings, and is Early Decorated in style; but it being necessary to avoid unnecessary expenditure there is not much ornament: the great east window of five lights is a handsome feature. A bell-turret over the chancel-arch serves instead of a tower. The cost was about 4,000*l*. The architects were Messrs. Newman and Billing. At Onslow-square, Brompton, a church intended to accommodate 1,600 persons approaches completion. It is Late Decorated in style, 100 feet long, 60 wide, and will have a tower and spire 160 feet high. Galleries are carried along the sides and end, and in order that all may see the preacher the pulpit is fixed in a now almost obsolete position fronting the centre of the altar. The altar is raised and here is a carved oak reredos. The roof is an open

timber one. The walls are of Kentish rag, with Bath stone dressing. The architect is Mr. C. J. Freak, who is also the owner of much of the surrounding property, and who has subscribed 5,000*l.* towards defraying the cost of the church.

A church with some interesting features, but certainly of no external beauty or attractions, has been completed for the district of St. John the Evangelist, Hammersmith, from the designs of Mr. Butterfield, the architect of All Saints', 'Margaret-street. But more interest attaches to his church now erecting in Baldwin's Gardens, Gray's Inn Road, in the midst of one of the most wretched localities in the metropolis. In this church, which is being built at the expense of a City merchant, we are promised the latest development of ecclesiology. Every part is to be constructively and decoratively "real;" there will be narthex and Galilee porch, as well as nave and sacarium, and all fitting symbolic forms and affinities: but of course there will be little of the Margaret-street pomp and luxury. As far it has proceeded the church promises to be quite as remarkable, and perhaps almost as attractive in its way, as its more fashionable predecessor. A parsonage and sexton's house form part of the architectural composition. Other churches have been commenced at South Lambeth—a large and important structure erecting at the cost of the Rector of Bath, who was formerly incumbent of Stockwell, out of which this district is to be formed; at Paddington, by Mr. Hawkins; at Stamford Hill; at Hornsey Rise; at Penton-street, Pentonville; in Great Windmill-street, by Mr. Brandon; Holy Trinity, Knightsbridge; at King's Cross, and elsewhere. The works at Mr. Teulon's church in Agar Town, of which the principals of the roof were fixed more than a year ago, have for some time been suspended, and the building is about to be pulled down to make way for the Midland Railway station, and re-erected on another site.

In the country we must give precedence to Mr. Scott's churches. Last year we mentioned what is in its way undoubtedly his masterpiece, Exeter College Chapel, Oxford. But although consecrated it was then far from finished. Since then most of the carving has been executed, and the whole so far carried forward that it may now be regarded as a finished work; and we accordingly give an engraving of it. This will sufficiently show its general form and appearance. Its size and character were determined by its position and purpose. It occupies the entire north side of the quadrangle. Its dimensions are—length 95 feet; width 30 feet; height to ridge of roof 84 feet; to the summit of the flèche 150 feet. Its exterior irresistibly recalls to mind that of the Ste. Chapelle, Paris: the general form, the great height as compared with its length, the chevet and the flèche are very similar; but it has one bay (that of the doorway) more in length, the flèche is differently placed, there are no gables to the bays, and the windows of the lower chapel are wanting. Looking at the building itself, a few weeks back, we could not get rid of the feeling that we had received from engravings and photographs that the great height of the building marred seriously the beauty of its proportions. In the interior this is less felt, because the apex of the stone vaulting is very much lower than the ridge of the roof. This interior is very beautiful—rich but chaste in its general effect,

admirable (save as to height) in its proportions, and exquisitely finished. At present the light is too brilliant, but it will be sufficiently subdued when stained glass is inserted in the nave and western circular windows. But we earnestly hope that the glass of the apse will not be taken as the key to the colour: it is most painfully blue. The colouring of the organ is still more extravagant and inharmonious. The groined ceiling is a fine feature in the general effect. As may be known, not more than half a dozen stone vaulted roofs have been erected in this country since the revival of Gothic architecture, and



Exeter College Chapel, Oxford.

probably this is the finest of them. There are no columns in the chapel, but the lofty shafts from which the vaults spring are all of coloured Devonshire marbles or Cornish serpentine highly polished—many of them being singularly good specimens of those materials—and they are very effective features in the composition. The corbels,

capitals, &c., are generally of good design and excellently carved; and not less excellent, to say the least, is the wood carving upon which so much loving labour has been spent: indeed, the excellence of the workmanship throughout renders it no less a pleasure to examine the details than the general design of the building. At the west end a handsome carved screen shuts off the ante-chapel or narthex from the body of the chapel. The chancel is very rich, and its pavement of encaustic tiles about the best in design and colour that we have seen. Altogether it is no common work, and Exeter College may be congratulated on the possession of by far the finest (modern) chapel in Oxford. The peculiarities of the interior of Balliol Chapel, let us say in passing, have been intensified, and its excellencies imperilled by the recent remorseless abuse of red and blue paint.

Mr. Scott's church at Halifax, described in the '*Companion*' for last year, has since then had several of the statues placed in their niches, and seems to rise in estimation as the design is more fully worked out. Another church by him, St. Michael's, Leafeld, Oxfordshire, has just been consecrated. It is described as Early English in style. Both nave and chancel have aisles; and it has a central octagonal tower and spire, 145 feet high. The nave is 66 feet by 21, the chancel 41 feet by 16. The height is 43 feet to the ridge of the roof. It is constructed of the stone quarried in the neighbourhood, the columns, capitals, and mouldings, being of Milton stone. The western entrance is by a recessed doorway: on the south is a porch. The nave is divided from the aisles by an arcade of four bays, supported by circular columns. The clerestory windows are square-headed triplets. The roofs are of stained deal, plastered between the rafters. The church has 500 sittings, half of which are free.

One of the richest of recent Gothic churches has just been built on a picturesque eminence overlooking the valley of the Clwyd, about three miles west of St. Asaph's. St. Margaret's, Bodelwyddan, was erected by the Dowager Lady Margaret Willoughby de Broke, as a memorial of her late husband Lord Henry Willoughby de Broke. It is built of Bodelwyddan limestone, but the shafts of the columns and much of the decorative work are of the coloured Belgian and black Irish marbles, with Talacre stone, Caen stone, and alabaster for the facings and carved work. The church consists of a nave 66 feet long, sacrum (chancel, &c.) 42½ feet, with a tower and spire, 202 feet high, at the western end, and an octagonal vestry at the north-east angle. The nave piers have clustered shafts of Belgian marbles, with richly carved capitals, formed by native plants and flowers; and there are marble shafts in the arcade above. The roofs of the nave and aisles are of oak. The chancel has a series of crocketed canopies borne by shafts of Languedoc marble, which rest on bases of Purbeck marble. The reredos is of alabaster elaborately carved; and throughout the chancel this richness of ornamentation is maintained. The great east window of five lights is filled with stained glass, as are some of the other windows. The exterior is less ornate, but a striking effect is produced by the unusually large chancel with its pierced spires at the inner angles, and the lofty tower and spire. This spire is crocketed, has bands of coloured stone, is pierced with small trefoil and quatrefoil openings, has large traceried windows at the base, an entasis of a foot in the middle, and is united

to the pinnacles of the tower by flying buttresses. The church is said to have cost 22,000*l.* The architect was Mr. J. Gibson.

The remainder of the provincial churches we must treat more summarily. By way of indicating roughly the prevalent styles—all of them of course being Gothic—we have thrown them into classes: the Early English, the Decorated, and those in which a foreign type decidedly predominates; the Perpendicular, as we said, has long been forsworn by Gothic architects, though occasionally we catch glimpses of its foreign equivalents; and it is right to add, that in some of the churches classed as Early English or Decorated, foreign influence may now be frequently traced.

Churches, Early English in style, have been constructed at the following places:—Byton, near Leominster, cruciform; Brosely tiles employed on the exterior; architect, Mr. Bannister, of Hereford. St. David's, Brecon; nave, chancel (with window of stained glass by Clayton and Bell), tower at west end; 300 sittings; cost 1,500*l.*; architect, Mr. J. Clayton. St. Paul's, High Elswick, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; nave and side aisles, chancel, clerestory, and open-timber roof; bell turret and spires at south-west angle; 900 sittings; cost 4,500*l.*; architect, Mr. John Dobson. East Orchard, in the parish of Iwerne Minster. Christ Church, Higher Bebington, has seven three-light windows on each side, a west window of six lights, and a large east window, all filled with stained glass; 500 sittings, but can be increased to 700; cost, exclusive of the stone of which it is built, 3,000*l.*; architect, Mr. Walter Scott, of Birkenhead. St. Aidin's, Victoria-road, Liverpool; of red sandstone; 900 sittings; cost 3,500*l.*; architect, Mr. A. H. Holme. St. Mary Magdalene, Stoke, near Bristol; 336 sittings; cost 2,300*l.*, exclusive of the stained-glass windows of the apse; architect, Mr. Norton. Blakedown, chapel-of-ease to the parish of Hagley; 120 sittings, all free; architect, Mr. Street. St. Stephen, Moore-lane, Congleton; nave, aisles, and apsidal chancel; 600 sittings; cost 3,000*l.*; architect, Mr. J. Clarke. Corris, Merioneth, a memorial church to the late Sir John Edwards, erected at the cost of Lord and Lady Vane. Norden, near Rochdale; 600 sittings; cost near 3,000*l.*; architect, Mr. Shaw, of Saddleworth. St. Andrew's, Yarmouth; 400 sittings, besides children's gallery; cost 1,050*l.*; organ the gift of Miss Burdett Coutts; architect, Mr. C. E. Giles. Falfield, Gloucestershire; elaborately finished; roofs of very high pitch; 206 sittings, of which 160 are free, besides seats for 50 children; architect, Mr. S. W. Daukes. Christ Church, Buckingham, Wilts; a pretty inexpensive little stone building, with a bell turret at the end, and an open timber roof: cost under 1,000*l.*; architect, Mr. F. Cundy. Whitfield, Northumberland; cruciform, with central tower and spire, 150 feet high; erected at the cost of the Rev. J. A., and Mrs. Blackett Ord, as a memorial of the late W. Ord, Esq. M.P.; architect, Mr. A. B. Higham, of Newcastle.

At the head of our summary of the Decorated churches we will place one which, when we went over it shortly before its completion, seemed to us to present some commendable features. St. Barnabas, Ryland-street North, Birmingham, only shows its façade from the street; and in that the chief features are a wide window of seven lights, with some good tracery, and a neat broach spire. The body

of the church, divided into seven bays, is 80 feet long, 44 wide, and 50 feet to the ridge of the extravagantly high roof. The apsidal chancel has three lights. Deep galleries pass round the sides and end of the church, rendering it, as it seemed to us, rather dark for so murky an atmosphere as that of Birmingham; but, take it altogether, the church is a very pleasing and convenient one. It will seat near 1000 persons, and cost 3,000*l*. The architect was Mr. Bourne, of Dudley. St. Mary, Crumpsall, Manchester, consists of a nave 50 feet long with side-aisles, chancel with side-aisles 35 feet deep, the width being 37 feet throughout; a vestry and organ gallery on the north side, an ornamental open timber roof, and a tower at the west end. The excessive depth of the chancel seems to cut the church into rather inharmonious proportions, but the whole is somewhat peculiar in character. St. Peter, Levenshulme, Lancashire, consists of nave with aisles and chancel, but is nearly square, being 60 feet by 58; the tower, with its spire, will be 135 feet high; 600 sittings, of which 200 are free; cost 3,000*l*.; architect, Mr. G. Fisher, of Manchester. St. Philip, Girdlington, Bradford; the first of ten to be erected in that parish; 600 sittings; cost 1,000*l*.—which seems a curiously small sum for a church of such a size; architects, Messrs. Mallinson and Healey. At Wollaston, near Stourbridge, a church of handsome design, with 650 sittings, has been erected, together with schools and a master's house; the entire cost, nearly 10,000*l*., being borne by Mr. W. O. Forster, M.P. for South Staffordshire; the architect was Mr. G. Bidlake, of Wolverhampton. Pontardawe, near Swansea; of rather elaborate character, with a tower and spire 200 feet high; architect, Mr. Baylis, of Swansea. Offham, Sussex; of flint work, with Sussex stone dressings, and a tower with a low shingle spire; the architect, Mr. Christian, having throughout preserved the local character of the old churches of Sussex. St. John's, Moggerhanger, Beds; built of Kempston stone, varied with Silsoe red sandstone, and pillars of Ancaster stone; consists of nave, with aisles, transepts, apsidal chancel, and central tower, and was erected at the expense of Mrs. Dawkins, of Moggerhanger House, as a memorial of her late husband, the Rev. E. H. Dawkins, who is interred in the chancel; architect, Mr. Slater. St. Augustine's, New Basford, Nottingham; of brick, with stone dressings; windows of stained glass; architect, Mr. A. Wilson, of Nottingham. All Saints, King's Heath, Birmingham; 430 sittings; one aisle and tower to be added when funds accrue; architect, Mr. F. Preedy. St. Philip, Hulme, Manchester; a very handsome and highly-finished church, of 5 bays, 117 feet long, 50 wide, and 54 high to the ridge of the roof; all of stone; spire, 159 feet high; all the windows of stained glass; 670 sittings, all free, and all parted off like arm-chairs; total cost, 8,000*l*., nearly all which is defrayed by the Birley family, of Manchester; architects, Messrs. Shellard and Brown. Schools have also been built, which have cost 3,000*l*.; and a parsonage is building, at a cost of 1,700*l*. St. John the Evangelist, Whitwell, near Malton, Yorkshire; a very finished little structure, with much coloured marble, excellent carved work, and stained glass windows; 180 sittings; the building alone, without the site, stained glass, and some other gifts, cost 3,700*l*., which was defrayed by Lady Lech-

mere, who has also added an endowment of 150*l.* a year; architect, Mr. Street. At Howsham, four miles from Whitwell, a new church, also Decorated in style, and by the same architect, has been built at the sole expense of Mrs. Cholmley, as a memorial of her husband, the late Col. Cholmley: it is smaller in size than Whitwell Church, but accommodates about the same number of persons: like that, it is highly finished, and has windows of stained glass: the entire cost was nearly 3,000*l.* St. Andrew's, Swanwick, Derbyshire; entire length, 100 feet, of which the chancel occupies 39 feet; 450 sittings; cost 2,300*l.*; architect, Mr. B. Wilson, of Derby. St. John the Evangelist, Twinstead, Essex; of coloured bricks in geometrical patterns, pavement of encaustic tiles, east window of stained glass. St. John the Baptist, Bamford, Derbyshire; nave, and north aisle and chancel; floor of encaustic tiles, coloured marbles in altar and chancel, windows of stained glass; tower and spire, 108 feet high; seats all free; architect, Mr. Butterfield.

Of churches marked by the predominance of a foreign element we may note the following:—St. Peter's, Troy Town, Chatham; thirteenth-century Gothic, but ornament confined chiefly to the interior; of red rag-stone, with dressings of red and white bricks; 823 sittings; cost 4,500*l.*; architect, Mr. E. Christian. St. Peter's, Oldham-road, Manchester; Lombardic, of red and white bricks; has nave and side aisles, with a gallery at the sides and west end, a semicircular apse, and a tower, 125 feet high, at north-west angle; 1,350 sittings, of which 500 are free, cost 4,200*l.*; architects, Messrs. Holden and Son. Little Cawthorpe, Louth, of light-coloured bricks, striped with horizontal lines of black bricks; architect, Mr. J. R. Withers. Newbury, Berks; of very ornate character; red brick with stone dressings; architect, Mr. Butterfield: the large east and west windows are filled with stained-glass, the floor is laid with encaustic tiles.

Church restoration proceeds with accelerated energy, too often with dangerous celerity. We have, however, so often dwelt on this that we may now stand aside, content merely to note what is being done. In almost all our cathedrals the restorer is at work or preparing to commence operations, the representative of the class being Mr. G. G. Scott. That gentleman is at this moment directing restorations in the following cathedrals, perhaps in more:—Westminster, where the works are advancing quietly and carefully, the north transept being at present in hand; Hereford, where the transepts are just completed; Ely, where the polychromatic decoration of the interior is making rapid progress, and where the restoration of the octagon is about to be commenced, and a spire added to it, as a memorial to Dean Peacock; Durham, where the great central tower is to be rebuilt; Lichfield, where a large sum has already been expended and important progress made; and Peterborough. Chichester Cathedral is being restored under the direction of Mr. Slater; the west front of Winchester by Mr. J. Colson; Wells, nearly completed we believe, under Mr. Ferrey; Worcester, under Mr. Perkins; Lincoln and Llandaff, under Messrs. Prichard and Seddon; Manchester, under Mr. J. P. Holden; and Bristol, which has been closed to the public since Easter, to allow of the more efficient prosecution of the works, which are on a very extensive scale.

Our civic St. Paul's, we must note, has been greatly altered inside by the removal of the organ-loft and placing the organ in the side aisle, where Sir Christopher Wren originally wished it to be placed; by cleaning and repainting the pictures inside of the dome, and gilding the balcony. These alterations have undoubtedly brought out more fully the noble proportions of the building—the removal of the organ and organ-loft alone has been a prodigious improvement in that respect—but they have also served to show more distinctly its coldness and want of decoration. But the dean and chapter are most anxious to carry their improvements much further—to complete the interior, in short, in the spirit of the intention avowed by Wren, who, amongst other things, wanted to bring over workers in mosaic from Italy to decorate the interior with pictures in that indestructible material—and their architect, Mr. Penrose, has prepared elaborate designs for the purpose: we can only hope there will be no lack of funds for the accomplishment of so good a work.

Although York Cathedral is not at present undergoing the restorative process, we may mention the praiseworthy efforts which are being made by the dean to throw open the magnificent west front by the purchase and removal of the unsightly houses which block out the view of it, he himself heading the subscription with a donation of 1,000*l.*; the larger part of the additional sum required (7,000*l.*) being also, we believe, subscribed.

At Waltham Abbey Church a very complete and costly series of works, conducted by Mr. Burges, was this summer brought to a successful conclusion. For the complete restoration of Bath Abbey, Mr. Scott has prepared designs and an estimate, but the works had not been commenced when we were there recently. At Redcliffe Church, Bristol, more progress has been made during the past year, and the works are being prosecuted with renewed spirit. The interior of the church now presents a greatly improved aspect; the whole length of the building is laid open, and its fine proportions fully displayed; the new carvings, both of the interior and exterior, are generally admirably executed.

A much-talked-of “restoration”—or, as it is now much more properly called, “re-casting”—of a London church must not be passed without special note. “In the most important re-casting of St. Michael's, Cornhill, completed by Mr. Scott, we have,” say the Ecclesiological Society, in their last Report, “an example of the way in which churches of the Wrennian or Debased Classical style can be developed in harmony with our present better knowledge of ecclesiastical architecture.” With this re-casting we need not say we have no sympathy. Wren is so great a name in English architecture that every English architect and lover of the art might be expected to shrink from “re-casting” any of his productions; and assuredly the fellowship of genius would have prevented Mr. Scott from so doing did not the Gothic animus repel all tolerance for every other form of art. But though the “re-casting” be thorough, we are glad to say that there is no such extreme change made in the interior as the excessively Gothic entrance porch, and the appearance of the windows from the outside, might lead one to fear. And, accepting Mr. Scott's idea of what a church interior should be, we are

bound to admit that he has carried out his task with rare skill and taste. Every part is altered, and all is made mediæval in feeling; but the church retains much of its former character. Polychrome decoration prevails throughout, but it is applied with unusual sobriety and very unusual success. The walls are of a dull or Indian red, and red is continued as a base to the colouring throughout; as on the voussoirs of the arches, the leading lines of the vaulting, the mouldings, &c., a great deal of gold being connected with it. The praise of equal good taste can, however, hardly be accorded to the windows. They are almost offensively peculiar in design and drawing, but are superior to some, perhaps, in colour, with the exception of the representation of the crucifixion in the north window, which is in every respect atrocious. Another fault in the windows is that they are, like the other Gothic ones Gray mentions, "rich windows which *exclude* the light;" for though we attended the service on a bright autumn morning, when the sun streaming through them was mottling with gay colours the opposite wall, nearly the whole of the gas-lights in the church had to be kept constantly burning. But there is no other technical failure; all the parts are the best of their kind: one, indeed, is unique—the pulpit, the whole of the stalls and benches are of oak, and carved each differently, and all, where possible, direct from nature. They are by Mr. Rogers, who, with infinite pains and rare ingenuity, has wrought into the lines of the carvings representations of the scriptural fruits and flowers, from examples obtained from the Holy Land, and our own native plants similarly treated, mingling with them the creatures referred to in Scripture, and various sacred symbols and allegories. Alone, these carvings would repay a visit; but altogether the church will abundantly do so. Were it in a continental city it would be one of the show-places the traveller would feel himself bound to see. We only wish the authorities would allow it to be open for a few hours daily, for a Sunday visit is hardly the time for an artistic inspection.

The parish churches throughout the country which have been rebuilt, restored, or repaired—for all alike are now termed restorations—are far too numerous to specify. A few must serve as examples for the whole. Every one who has visited the picturesque village of Bowdon, Cheshire, must have been struck with the magnificent position of the old church, and will remember the weatherworn and battered aspect of the church itself. It is now, with the exception of the tower, among the things that were. But a new church has been erected on its site—a modified copy of the old one—from the designs of Mr. Breakspear. From the drawings which were exhibited it hardly seemed to us that justice had been done to the opportunity: but we believe the design was modified in the execution. The cost is said to have exceeded 12,000*l.* St. Leodegarius, Old Basford, near Nottingham, a fine Early English building, has been completed and reopened, after being two years in the hands of the builders. The principal new feature is a lofty tower in three stories, with bold double buttresses at the angles; the cost has been 3,000*l.*; the architect was Mr. A. Wilson, of Nottingham. Boyton Church, Wiltshire, has been in great part rebuilt, enlarged, made consistent in style throughout, and several stained-glass memorial windows inserted.

under the direction of Mr. T. H. Wyatt, at an expense of over 2,000*l*. Yeovil Church has undergone extensive general repairs, and a tolerably complete restoration of the interior, including the making good of the stone-work throughout, the substitution of open seats with carved oak ends for the former high pews, and the insertion of several stained-glass windows, under the direction of Mr. R. H. Shout. At Publow, Somerset, the old parish church has been almost reconstructed under the superintendence of Mr. Ferrey, at a cost of about 12,000*l*. The same may be said of the so-called restoration of St. Mary's, Richmond, Yorkshire, by Mr. Scott, who has, however, in his new work carefully followed the Early English type of the old church: like all that he does the works have been executed in the most thorough manner. St. Swithin's, Sandy, Bedfordshire, has undergone a complete restoration under the direction of Mr. W. G. Habershon, at a cost of above 3,000*l*. Stockton Church, Shropshire, has been partly restored, partly reconstructed, the chancel entirely refaced with stone both inside and out, and stained-glass windows inserted, under the direction of Mr. T. C. Whitmore, of Apley Park. St. Mary, Ludborough, near Louth, Lincolnshire, a very fine Early English structure, has been similarly restored, under the direction of Mr. J. Fowler, of Louth. Woolvercot, Oxford, Early Decorated in style, has been rebuilt, except the tower, on the old model, under the superintendence of Mr. C. Buckridge. Down Hatherley, Gloucestershire, Decorated in style, has been rebuilt by the family of the late Sir M. Wood, M.P.; architects, Messrs. Folljanes and Waller. St. Nicholas, Cardiff, has been restored under the direction of Messrs. Prichard and Seddon. Wivenhoe, Sussex, has been almost rebuilt, in the Decorated style of the old church, open timber roofs of high pitch added, and stained-glass windows inserted, at a cost exceeding 3,000*l*.; architect, Mr. E. C. Hakewill. Chew Magna, Somerset, Decorated, has been restored under the direction of Mr. Norton. St. Mary's, Bridport, has been carefully restored, the old stained glass repaired and some new added, the organ removed from before the west window to the north end of the chancel, &c., at a cost of above 3,000*l*. St. Mary, Swanage, a fine cruciform church, partly Decorated, but for the most part Perpendicular, has been restored, at a cost of above 3,000*l*., under the direction of Mr. T. H. Wyatt. St. Edward the Martyr, Corfe Castle, Early English, rebuilt, except the tower, also under the direction of Mr. T. H. Wyatt. St. Helen's, Kirmington, near Brigg, Yorkshire, north and south aisles at the cost of two parishioners; stained-glass windows have been added by the same gentlemen and other donors; architect Mr. Teulon. Church Stowe, Northampton, Decorated, restored throughout under the direction of Mr. Hardwick. Oystermouth, Mumbles, South Wales, restored and enlarged at a cost exceeding 2,000*l*.; architect, Mr. J. K. Penson. Clyst St. George, near Exeter, the old church restored and school and teachers' residence built from the designs and under the superintendence of the rector, the Rev. H. T. Ellacombe. St. Fagan's, near Cardiff, thoroughly restored under the direction of Mr. Street, at a cost of 2,000*l*. The interior of Ditton Church has been carefully restored under the direction of Mr. Scott. Talaton, near Ottery, Devon, restored and much carved work added under the direction of Mr.

Ashworth, of Exeter, at a cost of 1,500*l.* St. Clement's, Horsley, Derbyshire, at a cost of above 2,000*l.*, principally borne by members of the Sitwell family. Wolstanton, North Staffordshire, almost entirely reconstructed in the Decorated style, the model of the old church being carefully followed, but the spire heightened, at a cost of 4,500*l.*; architects, Messrs. Ward and Son, of Hauley. Feliskirk, near Thirsk, Yorkshire, almost entirely rebuilt from the foundations, the old model, a Norman chancel and Early English nave, being followed; architect, Mr. W. H. Dykes, of York. St. Mary's, Leicester, restored throughout and new clerestory added, fittings all new and in accordance with ecclesiological requirements, new organ by Messrs. Foster and Andrews, of Hull; architect, Mr. Scott.

The Roman Catholics have during the year completed, at least sufficiently to open for worship, several churches and religious houses. The following are among the principal:—At Belmont, near Hereford, a large cruciform church, very richly decorated, as far as the ornamentation is yet carried, and a wing of a Benedictine monastery containing 40 chambers: the whole from the designs of Mr. Welby Pugin. The Church of the Holy Cross, Standish Street, Liverpool, has a nave 102 feet long, 30 wide, and 70 high, and, as far as the work has proceeded, is very rich in constructive decoration; the church can accommodate 800 persons; attached to it are a presbytery and other buildings: the architect is Mr. Pugin. Also by Mr. Pugin are a House of Mercy at Wolverhampton and a convent at Ravenshurst. A convent dedicated to St. Columb, of considerable size, but not remarkable for architectural beauty, has been completed in the Ladbrooke-road, Notting Hill, from the designs of Mr. H. Clutton; and in the same neighbourhood, but some distance westward of the convent, a chapel has been built by the same architect. Another chapel, but quite plain in character, is nearly finished at St. Joseph's Retreat, the corner of Maiden-lane, Highgate. The Church of St. Catherine, Penrith, has been greatly extended, from the designs of Mr. J. Scard, and some stained glass windows from the Munich factory added. St. Joseph's, Hunslet, Gothic, coloured brick-work with terra-cotta dressings, 560 sittings, cost 1,500*l.*: architects, Messrs. Child, of Leeds. Yarm, Gothic, brick with stone dressings, by Messrs. Hadfield and Goldie. Northgate Street, Gloucester, Decorated in style, but, though opened for service, only the chancel, Lady Chapel, confessionals, and about two-thirds of the nave are finished; the remainder of the nave, with the tower and spire, will be erected when sufficient funds are obtained: the architect is Mr. G. Blount. At Abergavenny the Church of Our Lady and St. Michael, Decorated, of local stone of irregular size with Bath stone dressings: architect Mr. B. Bucknell. The Church of St. Anthony, at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 600 sittings, cost up to opening 1,700*l.*, but about 400*l.* more required to finish it: architect Mr. A. M. Dunn.

The Congregationalists, or Independents, are just now by far the most active of the dissenting bodies in architectural operations; and whilst all their recent churches and chapels make some pretence to architectural character, some among them are of a very superior order. In London the principal Congregational church completed during the year is one in Markham-square, Chelsea: it is built of

Kentish rag with Bath stone dressings; is Decorated in style, with a square tower and spire rising to a height of 138 feet, has boldly designed buttresses, tracery of good character in the windows, some excellent stone carvings, and is altogether a very effective structure—the drawback being the schools beneath; it has 1,100 sittings, and cost 5,000*l.*: the architect is Mr. Tarring.

At Eccles, near Manchester, a Congregational church and schools have been built, of a somewhat ornate character. The church is 88 feet long, and 41 wide, interior measurement, and has 700 sittings; it has an open timber roof of lofty pitch and rather oppressively heavy wood-work, the principals being borne on stone corbels, which are supported on short shafts of polished red granite. A small apse has a low groined roof, and on either side is a small vestry. The tower has double buttresses at the angles, of considerable projection; the spire is 120 feet high. The school, detached from the church, has an angle turret with a tall, spire-like roof. The whole are of brick with stone dressings, and form a rather picturesque group. The cost was 5,500*l.*: the architects were Messrs. Poulson and Woodman, of Reading. Droylsden, Lancashire; late Gothic, French in character; 516 sittings, cost 1,900*l.*: architect Mr. R. M. Smith, of Manchester. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Anglo-Italian in style, with the objectionable addition of a lecture-hall and school-room in the basement, architects Alison and Lamb, of Newcastle. Newport, Herefordshire, French Renaissance, the principal front of Bath stone, will seat 1,200 in body of chapel and galleries, so that every one can see as well as hear, school-rooms and vestry in basement: architect Mr. A. O. Watkins. Grimshaw-street, Preston, has a stone front of Early Decorated work, 900 sittings, cost 3,000*l.*: architects Messrs. Bellamy and Hardy, of Lincoln. Buxton, Derbyshire, Gothic, but designed by Mr. H. Currey with a special view to congregational purposes; it is 60 feet long by 43 wide, the tower and spire are 110 feet high; of the local grit-stone with bands of red-stone. Keswick, Cumberland, Decorated, 300 sittings; architect Mr. J. Hogg, of Halifax. Bishop Stortford, Italian, white brick with stone dressings, 1,050 sittings; architects Messrs. Poulton and Woodman, of Reading. Milton-next-Sittingbourne, Kent, cost 1,200*l.*

The chief place of worship erected by the Baptists is the still-unfinished Tabernacle of Mr. Spurgeon. We referred last year to the peculiarities of the selected design. The exterior is now nearly completed. It consists, as in the original design, of a lofty hexastyle Corinthian portico, with entrances on either side of the portico as well as within it, and others on the sides of the building. But the four-domed turrets at the angles, which gave the whole so strange an aspect, are not to be erected, and the great central dome has given place to a long, warehouse-like skylight. It is said, however, that the interior, which will contain 5,000 persons, promises to be all that is desired in respect of seeing and hearing. On this, however, we will not venture to pronounce till the chapel is open: but assuredly nothing can well be less ecclesiastical than the aspect it now wears. The few country chapels built by the denomination are not worth recording.

The Wesleyan Methodists seem also to have stopped short in their

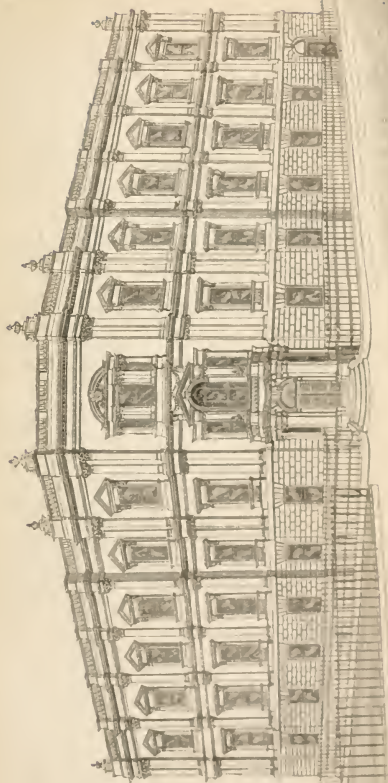
architectural progress; at least we have no note of any edifice of mark raised by them since we last wrote. And though the other divisions of the Methodist body have built several chapels we find only one which claims mention here. The founder of the Methodist New Connexion, Alexander Kelham, was, like the founder of Wesleyan Methodism, a native of Epworth in Lincolnshire. His followers a few years back came to the resolution of erecting as a memorial to him a church in his native place. It was opened in the past summer. Considering its origin and purpose it is somewhat ultra-ecclesiological in appearance. It is a Gothic building, with a boldly projecting porch, gable, and large gilt gable-cross; a roof of very high pitch, with open timber-work inside; stone pulpit, and the like. The architects are Messrs. Sutton and Paull, of Nottingham; the cost approaches 2,000*l*.

4. BUILDINGS FOR PUBLIC PURPOSES.

The gifted architect of the Houses of Parliament was spared to see his great work completed in all its essential parts: the last finishing touches it is left to his son to add. In Barry, England has lost a true artist and a man of genius, and one who has raised the artistic character of his country in the estimation of the world. His monument is the Palace of Westminster: but it would be only a graceful tribute to his memory that in some conspicuous part of the building there should be erected a statue of its architect.

Unhappily, some of the ornamental features of the building began to perish even during the architect's lifetime. We find the building, indeed, spoken of in some of the newspapers as already a ruin. This is, of course, sheer nonsense. Of the stability of the building there is no question. The parts decaying are those portions of the surface—and especially of the carvings—where stone has been employed of a kind unfitted to withstand the peculiar atmosphere of London. A preparation of silica is being applied where the decay is greatest, but whether it will arrest its progress time only can show. Unfortunately, the exterior carvings are not the only portions of the costly ornamentation which are perishing. The frescoes of the interior, upon which so much time and thought and labour have been expended, are also in serious peril; some have materially changed; none, it is to be feared, give promise of permanence. The mischief is supposed to arise from the dampness of the walls.

The offices of the Metropolitan Board of Works at Spring Gardens are nearly completed. We give an engraving of them as showing the art-notions of the great metropolitan architectural tribunal: as will be seen, it is Palladian in character, with Corinthian columns over Ionic. It occupies a very peculiarly-shaped piece of ground, and the building presents two fronts, each about 85 feet long, set at a wide angle, the junction being rounded off for the state entrance. The building is imposing from its size, but it is deficient in vigour of character; a deficiency in some measure due, perhaps, to its being faced with that inartistic material "*compo*," instead of honest, and on the whole probably not much more costly, white brick, with stone for the carvings. The interior contains a large number of rooms, and seems to be conveniently planned. The chief room



Offices of the Metropolitan Board of Works.

is the public board room, 49 feet by 30, and 33 high, with pilasters and panels in the style of the exterior; a coved ceiling, pierced in the coving with windows, and an ornamental oval centre, having an opening in the centre for ventilation, in which is fixed a sunlight. The committee room is the only other room of an ornamental character; its decorations are similar in style to those of the board room. In its sanitary arrangements and appliances the building is supposed to be far above average excellence: the architect is Mr. Marrable.

Although no very important building for municipal purposes has been completed this year, *Town Halls* have been built in several of our smaller towns. In the Market Place, Wokingham, a building has been erected which contains, besides a town-hall, a county police-station, reading-rooms, savings'-bank, and a lofty clock-tower. It is of coloured bricks, with high-pitched roofs of green slates, and cost 3,500*l.*; architects, Messrs. Poulton and Woodman, of Reading. The new market-house, Pontefract, lately opened by Lord Palmerston, is built of Halifax stone, with a Roman Corinthian façade. It is about 80 feet by 70, is covered with a glass roof, and cost somewhat under 3,000*l.*; the architect was Mr. Wilson, of Bath. Others have been erected at Bardfield, Essex, of red brick, with but small attempt at ornamentation; it will hold five hundred persons, and cost 700*l.*; architect, Mr. H. Stokes: and at Lowestoft, Suffolk, Italian, two stories high, surmounted by a bold cornice, and having a campanile clock-tower at the south angle; the great room on the first floor is 68 feet long, 26 wide, and 26 high, and has the large window at the west end and two other windows filled with stained-glass, executed by Ballantine, of Edinburgh, from the designs of Mr. J. Thomas, and presented by Sir Morton Peto; the building cost 1,400*l.*, exclusive of the windows, which cost 700*l.*; architect, Mr. J. L. Clemence.

Corporate and public buildings of a very costly character are erecting in several of our larger towns. At Manchester, Assize courts, from the designs of Mr. A. Waterhouse, to cost 70,000*l.*; a town-hall at Hulme; one at Halifax, from the designs of the late Sir Charles Barry; a very large and costly new exchange and public rooms at Liverpool; town-halls at Cambridge, Bishop Auckland, &c.; a corn exchange at Derby, and the Hartley institute at Southampton.

Buildings which are to serve for public meetings, concerts, &c., have been erected chiefly by private enterprise in the following, among other places:—In York Street, Cheetham Hill, Manchester, Assembly Rooms, which, though plain externally, have cost above 14,000*l.* The principal room is 80 feet long, 40 wide, and 40 high, with a richly-ornamented ceiling, divided into three domical compartments. The architects were Messrs. Mills and Murgatroyd; the decorations and fittings, which are said to be very rich, yet chaste and effective, are by Mr. Crace, of London, whose decorations of the Arts Treasures' Saloons gained him so much note in Manchester. At Croydon a Public Hall has been opened, which, besides a spacious room for meetings, &c., contains rooms for a literary institution; cost about 3,500*l.*; architect, Mr. Belcher. At Redruth, Public Rooms, including an assembly room, 55 feet by 36, and 22 feet high, rooms for a mechanics' institution, chess and billiard-rooms, &c., have been erected from the designs of Mr. W. G. Habershon: they are

Gothic in style, of red and black brick with stone-dressings and cost 2,000*l.* At Birmingham, a neat Temperance Hall, Italian in style of white brick with stone dressings, has been erected, at a cost of about 2,300*l.* from the designs of Mr. Y. Thomason; the great room will accommodate eight hundred persons. A spacious Literary Institute, with a great room for meetings, concerts, &c., has been built in German-street, South Shields; it is of red brick with stone dressings, Italian in character, and has, besides the principal hall, which is 80 feet by 40, and 34 feet high, and will seat a thousand persons, a room over it of the same length, but only 24 feet wide, which is intended for a museum; the architect is Mr. J. Wright, of South Shields, the cost about 3,000*l.* At Maldon, Essex, near the town hall, a Public Hall, for meetings, a library, institute, &c.; Italian in style, of yellow brick, with stone dressings; architect, Mr. T. R. Smith.

In London, the dingy and inconvenient old Sessions House, Clerkenwell Green, has been enlarged, rendered more convenient, and made to assume an almost cheerful Palladian guise under the direction of Mr. F. H. Pownall.

In the Fulham Road, Brompton, a Cancer Hospital has been erected from the designs of Messrs. Young. The funds being limited there has been little attempt at embellishment. Its principal façade, 130 feet long, is of white brick, with bands of red brick, and terra-cotta mouldings. It is intended to accommodate three hundred patients, and has cost about 7,000*l.*; but objections have been made to the plan in a sanitary point of view.

The unfortunate Netley Hospital is still unfinished. Nearly 300,000*l.* has been expended upon it, yet Mr. Herbert, in moving for a large additional grant could say nothing better for it, when Sir J. Paxton pronounced it "the most mismanaged affair in the country," than that it "had not been spoken of a bit too severely," adding that not only was the site insalubrious, but that the building was as bad as the site: "there were long corridors, deep windows, with rooms at one end towards the north-east, and no side ventilation." And all this, it must be remembered, has been done in spite of the plainest and most earnest remonstrances urged from the moment the selection of the site and the character of the plans were made public.

5.—BUILDINGS CONNECTED WITH ART, SCIENCE, AND EDUCATION.

Chief among the buildings of this division completed during the year is the Liverpool Free Library and Museum, the munificent gift of William Brown, Esq. to his fellow-townsmen. The engraving will sufficiently illustrate its form and external appearance. As will be seen, it is a Roman Corinthian building, the chief feature being a hexastyle, portico prostylar and recessed, with four intercolumnia. The front is of stone, the sides of Staffordshire bricks with stone dressings. The building is 222 feet long, and 164 feet deep. It stands on a slope called Shaw's Brow, an artificial platform having to be constructed to bring its basement on a level with that of St. George's Hall, which is very near to it.

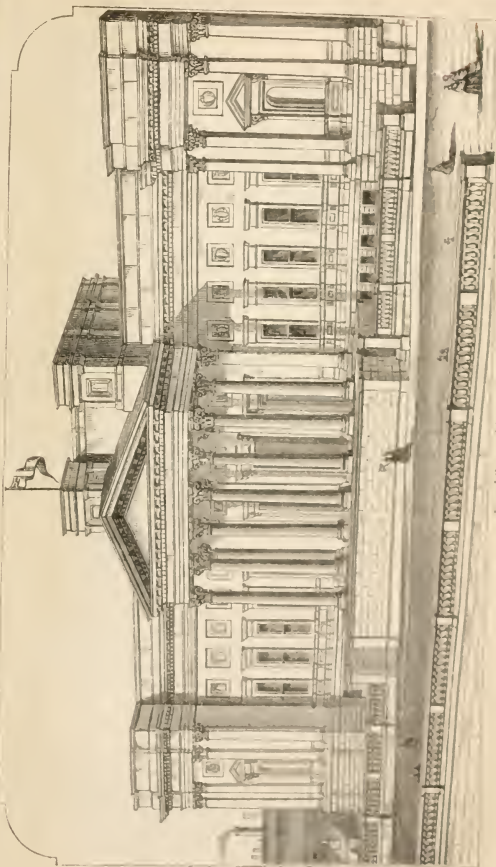
The entrance to the principal rooms is through a handsome vestibule, 31 feet by 23: beyond this is the central hall, a noble room,

90 feet long, 53 wide, and 46 high, divided into a nave and aisles by Ionic columns, which support the roof, and an arcade which carries the galleries; beyond this, again, is the grand staircase. The free library is on the ground-floor to the right of the main entrance. The reading-room is 110 feet long and 50 wide, and is divided near the south end by two Doric columns in antis; this end being lighted by two windows, the larger portion by two large skylights, and by windows in an attic raised upon panelled segmental arches. Adjoining this very handsome room is a students' reading-room, 40 feet by 28, and north of this, and parallel to the principal reading-room, is a reference library, 75 feet by 27: altogether the library is capable of containing 100,000 volumes. The left wing of the building is devoted to the museum; the rooms of which on the ground-floor and up stairs comprise one 70 feet by 27; two, each 50 feet by 27; and two, 40 feet by 28. Besides these there are a class-room, a lecture-room which will accommodate 350 persons, with committee-rooms, offices, lavatories, &c.; and a large space, which is to be appropriated to a gallery of inventions. The entire cost of the building, exclusive of the platform and approaches, has been about 40,000*l.*, the whole of which has been borne by Mr. Brown. The building has been constructed under the superintendence of Mr. J. Weightman, surveyor to the corporation; but Mr. Thomas Allom, to whom the first premium was awarded in the competition (Oct., 1856), has, in the professional and other journals, positively claimed the designs as his. If his statement be correct, as in the main it no doubt is, instead of adopting the usual course of employing the premiated architect to carry out his own designs, or, if those designs, though the best in the competition, be regarded as unsuitable, calling in another architect to make a new set, the town council handed over Mr. Allom's designs to their surveyor for him to carry them into effect. And this, writes Mr. Allom, "with trifling modifications, has been done; . . . the building has been erected from my designs, and not from those of Mr. Weightman."

The new library of the Inner Temple is advancing towards completion. It is a substantial, and, from the Inner Temple garden, a picturesque pile, though a little overdone in its Mediævalism of roof and grotesque gargoyles. The library is a noble room, 85 feet by 42, with a fine bay window at the farther end, filled, as all the windows will be, with heraldic stained glass. We shall, however, defer a fuller notice of it till its completion; the architect is Mr. H. R. Abrahams.

Mr. Scott's new library of University College, Oxford, has made sufficient progress to permit us to say that it will be a great addition to the buildings of the University. It is of stone, a single floor in height, of five bays, divided by large buttresses, the windows late Decorated with rich tracery, the walls being finished with a pierced parapet; at the corner is a broach spire.

Oxford Museum, described in our last volume, has been opened, and since the opening several of the statues have been placed on their pedestals, and the carving executed of many of the capitals and the windows of the façade. Having had an opportunity of recently examining the building at leisure, we cordially repeat the praise we



Free Library, Liverpool.

gave to its general effect. It is a noble structure, symmetrical, yet varied and picturesque, without extravagance, except in the roofs : but we are satisfied it is picturesque, rather in spite of the exuberant roof space than because of it. In a flat open space like that in which the museum is situated, such roofs as those of the museum and the curator's house give to buildings a toy-like character. The carving of the doorway and windows has greatly enriched the surface, which now, when the sun plays over it, is quite sufficiently varied. Let us add a word of commendation of the excellent finish of the building. Here is no costly façade merely, with the rest of the edifice of an inferior material, but the whole is consistently wrought out ; and whilst the principal front is that upon which the greatest labour has been expended, not even the back is devoid of a becoming amount of ornament. And the carvings, especially those of the capitals, are really in their way works of artistic invention, as well as singularly-skilful manipulation. As we mentioned last year, the capitals are all different, and each carved directly from the plants or foliage they represent ; they are nearly all the work of the brothers O'Shea. Ten of the statues are in their places. On the whole they are good as parts of an architectural composition, but they are hardly what we expected from the sculptors employed. The best is perhaps that of Bacon ; of recent philosophers, that of Davy ; the worst, Newton, who, if like this comical Chinese-eyed figure, might have written '*Tristram Shandy*,' or been a master of the mint, but would never have evolved the theory of gravitation. The forest of iron columns with their capitals, the arched ribs and fanciful floral, spandrels produce in their curious intricacy a very novel and pleasing effect, and serve to show what may be accomplished by a thoughtful employment of iron in architecture ; but what could have induced the authorities to paint them of colours so sad and wan ?

One might almost, indeed, suppose there was a fancy abroad that iron called for Quakerish colouring. The new Floral Hall, Covent Garden, has been opened for concerts, as well as an adjunct to the opera-house (we hear nothing now of the flower-market) ; and though if anything would seem to call for festive colours it would be a building like this, it is painted of a dull and cheerless gray, and consequently has, even when fully lighted up, a cold and faded look. As a whole, the interior of the building is indeed rather disappointing ; the dome is less effective than we anticipated, and the orchestra being placed directly under it, the sound is to a great extent lost, and the eye finds no satisfactory point to rest upon.

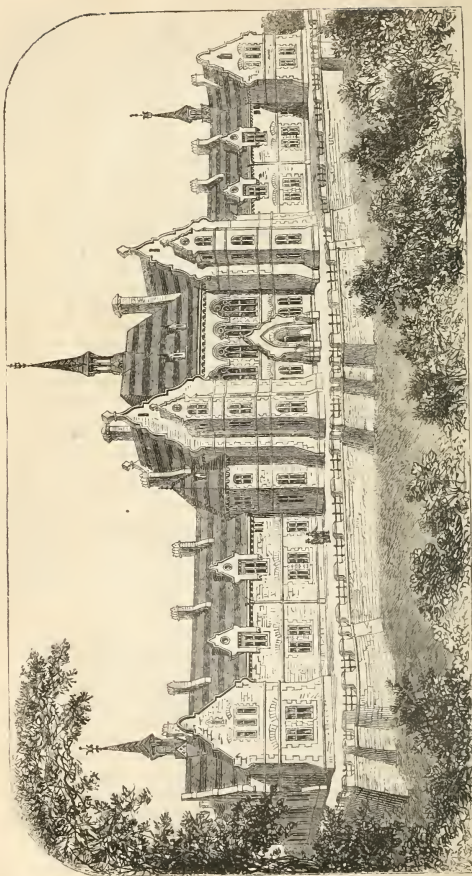
If London has gained one new large concert-room in the Floral Hall, it has, for a time at least, lost another by the partial destruction of St. Martin's Hall. This is, however, being rebuilt, and the opportunity, we trust, will be taken not only to improve the hall but to alter the extremely dangerous staircase. Had the fire happened during a performance in the hall, it is fearful to reflect on the disaster that might have resulted from the crowd in a panic attempting to escape by such an outlet. Attention has often been called to the danger, but no remedy attempted ; if the hall be rebuilt after such a warning, and the staircase be left unaltered, a heavy responsibility will rest on those in whose hands lies the direction of the matter.

Music-rooms of a lower order, but of an astonishing costly description, are becoming a feature in London. First there was Canterbury Hall, with its expensive decorations, its large marble reliefs by Geefs, and its handsome picture-gallery and really good collection of modern paintings. Then Weston's Hall strove to surpass Canterbury Hall in the splendour if not in the taste of its ornamentation. And now another saloon has just been opened, which in costliness vies with either of its predecessors; while another is in preparation in Oxford-street for the proprietor of Canterbury Hall; and the Panopticon (since the Alhambra Palace) in Leicester-square is being converted into a music-hall for Mr. Smith of the Queen's Theatre and Drury Lane. The newly-opened gallery, the Philharmonic Hall, Islington, is an Italian Renaissance saloon, of large size, superbly decorated, and brilliantly lighted; with a more classic entrance (Ionic distyle in antis), and is constructed from the designs of Messrs. Finch and Paraire. It is hardly to be supposed that all is as costly as it appears; and, as might be expected, all is not in the most perfect taste; but, having regard to the character of the performances, the prices of admission, and the nature of the auditory, the place is a marvel.

Turning from music-halls to educational institutions, we have to notice the completion and opening of the Baptist Theological College at Rawden, Yorkshire, mentioned last year. The cut shows its form and style. It is built of local delf-stone, hammer-dressed, the quoins and dressings being of Rawden Hill and local sandstones. The roofs are slated with Welsh slates of different colours in alternate lines. The front of the building extends about 260 feet. On either side of the entrance hall are class-rooms, with the library over them; and next to these (the projecting portions with bay-windows) are, on the right, the lecture-room and the professors' room; on the left, the residence of the Principal; beyond is a large dining-room; the studies of the students occupy the wings; the offices are behind. At present accommodation is afforded for about 26 students, but provision is made for extension in the rear. The entire cost of the building was about 11,000*l.*; the architect was Mr. H. J. Paull, of Cardiff. The building occupies a fine site, and from the front is obtained a magnificent prospect.

Adjoining the College of St. Cuthbert, near Durham, but as an independent establishment, has been built the Roman Catholic College of Aloysius; an extensive pile, complete in all its parts, and affording accommodation for 90 students, with the necessary staff of professors, &c. The structure, which in its extreme proportions is about 250 feet by 240, comprises in its principal front a central entrance hall, with on either side spacious professors', reception, and reading rooms, and two projecting wings, the ends of which are respectively a great hall, 52 feet by 23, and a handsome chapel, 62 feet by 25, both internal measurement. The structure, which is throughout built of local stone, with sandstone dressings, is Collegiate Gothic in style; the chapel, which has a lady chapel projecting from one side, and a turret with a tall spired roof on the other, is Decorated in style, and has some good tracery in the windows. The architect was Mr. E. W. Pugin.

In the metropolis, Parochial or National Schools have been erected



Baptist College, Hawden.

with an attention to architectural design quite unusual in this class of buildings, and generally with marked regard to convenience also. The most remarkable is, however, a building not quite completed,



St. Giles's School, Endell Street.

St. Giles's Parochial Schools, situated at the corner of Broad-street, St. Giles's and Endell-street. Although the cut is on too small a scale to show the details, it will sufficiently indicate the form and character of the building. It is of yellow, red, and black bricks, made to harmonize in a skilful manner. The Endell-street front, with its stately groups of engaged pointed windows in the principal floor, the arcade above, which in the High-street façade is pierced with windows, and the fine gable, with its handsome two-light window, and the triangular light above, has a rich and cheerful effect. The shaft separating the lights in the windows of this front are of dark polished granite with carved stone capitals, and tell powerfully in the composition. The chimneys on either side of the gable are made effective members of the composition; but we wish they had not been carried quite so high, or rather, that the apex of the gable had been raised a little higher or terminated with a bold finial. The High-street façade is plainer and less original, but still very handsome. The roof is high in itself, but is by no means so in proportion to the great elevation of the building, and its outline is everywhere agreeably broken—in the side view by the handsome iron cresting of the wall,

the dormers, the pattern, in forms as well as colours, of the slates, and the iron ridge ornament of the roof; at the ends by the chimneys and the steps of the gable. Of all our recent London brick buildings none other forms so imposing a mass, or is so striking and effective in expression. As will be seen, the type followed is that of the Italian brick architecture, specially, perhaps, that of Lombardy, but it is so treated that it does not wear a foreign "transplanted" aspect.

The building, it will be observed, is very lofty, a peculiarity in school architecture which the difficulty of obtaining ground in London, and its costliness, will explain and justify. It is thus arranged. The basement is formed into excellent cellars; the ground floor is devoted to the infant school, and contains a school-room 61 feet by 23, and a class-room 22 feet by 20, both rooms being $16\frac{1}{2}$ feet high: level with it is a play-ground, with a corridor for wet weather. The mezzanine floor ($10\frac{1}{2}$ feet high) is occupied by the residences of the master and mistress, a committee-room, &c. On the principal floor is the girls' school; on the floor above the boys' school: the school-rooms in both these floors being 70 feet by 30 and 18 feet high, and there are on each class-rooms 30 feet by 20, besides cloak-rooms, &c. The girls' school is abundantly lighted by the large windows, but the boys' room, which receives its light from the windows in the arcade and that in the gable, looks by contrast rather dark: should it prove so, however, on trial, it would not be difficult to open a few more windows in the arcade without injury to the architectural effect. It was at first, we believe, the architect's intention to display the constructive timbers of the roof in the boys' school. But very judiciously, as we think, he abandoned that intention, and formed a ceiling, marked by the string-course on the gable: thus not only providing some useful store-rooms, but forming apartments by means of which that most important part of school economy, ventilation, will be placed under efficient control. Recent reports of the Inspectors of Schools bear but too sure witness to the generally wretched ventilation in the high-pitched open-timber roof school-rooms with which the country has been overspread, not to make a return to common-sense in such a matter a subject of congratulation. The sanitary arrangements throughout this St. Giles's school have indeed been carefully studied. All the offices of the respective schools, although on the same floors, are quite away from the school and class rooms; they are placed in a kind of turret, which again imparts quite a new effect to the back façade, and the spire-roof of which adds considerably to the picturesqueness of the building as it is approached from a distance. In this turret is a lift, by which all heavy materials are raised to the several floors—an arrangement that adds its mite to the general cleanliness. The school, in fact, should be visited by those interested in school matters for the suggestiveness of its arrangements no less than the nobleness of the building. Even its fittings are worthy of note. The benches and desks, for example, are made in one, but not fixed to the floor, and are so contrived that the top of the desk will turn over on a hinge to the back of the form, and thus at once convert the forms without shifting into convenient backed-seats for public meetings, addresses, &c.; whilst by turning the forms round, so that the back edges of the two desks come

together, handy tables and seats are provided for tea-meetings, "children's treats," and the like. These ingenious contrivances are the invention of the clerk of the works, Mr. W. J. Dale. Altogether the building is one in which all engaged on it seem to have entered *con amore*, and the result is a striking success. It is noteworthy, too, as another proof that good thoughtful work is not more costly than mere rule-of-thumb work, that the building will cost under 8,000*l.*; a very small sum, if its size, substantial construction, and ornamental character be considered. The architect is Mr. E. M. Barry. It stands, we may add, but a very short distance from the handsome brick workshops and warehouses of Messrs. Lavers (by Mr. Withers), of which we last year gave an engraving (p. 251), and the very pleasing schools built by Mr. Wyld in Castle-street—the first of these Italianized brick buildings erected in London.

Other buildings of this class we must pass over quickly. Those of St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, are perhaps a little too quaint in their Gothicism, but are anything but commonplace. The rooms are conveniently planned, and the ventilation has been carefully attended to: they are for boys, girls, and infants, accommodation being provided for 100 of each. The architect is Mr. T. Cundy. The Aldersgate Ward and National Schools, Aldersgate-street, are noticeable for the excellence of their general arrangements and the careful provision made for ventilation, light, and cleanliness: they afford accommodation for 600 children, and cost 6,000*l.* Schools for the district of St. John the Evangelist, west of Tottenham Court-road, have been erected by Mr. Slater, Domestic Gothic in style, of considerable size, and possessing some good features. Also others at Winchmore Hill and elsewhere; and very extensive schools, including a school of art, &c., are in course of erection at Lambeth.

The schools which have been erected throughout the country are very numerous; we can only mention two or three that present some noteworthy peculiarities. At Lea Hurst, Derbyshire, schools for 200 children have been erected under the especial supervision of Miss Florence Nightingale, in which unusual attention has been given to the sanitary arrangements, which are reported to be remarkably successful. Baths and lavatories are placed in a separate building, as well as appliances for washing, ironing, and other household work, which will form a part of the ordinary instruction of the girls. Spacious and substantial schools have been built at Llandaf, South Wales, to afford accommodation for 60 orphan girls with an ample staff of teachers and officers. Attached are all the usual offices, with playgrounds, gardens, &c., the whole covering an area of about four acres. Schools similar in character, and about equal in extent, have also been constructed at Denbigh, in North Wales, both at the sole expense of the Draper's Company, and at a cost, including fittings, of near 40,000*l.* Both are "Domestic Gothic" in style, and constructed of the local limestones with sandstone dressings, from the designs of Mr. Herbert Williams. At Old Trafford, Manchester, an Infant-school for the Deaf and Dumb—the first of its kind—has been erected from the designs of Mr. J. Redford, at a cost of 4,700*l.* It will ultimately accommodate 50 children, but at present the number is more limited. As far as it goes, however, the arrange-

ments are very liberal. There are a spacious schoolroom, dining-hall, boys' and girls' dormitories, sick wards, covered play-grounds, gardens, &c.

6. STREET ARCHITECTURE.

In previous years we dwelt somewhat on the improved character of our street architecture. There has been no falling off this year in the number or the character of our new offices and warehouses ; but we can spare space for only a very brief and very general notice of them. In the metropolis the city maintains the lead. Large and substantial ranges of offices have been erected, some indeed quite palatial in appearance. The most striking that we have noticed is a vast pile of Colonial Offices on the west side of Mincing-lane, four stories in height, lit with coupled windows, Palladian in character, the enrichment being focussed in the centre of the building, where the doorway, a shield of arms with boldly carved supporters (by Mr. Tolmie) larger than life over it, and the windows above, form a very ornate feature : the architect was the late Mr. Whichcord. Other new offices and commercial buildings in the same street, in Great Tower-street, and in Seething-lane, close by, are of scarcely inferior importance, though not equal in merit. In Cannon-street West a spacious range of warehouses, with a classic façade, has been constructed for Messrs. Hyams, 110 feet by 76, and 66 feet high. In this neighbourhood (Queen-street, Cannon-street), Messrs. Tress and Chambers, have erected a somewhat ambitious rectory for the parish of St. Thomas the Apostle : it is Italian Gothie in character ; is of white brick, with red and black brick arches, stone dressings, and string-courses, and an inlay of coloured marbles and granite over the first-floor windows. A very large warehouse (65 feet frontage and 100 feet in depth) of some architectural character, has been built in Aldermanbury, at a cost exceeding 10,000*l.*, from the designs of Mr. E. Woodthorpe.

The Insurance Offices have added within the last few years some of the most distinctive examples of civic architecture. Striking somewhat aside from the beaten track, the Promoter Life Office, Fleet-street, has just produced a small but very sparkling example of Italo-French Renaissance. The width of the premises is but 20 feet, the architect has therefore been able to spread his ornamentation over the whole surface, and we have on every story shafts, pilasters, or panels of polished granite and coloured marbles ; a good deal of elaborate and fanciful, and some grotesque, carving ; and crowning all, a high mansard roof, with bold attic windows. On the whole the façade is attractive though quaint, but it is of a class that would ill bear repetition. The architect was Mr. W. G. Bartleet. The most imposing new brick building in the City is the London Printing and Publishing Company's Offices, St. John-street. The building, which is of great size and very lofty, is of red brick with black bands and stone dressings. The style is Domestic Gothie, of a somewhat pronounced German character. The enriched first floor, the tall pointed windows of the upper story, and stepped gables, impart to it a striking, if somewhat peculiar aspect. The interior has also considerable architectural pretension, and is fitted up with unusual care. The architect was Mr. G. S. Clarke. The printing offices of Messrs. Petter and

Galpin, Belle Sauvage-yard, and Mr. Clay, Broad-street, claim notice as exhibiting a certain amount of architectural character.

Before leaving the City we must mention that the great warehouse at the west end of Cannon-street has been rebuilt to the material hindrance of the view of St. Paul's. The piece of ground yielded by the Corporation is now laid open. In its centre is a wide circular opening, which has been surrounded with a stone balustrade, bearing at intervals on panels the City arms. For a long time it was a puzzle what this opening could be for. It turns out that the Corporation, whilst giving up the surface, has been burrowing for compensation below. Under the entire space they have formed extensive vaults to which there is a general entrance from Old Change: the vaults are to be let for store-rooms, &c.

Proceeding west we have a large and showy building erected at the Covent Garden corner of the new street, for Messrs. Debenham and Storr, the auctioneers; in which there is a spacious auction room with, at one angle, the "rostrum" built as an integral and ornamental part of the room. A smaller room up stairs is similarly treated but with less display; the architect was Mr. T. Allom. On the Craven Estate, Strand, the old and dingy shops have given place to some large and well-built ones. In Bond-street, a large lofty shop, Truefitt's, at the corner of Burlington-street, displays a somewhat piquant combination of brick, Portland stone, and encaustic tiles, very ably designed by Mr. G. Truefitt. In Brook-street, Hanover-square, a very costly and ornate example—and even more costly and ornate in the interior than outside—of our Elizabethan Renaissance, has been constructed from the designs of Mr. C. O. Parnell, for Mr. Emanuel, the eminent jeweller. Another immense shop and warehouse of some pretence has been constructed at the corner of Easton-road and Tottenham-court-road, for Mr. Moses, the outfitter.

The vast Westminster Hotel is so far completed that about half the western portion has been let to the Government, and is occupied for the Indian Office. The building from its size has a very striking appearance, and it is undoubtedly a very good example of French Renaissance architecture—though it would have been better if the façade had not been of cement—but its very vastness renders it monotonous. The hotel erecting by the new Victoria Station promises to be far more pleasing architecturally. The new Gloucester Hotel, Piccadilly, is a very plain building. Were not our space exhausted we should mention some of the private residences which have been erected, or are building in London and its vicinity; as the mansions in Whitehall-gardens and Grosvenor-square; those at Queen's-gate, Hyde-park, and others in that neighbourhood, and about Bayswater; as well as some of the many villa residences and terraces which are rising up on every hand, and all of which now lay claim to some measure of architectural design. The more magnificent mansions in the country, whether wholly new, or "restorations," as in the instance of the almost regal alterations which, for so many years, have been proceeding at Alnwick, the seat of the Duke of Northumberland, might also claim a word of recognition.

In our larger provincial towns street architecture is now engaging much attention. At Liverpool the Corporation have prepared plans,

which only wait Parliamentary sanction, for laying out a large sum in widening and improving the streets; whilst private individuals and joint-stock companies are erecting warehouses, offices, and shops, which are, with the new public buildings, rapidly changing the entire aspect of the town. Manchester continues to build the warehouses which she has made her specialty; and now Birmingham is making a vigorous effort to impart something more of architectural character to her narrow and always crowded streets. At Leeds also and Halifax, and some other of the northern towns, some very good warehouses and shops have been lately erected. Chester shows on every hand signs of prosperity and progress. She is building much and well; and in her buildings she is happily maintaining her good old style—rows and all. At Bristol we were most struck with the artistic character that is being given to the enormous sugar factory by Temple-street; now the best-looking building of its kind we fancy in the kingdom.

7. BRIDGES, DOCKS, &c.

The first half of Westminster Bridge is opened for carriage traffic, and the other half is being carried forward with all possible despatch; meantime foot-passengers have to make their way along a wooden bridge midway between the finished work and the busy workers.

Pimlico Railway Bridge is completed; and the new Battersea Bridge suffers somewhat, it must be confessed, by its proximity. The bridge consists of four flat segmental arches, each having a clear span of 175 feet, and two land openings of 70 feet each. There are two large abutments at the ends and three piers in the river. The entire length is 920 feet. The arches are of wrought iron and rest with a singularly graceful curve on the stone piers. From arch to arch stretch huge wrought-iron girders; the spandrels between them and the arches being filled with an iron frame-work, the lines of which radiate from the arch. Above the girders a handsome iron cornice extends the whole length. Nothing can well exceed the simplicity of the bridge, nothing well its quiet grace and majesty. It is beyond dispute one of the very handsomest bridges on the Thames. Its total cost was 90,000*l.*; it was designed by Mr. J. Fowler, engineer-in-chief to the railway.

The docks at Birkenhead are being carried forward vigorously. Half a million has been expended upon them during the past year. Liverpool is also busy over her docks. The government dockyards are being greatly enlarged: at Chatham works are in progress which are to cost some 200,000*l.*, and which will, it is said, render it the most complete of our naval yards.

But of still greater importance are the enormous works which are being carried on at the great harbours of refuge, and which involve an outlay that must be reckoned by millions. At Holyhead, at Dover, at Portland, and at Alderney, the works are of the most stupendous character. We must find or make an opportunity of noticing them, but it is obviously too late to attempt to do so now. And the no less important, and almost equally vast, works that have been undertaken for the fortification of the country must be passed over now.

XV.—CHRONICLE OF OCCURRENCES.

From November 1859 to November 1860.

Nov. 18, 1859. General Garibaldi published in the 'Gazette de Nice' a proclamation to the Italians, intimating his withdrawal from the service, on account of the obstacles standing in his way by the demands of a crafty policy. He entreats the Italians to rally round Victor Emmanuel.

20. The masons withdraw from the strike of the building trades in London, having acceded to the conditions of their employers.

22. Garibaldi took his departure from Sardinia.

29. At a meeting of the London Trades' Delegates, the reports of the Secretary and delegates showed that the cause was declining, many of the men having returned to their employment. Some had been out of work sixteen weeks. The weekly dividend paid to skilled workmen on strike was reduced to 3s. 6d., and to labourers, 2s. 6d.—Great meeting of ship-owners at London Tavern in favour of protection for the shipping interest. Mr. W. S. Lindsay, who advocated free-trade principles, was met with clamour and noise from the body of the meeting.

Dec. 2. The Director-general of the Sicilian police stabbed and severely wounded, in a public square in Palermo, by a well-dressed man, who escaped.

7. Conference of friends of parliamentary reform held at the Guildhall Coffee House, London.

8. Meeting of Agriculturists at St. James's Hall, London, for the purpose of instituting an asylum for the relief of decayed farmers, the widows of farmers, and their orphans. Alderman Mechi presided.

14. It was estimated that gold, to the amount of a million of pounds sterling, has been recovered from the wreck of the 'Royal Charter.'

25. Some of the soldiers and militia at Aldershot, in a state of intoxication after their Christmas dinner, quarrelled and fought, and life was sacrificed in the affray.—Loss of the 'Flora Temple,' an American ship, with upwards of eight hundred Coolies on board.

30. The Spanish squadron blew up the forts at the mouth of the river of Tetuan.

31. Great storm in the Channel, causing much loss of life and property.

Jan. 1, 1860. The Sunday evening Special Services recommenced in St. Paul's Cathedral.

5. A battle between the Spaniards and the Moroccans, in which the Spaniards had about 550 killed and wounded.

6. Public meeting at Birmingham in favour of parliamentary reform, at which Mr. Bright, M.P., was the principal speaker.

7. Statue of General Sir Charles Napier, at St. Paul's Cathedral, opened to public view.

9. The remains of Lord Macaulay entombed in Westminster Abbey, near the spot where Addison was interred.

10. The Spaniards encountered and defeated the Moroccans.

21. Death of Captain Harrison, commander of the 'Great Eastern' steam-ship. He was drowned in the entrance to Southampton Harbour, in consequence of the upsetting of a small boat in which he was going ashore.

Feb. 1. An Address of the Pope gave rise to some disturbance among the students at Rome.

7. General Filanghieri resigned his command of the Neapolitan troops.

9. A midnight meeting held at St. James's Hall, Piccadilly, at which about three hundred prostitutes attended by invitation; and after being supplied with tea and coffee, were addressed by the Hon. and Rev. Baptist Noel. Several ministers and other gentlemen took part in the proceedings. Several similar were held at intervals throughout the year, the result, according to a statement put forth in August, being that twenty-six young women were restored to their friends, one of them having been sent to New York, eighteen had been placed in service, four had married, two had

emigrated, one was reconciled to her husband, one employed as a folder in the warehouse of a printer, one established in business, and ninety-one placed in homes or asylums. The average of the ages of the young women thus rescued is twenty-two years.

11. The commercial treaty between England and France published in the 'Moniteur,' the official organ of the French government.

12. The emigrant ship 'Luna' wrecked on the rocks off Barfleur, near Cherbourg, and about one hundred persons perished.

March 7. The Queen held a levée, specially for officers of Volunteer Rifle Corps. In the evening there was a grand volunteer ball in the new Floral Hall, Covent Garden, thus occupied on the first occasion on which it was used. A banquet was held in St. James's Hall, at which the Duke of Cambridge presided.

9. Loss of the steamship 'Hungarian,' with all on board. She left Liverpool only the day before.

10. The French government demand from Sardinia the immediate cession of Savoy.

12. By votes recorded on the 11th and 12th, the people of Tuscany and the Romagna decided on annexation to Sardinia.—Baron Watson, while presiding at the assizes for Montgomeryshire, at Welshpool, was seized with a sudden illness, and in a few minutes breathed his last.

15. General rising of the Sicilians against the Neapolitan government.

16. The Hungarian students made a political demonstration at Pesth, when the police interfered, and arrested several of the more prominent individuals. In the struggle some were wounded.

19. Popular outbreak at Rome, put down with great barbarity by the gendarmerie employed by the Papal authorities—men, women, and children being indiscriminately cut down.

24. Treaty between France and Sardinia signed at Turin, by which Savoy and Nice were annexed to France.

29. The Pope published a sentence of excommunication against those who have either "promised to aid, or who have counselled, rebellion, invasion, or usurpation in the Romagna." Although no names are mentioned, the terms include of course the Emperor of the French and the King of Sardinia.

31. A deputation from the Association for suppressing the practice of falsely marking or labelling goods for sale, waited upon Mr. Milner Gibson, President of the Board of Trade, with the view of recommending some legislative measures to put down the prevailing fraudulent practice of sending out short lengths, particularly in bobbins of cotton thread.

April 4. Insurrection in Palermo, suppressed by the Neapolitan soldiers.

6. On this day, being Good Friday, there was a grand performance of sacred music at the Crystal Palace, which was attended by 37,045 persons.

10. Riot at Greenwich among some soldiers, in attempting to suppress which the police were attacked by soldiers, and roughly handled.

11. The Queen reviewed the Aldershot division of troops.

12. Sicily convulsed with political commotion.

16. Installation of the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, Chancellor of the Exchequer, as Rector of the University of Edinburgh, to which office he had been elected by the votes of the students.

19. Several severe shocks of earthquake felt on this and subsequent days at Callao and in other parts of Peru.

26. George Pullinger, cashier of the Union Bank of London, arrested on a charge of embezzlement. He had appropriated to his own purposes, chiefly for betting and time-bargains on the Stock Exchange, about 263,000*l*. He was subsequently tried and convicted, and sentenced to penal servitude for twenty years.

May 2. Commotion at Messina, in Sicily, and many persons arrested by the police.

3. War between a considerable body of the Maoris, the native New Zealanders, and the British, in consequence of a dispute about some lands.

11. Subscriptions opened in London for Garibaldi; a large amount collected in various parts of the country.

12. Sir Charles Trevelyan recalled from the governorship of Madras for publishing his opinions in opposition to the financial schemes of Mr. James Wilson, the Finance Minister of India.

14. The London letter-carriers held a meeting to consider their grievances, to obtain redress from the post-office authorities.

16. Garibaldi's troops defeated those of the King of Naples, at Lioppo.

17. General Garibaldi issued a proclamation, announcing that he had assumed the responsibility of the dictatorship of Sicily.

22. Garibaldi obtained a victory over the Neapolitan forces.

27. Tremendous gale, extending with destructive effect over Yorkshire and the north-eastern coast.—Garibaldi entered Palermo.

29. The ministers of the King of Naples resigned their functions.

30. An excursion train on the Great Northern Railway, on approaching the King's Cross terminus, being imperfectly checked, broke down the wall in front of the terminus, crossed the public street, several persons receiving serious injuries.

June 1. Armistice agreed to between Garibaldi and the Neapolitan troops in Sicily.

6. Public meeting at St. James's Hall, London, in favour of early closing, with reference also to the volunteer movement, Lord Elcho in the chair.

14. Sardinia transferred the provinces of Savoy and Nice to the Emperor of the French.

15. Several German sovereigns held a conference on political matters of mutual interest at Baden Baden.

16. The French Emperor had an interview with the Grand Duke of Baden.

17. The 'Great Eastern' steamship, to the command of which Captain Vine Hall had been appointed, left Southampton for New York, which she reached on the 28th, after a passage of eleven days and a half. Her average rate of speed was about three hundred miles per day; the maximum attained was fourteen and a half knots an hour.

22. Queen Victoria sent an autograph letter to the President of the United States, in answer to a friendly communication from the President inviting the Prince of Wales to Washington.

23. The Queen reviewed eighteen thousand volunteers in Hyde Park.

24. A party of three thousand Orpheonistes arrived in London to fulfil a musical engagement for three performances at the Crystal Palace.

30. An atrocious murder committed on a boy of four years of age, the son of Mr. S. Savill Kent, a sub-inspector of factories, who resides near Road, Somerset. The boy was missing from the cot in his nurse's room about seven o'clock in the morning, and after an hour's search his body was found stuffed down the seat of a privy on the premises, his throat cut from ear to ear. Several judicial inquiries have been made into this mysterious occurrence, but the murderer has not been discovered.

July 2. A firm largely engaged in the leather trade, Messrs. Streetfield and Company, stopped payment, the liabilities of the concern being about 750,000*l.*, the assets estimated at 214,140*l.* Other houses in the leather trade were obliged to stop payment in consequence.—In Russia an imperial ukase has appeared that in future magisterial investigations in criminal cases shall be no longer carried on by the police, but shall be confided to certain officers belonging to the ministry of justice. A code of laws for their guidance and for the police has also been issued. This reform extends to all the twenty-four governments of the Russian empire.

9. Distribution of prizes to the successful shots in a competition of rifle volunteers. The prizes were distributed at the Crystal Palace by Earl de Grey, Under-Secretary at War. About twenty thousand persons were present.—The Prince of Wales embarked at Plymouth on board H.M.S. 'Hero,' on a visit to Canada and the United States. The Duke of Newcastle, Colonial Secretary of State, accompanied the prince.

10. Suspension of hostilities between the Druses and the Maronites.

14. Sham fight of rifle volunteers at Chislehurst.

15. Disturbance at Naples, and conflict between the soldiers and the people.

16. Opening of the fourth annual conference of the International Statistical Congress, when the Prince Consort, as president, delivered an address. The conference closed its sittings on the 20th.

20. The King of Naples ordered his soldiers to evacuate Sicily.

21. England, France, and other European powers unite in sending an expedition to Syria to protect the life and property of Europeans, and to arrest the effusion of blood. A detachment of French troops accordingly left for Syria on the 4th of August.

24. The Princess Frederick William of Prussia gave birth to a daughter.

25. The Emperor Napoleon addressed a letter to Count Persigny, French Ambassador in London, disclaiming any hostile feeling towards England, with the view of calming the prevailing apprehensions on that subject.

27. In the official trial of the Whitworth guns, with a 12-pounder gun firing a 12-lb. solid shot, with a 2-lb. charge of powder, and an elevation of 35 degrees, a distance of 10,100 yards, or about five and three quarter miles was obtained.

31. Lord Dufferin sent by Government as British Commissioner to Syria, to assist in alleviating the misery there prevailing, and in bringing about a restoration of security.

August 1. Rev. Dr. Cheever, of New York, addressed an Anti-slavery meeting, held in Spa Fields Chapel, London, in celebration of the anniversary of Negro emancipation in the British colonies.

3. Mr. Evelyn, high sheriff of the county of Surrey, was fined 500*l.* by Mr. Justice Blackburn, for taking upon himself in open court to thank those jurymen for their attendance whose services had not been required, the judge having declined to do this. Mr. Evelyn having apologised, the judge remitted the fine; but at a subsequent period of the assizes the high sheriff once more interfered, and was again fined 500*l.*

7. A review of about twenty thousand volunteers took place in the Queen's Park in the presence of her Majesty. It was estimated that about three hundred thousand spectators were on the ground.

17. The newspapers announced that England had refused to sanction the admission of Spain to the rank of a European power of the first class, a proposal to that effect having been made by the Emperor of the French; and that the other powers had declined to press the matter.

18. The Prince of Wales entered Quebec, where he was received with the utmost enthusiasm.—Another 'peace' speech made by the Emperor Napoleon at Lyons.

19. Up to this time such an amount of rain had fallen as to cause much anxiety respecting the coming harvest. It now changed for the better, and during the last few weeks of the season the weather was very favourable for the ripening and ingathering of the crops.

20. Fuad Pasha, the Commissioner appointed by the Sultan to quell the disturbances in Syria, and punish the guilty, caused 167 persons implicated in the massacres to be publicly executed at Damascus, of whom 110 members of the police force were shot, and 57 persons were hanged in the most public part of the city. It has been estimated that in Damascus alone, during the five or six days of the reign of terror, about 5,500 men, women, and children, were massacred; and that the total number of persons killed in cold blood by the Druses and Moslems, since the disturbances broke out, is about 12,000. 163 villages, 220 churches, and 7 convents were destroyed, and 200 priests were butchered.

21. Many of those concerned in the massacres in Syria were sent by Fuad Pasha to Constantinople, to be imprisoned and put to hard labour.

— The Taku forts at the mouth of the Peiho taken by the English and French troops, after a determined resistance on the part of the Tartar troops forming the Chinese force. The allies had 400 killed and wounded.

The allies occupied Tien-tsin, the place where the treaty was signed, and the ambassadors and army proceeded towards Peking.

22. At a meeting held in the city of London, a Committee was organised to collect subscriptions, to be applied in aiding Garibaldi in his efforts to liberate Italy.

26. Great fire in Long Acre, London, which broke out in Kesterton's coach factory, and made it a ruin. The fire extended to St. Martin's Hall, built by Mr. Hullah for music classes and concerts, and often used for public meetings, lectures, &c. Of the Hall the walls only were left.

30. Termination of the strike in the Coventry silk trade, the workmen having come to a mutual arrangement to make the best terms they could with their several employers.

Sept. 1. Review of about 11,000 Lancashire volunteers at Knowsley Park, the seat of the Earl of Derby. About 100,000 spectators were present.

4. Collision of excursion-trains on the East Lancashire Railway, near Helmshore station, about eighteen miles north from Manchester. Ten persons were killed, and nearly one hundred injured.

7. The King of Naples left Naples for Gaeta. He was conveyed in a Spanish ship.

8. Garibaldi entered Naples, accompanied only by his staff, and was received by the inhabitants with open arms. He immediately organised the government.

9. Garibaldi at Naples proclaimed Victor Emmanuel King of Italy.

11. Garibaldi hands over the Neapolitan fleet to the Sardinian Admiral.

12. Pesaro taken by the Sardinian troops.

14. Perugia taken by the Sardinians.

20. The Prince of Wales, under the title of Baron Renfrew, enters the United States on his way to Washington to visit the President.

22. Her Majesty and the Prince Consort embarked at Gravesend for Germany, via Antwerp.

24. Fourth annual meeting of the Association for the Promotion of Social Science, held at Glasgow. Lord Brougham, as President, delivered an introductory address. The meetings continued four days.

29. Aconia capitulated. The papal army, with their commander, General Lamoriciere, surrendered prisoners of war.

30. The 'Moniteur' contained an article intimating that the Emperor Napoleon had decided to reinforce the army of occupation at Rome, and that the Sardinian government had been informed that General Goyon had been instructed to extend his action as far from Rome as might be necessary for the protection of the Pope and the city of Rome. The British consular church in Paris, in connection with the Established Church of Scotland, opened by the Rev. Mr. Crombie, who has been appointed minister by the British Government under the Consular Act.

Oct. 1. Battle of the Volturno, in which Garibaldi repulsed with loss the Neapolitan army.

2. The Sardinian Chambers specially convened, in order to ascertain whether the Cavour ministry and policy had their confidence, met, and passed resolutions in sanctioning the policy of the government.

25. Conference at Warsaw on European affairs between the Emperors of Russia and Austria and the Prince Regent of Prussia.

Nov. 2. Capitulation of Capua.

3. Result of the votes on annexation to Sardinia, given by the people of the Two Sicilies, declared at Naples—for, 1,302,064; against, 10,312.

7. The King of Sardinia entered Naples.

9. Garibaldi retired to his small property on the island of Caprera.

14. Empress of the French arrived in London, *incognito*, on her way to Scotland for the benefit of her health.

15. The Prince of Wales arrived at Plymouth on his return from the United States and Canada.

XVI.—NECROLOGICAL TABLE

OF LITERARY MEN, ARTISTS, ETC.

		Age.
1859.		
Nov.	16. Stone, Frank, A.R.A., artist	60
	20. Elphinstone, Hon. Mountstuart, 'History of India,' &c.	81
	22. Wilson, Dr. George, Professor of Technology in the University of Edinburgh	
	23. Lawrie, Dr. J. A., Professor of Surgery in the University of Glasgow	
	[28. Irving, Washington, general literature	77
Dec.	7. Fincham, John, treatises on ship-building	75
	8. De Quincy, Thomas, general literature	75
	16. Grimm, Wilhelm Carl, philologist and popular antiquarian	74
	26. Lee, Joseph, enamel painter	80
	20. Macaulay, Thomas Babington, Lord, historian, &c.	59
1860.		
Jan.	6. Leake, Col. William Martin, geographer	83
	6. Spence, William, entomologist	77
	8. Franck, Dr. Gustav von, German painter	
	20. Ross, Sir Wm. Chas., miniature painter	66
	30. Todd, R. Bentley, writer on surgery, &c.	51
	— Arndt, Ernst Mauritz, German poet	91
Feb.	2. Forster, Dr. Thomas, natural philosophy	70
	12. Napier, Sir William F. P., military historian	74
	— Schröder Devrient, Madame, actress	75
March	16. Jullien, M. Camille, musician	50
	17. Jameson, Mrs. Anna, writer on art	66
	22. Williams, Rev. David, Warden of New College	73
	30. Narrien, John, Professor of Mathematics at Sandhurst	77
April	1. Mure, Col. William, 'Literature of Greece'	61
	13. Finlaison, John, actuary	77
	18. Amos, Andrew, Downing Professor of Law at Cambridge University	
May	4. Musgrave, Thomas, Archbishop of Canterbury	72
	8. Wilson, Horace Hayman, Boden Professor of Sanscrit at Oxford University	75
	10. Parker, Rev. Theodore, American theologian	
	12. Barry, Sir Charles, architect	65
	23. Smith, Albert, novelist, &c.	44
June	9. James, G. P. R., novelist, &c.	59
	10. Whichcord, John, architect	70
	11. Powell, Rev. Baden, Savilian Professor at Oxford University	63
	26. Brough, Robert B., farce-writer and general literature	32
August	2. Ward, Sir George Henry, travels and politics	64
	11. Wilson, Rt. Hon. James, political economist	
	22. De Camps, Alexandre, French painter	57
	24. Hartley, Jesse, engineer	80
Sept.	13. Jardine, David, writer on criminal law	66
	18. Locke, Joseph, engineer	49
	21. Schopenhauer, Arthur, German philosopher	73
	30. Fletcher, Rev. Alexander, theologian	84
Oct.	1. Landells, Ebenezer, engraver on wood	53
	2. Hersent, Louis, French painter	82
	3. Chalon, A. E., R.A., painter	80
<i>Autumn.</i>	31. Dundonald, Thomas, Earl of, autobiographer	82
Nov.	8. Fellows, Sir Charles, classical archaeologist	61
	11. Scharf, George, artist	72

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1859 . . .	723 . . .	£530,427 . . .	£18,354
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Service in the Militia, Yeomanry, or Volunteer Corps will not affect the validity of Policies.

Prospectuses and further particulars may be obtained on application to

ALEXANDER MACDONALD,

SECRETARY.

ALBERT AND MEDICAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Head Office,

7, WATERLOO PLACE, Pall Mall, LONDON, S.W.
CITY BRANCH—63, MOORGATE STREET, E.C.

ESTABLISHED 1838.

The Business of the Medical, Invalid, and General Life Assurance Society having been amalgamated with the Albert Life Assurance Company, the united businesses will henceforth be carried on under the above title.

DIRECTORS.

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DEPARTMENT OF MEDICAL STATISTICS.

WILLIAM FAIR, Esq., M.D., F.R.S., D.C.L., General Register Office.
Actuary.—HENRY WILLIAM SMITH.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Assurances, Annuities, and Endowments granted, and every provision for Families arranged. Premiums on the half-credit system. Extension of limits for voyaging and residence at ordinary rates. Naval and Military Lives, not in active service, assured at ordinary rates.

DISEASED LIVES.

The experience of the Medical Life Office having fully established the accuracy of their special Tables for Diseased Lives, these risks will be taken as heretofore.

INDIA AND THE COLONIES.

Assurances effected at the most moderate rates of Premium which recent data justifies, and more than ordinary facilities given to Assurers proceeding abroad.

DAYS OF GRACE.

Payment of Policy secured by an indorsement upon it, when death occurs during days of grace.

GUARANTEE DEPARTMENT.

In this Department the Company guarantees the fidelity of persons filling or about to fill situations of trust; and when a Life Assurance is combined with such guarantee, a considerable reduction is made in the premium for the latter.

Accumulated Fund exceeds	£500,000
Subscribed Capital	447,180
The Amount Paid to the Public in Claims and	
Bonuses reaches to more than	800,000
Annual Income from Life Premiums upwards of	220,000

The new business is now progressing at the rate of more than £25,000 per annum.

C^d DOUGLAS SINGER, *Secretary*.

ATLAS FIRE & LIFE ASSURANCE OFFICE,

92, CHEAPSIDE, LONDON.

Established 1808,

And Empowered by Act of Parliament of the 54th Geo. III. c. 79.

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Deputy Chairman.—WILLIAM GEORGE PRESCOTT, Esq.

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Medical Officer.—WILLIAM COULSON, Esq., F.R.C.S.

Bankers.—Messrs. PRESCOTT, GROTE, CAVE and CAVE.

This Office having been established upwards of 52 years, more than sufficient time has elapsed to test the soundness of the principles on which it has been conducted. During that period its prosperity and the magnitude of its operations have been constantly increasing. In the

LIFE DEPARTMENT

The Accumulated Premiums are over £1,700,000. And the Annual Income exceeds £190,000.

Bonuses have been declared on some Policies to an amount greater than the sum originally assured.

Premiums have been extinguished, where the parties assured have applied the bonus in reduction of the Annual Premium.

At the valuation up to Christmas, 1859, there existed a *Surplus* of £270,295,—the whole of which belonged to the Policy-holders.

The next valuation will be made up to Christmas, 1864. Policies on the Participating Scale, in England or Ireland respectively, which may be effected before that date, will, if the parties be then alive, participate in the surplus in proportion to the time they may have been in force.

The sum of upwards of £3,500,000 has been paid during the existence of the Office for claims under Life Policies, of which amount a very considerable part was for *Bonuses*.

Persons Assuring in Great Britain have the option of *Participating Rates of Premium*, or of *Non-Participating Rates*.

The Directors beg to announce that the rates of Premium have been recently revised and re-adjusted in accordance with a long experience, and that

The *New Scale* will be found very advantageous to persons desiring to commence assuring early in life.

The *Non-Participating Scale* is particularly adapted to parties wishing to assure a fixed sum only, at a fixed rate of Premium, and on low terms.

Premiums may be paid Annually, Half-yearly, or by a limited number of Annual Payments.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

This Company undertakes the Assurance of almost every species of Property in the United Kingdom, at Rates of Premium and upon principles which will be found quite as advantageous to the interests of the Assured as those offered by any other Office. The Directors can confidently refer to the well-known character of the Company for liberality and promptitude in the discharge of claims made upon it during the many years it has been established.

Renewals should be paid within fifteen days after the respective Quarter-days when they become due.

Tables of Rates, Forms of Proposal, and any information needful to effect Life or Fire Assurances, may be obtained on application to the Office, No. 92, Cheapside, London, or to any of the Company's Agents.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE,

Incorporated A.D. 1720,

FOR LIFE, FIRE, AND MARINE ASSURANCES.

Head Office.—No. 7, ROYAL EXCHANGE, CORNHILL.

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JOHN ALEX. HANKEY, Esq., *Sub-Governor.*

BONAMY DOBREE, Jun., Esq., *Deputy-Governor.*

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WEST END OFFICE, No. 7, PALL MALL.

Committee.—Two Members of the Court in rotation, and HENRY KINGSCOTE, Esq., and JOHN TIDD PRATT, Esq. *Superintendent.*—PHILIP SCOONES, Esq.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Actuary.—PETER HARDY, Esq., F.R.S.

This Corporation has granted Assurances on Lives for a period exceeding ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY YEARS, having issued its first Policy on the 7th of June, 1721.

Two-thirds, or 66 per cent., of the entire Profits are given to the Assured.

Policies may be opened under any of the following plans, viz. :—

At a low rate of premium, without participation in profits, or at a somewhat higher rate, entitling the Assured, either after the first five years, to an annual abatement of premium for the remainder of life, or, after payment of the first premium, to a participation in the ensuing Quinquennial Bonus.

The high character which this ancient Corporation has maintained during NEARLY A CENTURY AND A HALF, secures to the public a full and faithful declaration of profits.

The Corporation bears the *whole expenses of Management*, thus giving to the Assured, conjoined with the protection afforded by its *Corporate Fund*, advantages equal to those of any system of Mutual Assurance.

All Policies are issued FREE FROM STAMP DUTY, or from charge of any description whatever, beyond the Premium.

The Fees of Medical Referees are paid by the Corporation.

Annuities are granted by the Corporation, payable half-yearly.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Manager.—THOS. B. BATEMAN, Esq.

- Common Assurances, One Shilling and Sixpence per Cent.
- Hazardous Assurances, Two Shillings and Sixpence per Cent.
- Doubly Hazardous Assurances, Four Shillings and Sixpence per Cent.
- Foreign and Special Assurances accepted at moderate Rates.

Prospectuses and all other information may be obtained by either a written or personal application to the Actuary, the Manager of the Fire Department, or to the Superintendent of the West End Office.

JOHN LAURENCE, *Secretary.*

EQUITABLE ASSURANCE OFFICE, NEW BRIDGE STREET, BLACKFRIARS.

INSTITUTED 1762.

Directors.

THE RIGHT HON. LORD TREDEGAR, *President.*WILLIAM SAMUEL JONES, Esq., *Vice-President.*WILLIAM FREDERICK POLLOCK, Esq., *Vice-President.*

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CHARLES POTT, Esq.

REV. JOHN RUSSELL, D.D.

JAMES SPICER, Esq.

JOHN CHARLES TEMPLET, Esq.

HENRY SEPTIMIUS HYDE WOLLASTON, Esq.

Capital.—31st December, 1859:—£3,360,000 in the 3 per Cent. £3,067,421 on Mortgage of Freehold Estates. £20,000 Exchequer Bills. £60,290 Advanced on Policies.

Income.—Arising from the Interest on the above Capital, and the Annual Premiums on existing Policies, £420,000 per annum.

Division of Profits or Bonus.—Two-thirds of the clear Surplus Stock is decennially appropriated as a Reversionary Bonus, but parties may receive the value in present money of such reversionary benefits, or may apply them in reduction of their future Annual Premiums. In the event of a participating policy becoming a claim between the decennial periods of division, it receives a further addition in respect of every annual premium become due and paid thereon since the preceding appropriation; so that the profits are to a certain extent distributed annually.

The remaining third of the Surplus is reserved for security, and as an accumulating fund for future distribution.

The sum paid by way of Bonus, or for Additions to claims on death, and for Additions redeemed in the ten years ending 31st December, 1859, exceeds THREE MILLIONS AND A HALF.

Advances on Policies.—The Directors under a recent Bye-law are prepared to grant Loans on unencumbered policies effected in this Office, not exceeding nine-tenths of the value of such policies.

TABLE OF ANNUAL PREMIUMS per Cent. for assuring any sum from £50 to £10,000 upon the Life of any Healthy Person from the Age of Eight to Sixty-seven.

Age.	For the whole Life.	Age.	For the whole Life.	Age.	For the whole Life.	Age.	For the whole Life.
8 to	£. s. d.		£. s. d.		£. s. d.		£. s. d.
14	1 17 7	28	2 11 1	42	3 11 8	56	5 10 1
15	1 18 7	29	2 12 3	43	3 13 8	57	5 14 6
16	1 19 8	30	2 13 5	44	3 15 9	58	5 18 2
17	2 0 8	31	2 14 7	45	3 17 11	59	6 2 8
18	2 1 8	32	2 15 9	46	4 0 2	60	6 7 4
19	2 2 8	33	2 17 1	47	4 2 7	61	6 12 4
20	2 3 7	34	2 18 5	48	4 5 1	62	6 17 9
21	2 4 6	35	2 19 10	49	4 7 10	63	7 3 7
22	2 5 4	36	3 1 4	50	4 10 8	64	7 9 10
23	2 6 3	37	3 2 10	51	4 13 6	65	7 16 9
24	2 7 1	38	3 4 6	52	4 16 5	66	8 4 1
25	2 8 1	39	3 6 2	53	4 19 7	67	8 12 1
26	2 9 1	40	3 7 11	54	5 2 10		—
27	2 10 1	41	3 9 9	55	5 6 4		

The EQUITABLE SOCIETY now offers to Insurers the Security of a very large Capital, and, in the present position of the Society, confers a right to participate, after payment of the Sixth Annual Premium, in the Profits of the Office, such Profits being increased by the accumulations from a large Surplus reserved out of former Divisions of Profits.

When the Income, the early Division of Profits, the regularly published Annual Expenses of this Office, and the very large proportion which the Capital bears to the whole amount of the sums assured, together with the additions upon them, are taken into consideration, the public may clearly perceive the great advantages it holds out to new Assurers.

By Order of the Court of Directors.

ARTHUR MORGAN, *Actuary.*

☞ A Weekly Court is held every Wednesday, from Eleven to One o'Clock, at the Society's House, near Blackfriars Bridge, to receive Proposals for new Assurances; and attendance is given at the Office every day from Ten to Four o'clock; where, upon Application, the Results of the Proposals may be known.

EAGLE INSURANCE COMPANY,

3, CRESCENT, NEW BRIDGE STREET, BLACKFRIARS, LONDON, E.C.

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ROBERT CHEERE, Esq.	WM. JAMES MAXWELL, Esq.	And other Gentlemen.
CHAS. T. HOLCOMBE, Esq.	RALPH CHARLES PRICE, Esq.	

Directors. { THOMAS BODDINGTON, Esq., *Chairman.*
 { WILLIAM AUGUSTUS GUY, M.D., *Deputy-Chairman.*

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CHAS. THOS. HOLCOMBE, Esq.	RALPH CHARLES PRICE, Esq.	

Actuary and Secretary.—CHARLES JELlicoe, Esq.

The realized Assets of this Company amount to about Two Millions sterling.

The Annual Income is about Three Hundred and Eighty-five Thousand Pounds.

The number of existing Policies is upwards of Sixteen Thousand Five Hundred.

The total Amount Assured exceeds Nine Million.

The Divisions of Surplus are Quinquennial, and the whole surplus (less twenty per cent. only) is distributed amongst the Assured. At the Division of Surplus in 1857, about £208,000 was added to the sums assured under Participating Policies. The Premiums required, although moderate, entitle the Assured to 80 per cent. of the Quinquennial Surplus.

The Lives assured are permitted, in time of Peace, without extra charge, to reside in any country (Australia and California excepted) north of 33 degrees north latitude, or south of 33 degrees south latitude, or to pass by sea (not being seafaring persons by profession) between any places lying in the same hemisphere distant more than 33 degrees from the Equator.

All Policy Stamps and Medical Fees required on effecting Assurances are paid by the Company.

By recent enactments, persons are exempt, under certain restrictions, from Income Tax, as respects so much of their income as they may devote to Assurances on Lives.

The Annual Reports of the Company's state and progress, Prospectuses, and Forms, may be had, or will be sent, post free, on application at the Office, or to any of the Company's Agents.

THE GENERAL LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Established 1837. Empowered by Special Act of Parliament.

62, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON.

CAPITAL ONE MILLION.

DIRECTORS.

THOMAS CHALLIS, Esq., *Alderman, Chairman.*
 THOMAS BRIDGE SIMPSON, Esq., *Deputy-Chairman.*

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Secretary.—THOMAS PRICE, LL.D.

Fire Manager.—FRANCIS CUTHBERTSON, Esq.

IN THE LIFE DEPARTMENT.—Four-fifths of the Profits divisible by the Company's Deed of Settlement, amongst Assurers on the Participating Table.

The Policies of the Company are paid when the Renewal Premium is received within the THIRTY DAYS OF GRACE.

No charge for Stamps is made on Life Assurance Policies issued by the Company.

No extra premium required for service in Volunteer Rifle Corps.

All business relating to Life Insurances, Deferred Annuities, and Family Endowments, transacted on liberal terms.

IN THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.—Houses, Furniture, Stock-in-Trade, Mills, Merchandise, Shipping in Docks, Rent, Farming Stock, and other Risks, Insured at moderate Rates. Losses by Explosion of Gas made good by the Company.

LOANS are advanced on Personal Security, and the Deposit of a Life Policy.

A liberal Commission allowed to Solicitors, Auctioneers, and Surveyors.

IMPERIAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

1, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.

Instituted 1820.

Directors.

FREDERICK PATTISON, Esq., *Chairman*
THOMAS NEWMAN HUNT, Esq., *Deputy-Chairman.*

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JAMES C. C. BELL, Esq.
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GEORGE FIELD, Esq.
GEORGE HIBBERT, Esq.
SAMUEL HIBBERT, Esq.
JAMES GORDON MURDOCH, Esq.
WILLIAM R. ROBINSON, Esq.
MARTIN T. SMITH, Esq., M.P.
NEWMAN SMITH, Esq.

Security.—The Assured are protected from the liabilities attaching to mutual assurance by a fund of a million and a half sterling, of which nearly a million is actually invested, one-third in Government Securities, and the remainder in first-class debentures and mortgages in Great Britain.

Profits.—Four-fifths, or eighty per cent. of the profits are assigned to Policies every fifth year. The assured are entitled to participate after payment of one premium.

Purchase of Policies.—A liberal allowance is made on the surrender of a Policy, either by a cash payment or the issue of a Policy free of premium.

Claims.—The Company has disbursed in payment of claims and additions upwards of 1,600,000*l.*

Proposals for Insurances may be made at the Chief Office, as above; at the Branch Office, 16, Pall Mall, London; or to any of the Agents throughout the Kingdom.

SAMUEL INGALL, *Actuary.*

* * Service allowed in Militia and Volunteer Corps within the United Kingdom.

Established 1838.

VICTORIA AND LEGAL & COMMERCIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

18, KING WILLIAM STREET, CITY, E.C.

CREDIT of ONE-THIRD of the Premiums till Death, or ONE-HALF for Five Years.—When an Assurance is effected for the whole term of life, one-half of the Annual Premiums may remain on credit for Five Years at 5 per cent. per annum interest, to be paid off at the expiration of the Five Years, or to remain as a charge upon the Policy as may be agreed upon; or one-third of the Premiums may remain unpaid till death.

PROFITS—BONUS.—Four-fifths or 80 per cent. of the entire profits of the Company are appropriated every five years to parties assuring on the profit scale, and who have been assured three clear years; the bonus may be applied either in addition to the sum assured, or in reduction of the future premiums.

LOANS ON REAL OR PERSONAL SECURITY.—Advances are made upon the security of Freehold and Leasehold Property of adequate value, of Life Interests, Reversions, and other assignable property or income.

To parties Assured or Assuring in this Office great facilities are offered for obtaining at small expense, and quickly, temporary advances on personal security.

A liberal commission allowed to Solicitors and others introducing business to the Company.

The Board of Directors meet every Thursday at Half-past One o'clock, but every facility is given for effecting Assurances on any other day.

Forms of Proposal, and every Information may be obtained on application at the Company's Offices, No. 18, King William Street, Mansion House, or by letter addressed to the Actuary, or of any of the Company's Agents.

WILLIAM RATRAY, *Actuary and Secretary.*

THE NATIONAL REVERSIONARY INVESTMENT COMPANY.

INSTITUTED 1837.

For the Purchase of Absolute or Contingent Reversions, Life Interests,
and Policies of Assurance on Lives.

OFFICE—No. 63, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

JOHN PEMBERTON HEYWOOD, Esq.—*Chairman*.
EDWIN WARD SCADDING, Esq.—*Deputy-Chairman*.

Forms for submitting Proposals for Sale may be obtained at the Offices
of the Company.

Governesses' Benevolent Institution.

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WITH POWER TO HOLD LAND BY GIFT, PURCHASE, OR BEQUEST.

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Secretary.—CHARLES WILLIAM KLUGH, Esq., 32, Sackville Street, W.

The objects of this Society are—

Temporary Assistance to Governesses in distress, afforded privately
delicately, through the Ladies' Committee.

Annuity Fund. Elective Annuities to Aged Governesses, secured on invested
capital, and thus independent of the prosperity of the Institution.

Provident Fund. Provident Annuities purchased by Ladies in any way con-
nected with Education, upon Government Security, agreeably to the Act of Parliament.
This branch includes a Savings Bank.

A Home for Governesses during the intervals between their engagements.

A System of Registration, entirely free of expense.

An Asylum for the Aged.

Membership consists in the payment of an annual Guinea, or of Ten Guineas in
one sum. Subscribers are entitled to vote for Annuities in the proportion of one Vote
for each Annual Half-Guinea not in arrear, and for each Donation of Five Guineas.
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